ol. I-No. 2.



Assembly Proceedings

Official Report

lest Bengal Legislative Assembly

First Session (Budget), 1950

(From 3rd February to 28th March, 1950)

1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th,
17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th and
28th March, 1950.

TOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Dr. KAILAS NATH KATJU.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1. The Hon the Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Chief Minister, Leader of the House and Minister-in-charge of the Home Department (excluding National Defence Volunteer Force) and the Departments of Medical and Public Health, and Refugee Rehabilitation.
- 2. The Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of Finance, and Commerce and Industries (including Cinchona).
- 3. The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURY, Minister-in-charge of the Education Department.
- 4. The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja, Minister-in-charge of the Local Self-Government Department.
- The Hon'ble Praftlla Chandra Sen, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of (i) Food, (ii) Co-operation, Credit, Relief and Rehabilitation, and (iii) Agriculture and Veterinary.
- 6. The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR, Minister-in-charge of the Forests (excluding Cinchona) and Fisheries Department.
- The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of Works and Buildings and Land and Land Revenue
- 8. The Hon'ble BRUPATI MAJUMDAR, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of Irrigation and Waterways, and Home (National Defence Volunteer Force).
- 9. The Hon'ble NIKUNJA BEHARY MAITY, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Supplies.
- The Hon'ble NIHABENDU DUTT-MAZUMDAR, Minister-in-charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.
- 11. The Hon'ble Kalipada Mookerjee, Minister-in-charge of the Labour Department.
- 12. The Hon'ble SYAMA PROSAD BARMAN, Minister-in-charge of the Excise Department.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Sj. ASHUTOSH MALLICK.

SECRETARY.

Sj. AJITA RANJAN MUKHERJEA, M.Sc., B.L.

SPECIAL OFFICER.

Sj. CHART CHANDRA CHOWDHURI, B.L., Advocate.

REGISTRAR.

Janab RAFIQUE RAHMAN, M.A., B.L.

THE WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Official Report of the First Session.

Volume I-No. 2.

roceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, at 1st March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble inisters and 49 members.

Point of Information.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I, on a point information, know who is the Chief Whip of the Government Party?

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as our list goes, we have printed Mr. D. N. ukherji as the Chief Whip.

COVERNMENT BILL.

.e West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1950.

Clause 9.

3j. SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause the proviso to paragraph (h) of sub-clause (I) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir. I accept it.

- **8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE:** Sir, I beg to move that in the pviso to paragraph (c) of sub-clause (I) of clause 9, in line 1, after the srd "Provided" the word "that" be inserted.
- The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I accept it.
- 8j. 8USIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in the proviso paragraph (c) of sub-clause (I) of clause 9, in line 5, for the word "was" words "has been" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I accept it.

3). SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in lines 2 and 3 of paragraph (f) of sub-clause (I) of clause 9 for the words and gures "the first day of October, 1946", the words and figures "the 31st by of December, 1949" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I accept this amendment.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 9, ib-clause 1(b), lines 1 and 2, for the words "standard ">71 payable" the ords and figures "standard rent fixed under this Act or under West Bengal emises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, payable" be betituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(e), line 5, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the words and figures "December, 1946, or let at abnormally low rent or let at low rent on account of a long lease executed in 1925 or earlier and such lease expiring after December, 1946" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(e), line 13, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(f), lines 4 and 5, for the words "four per centum and not more than six per centum" the words "four per centum nett and not more than six per centum nett" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(g), line 2, for the words "to any premises" the words and figures "to any premises or where the premises and land was leased out before 1925 for a period of twenty years or more or where in the opinion of the Controller the rent is low" be substituted.

I also beg to move that after clause 9(1)(g), the following new clause be added, namely: -

"(h) where the premises had been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules".

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 3, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 9, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

Sir, I am very sorry that these amendments could not be moved earlier. The reason is that on account of the disturbed condition in the city of Calcutta, I had to tour the city and I could find very little time to send them or to go through the Bill. The Government also is trying to rush this Bill through the House without giving us any opportunity. A measure of this kind should not have been rushed at this speed. However, Sir, situated as we are we have only to make our submission and to draw the attention of the Government to the defects which, in our opinion, are of serious nature and which affect basic principles of the Bill.

Sir, in this clause 9, the first amendment is that for the words "standard rent payable" the words and figures "standard rent fixed under this Act or under West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, payable" be substituted. Sir, this Act of 1948 was passed two years back and since then many cases have been disposed of by the Rent Controller. Rents have been enhanced in accordance with that Act. The Corporation assessment has been fixed on the basis of those rents. Sir, if this Bill is passed, as it stands, without statutorily confirming the orders of the court in respect of the previous Act, there will be many litigations and all the tenants of the rented houses in the city of Calcutta and suburbs will institute cases before the court to have their rents standardised on the basis of this new Act which reduces the increment some time from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. and some time from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. Sir, all other amendments in other clauses also relate to this very question which affects the previous decisions of the court.

Sir, I will also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that from 1948 till today many wards of Corporation of Calcutta have been reassessed. Last time when we were considering the extension of the period of the Calcutta Corporation, the Premier, the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Department, said that the finances of the Corporation have improved. The finances of the Corporation have improved because many of the important wards of the city of Calcutta were reassessed.

I will just give you the numbers of those wards which have been reassessed from 1948 to 1950, to enable you to realise the amount of increase of taxes these wards may bring. Ward No. 10 comprising Mission Row, Chandney and another area, Ward No. 11, Bowbazar area, Ward No. 12, Clive Street, Dalhousie and other areas, Ward No. 13, New Market and Lindsay Street area, Wards Nos. 32, 14, 15, Ward No. 9, Mirzapore area, and Ward No. 17. These wards have been reassessed during the period of two years and the Corporation funds have been increased because the standardised rent has been much higher than the rent fixed at the time of previous assessment. If this Act comes into operation, naturally many cases will crop up between the tenant and the landlord—and that the relationships between tenants and landlords which are already bitter—will be more bitter. Each and every one of the tenants will go to the Rent Controller for reduction of rent, and if the Act is passed their rent will be reduced. This Act also provides that the increased taxes will have to be realised from the tenants. The taxes had been fixed on the basis of figures which are much higher than the standard rent which the Controller will fix under the new Act. The result will be that the Controller will find great difficulty in apportioning that portion of the taxes which the tenant will have to pay on the basis of reduced taxes which will accuse the Corporation under the new Act. The tenant will naturally come forward and say, "my rent is Rs. 50 and I am taxed on Rs. 70. Why should I pay tax on the basis of Rs. 70 while landlord will demand reduction in owner's share of taxes on Again, Sir, the landlord who is given only 5 or 10 per cent. increase on the rent of 1941 will have to pay the owner's share of tax based on the increment which he has got under the last Act. The result will be that the landlord will lose whatever he will get by this enactment for the period the taxes are not reduced. He will have to pay at least more than 10 per cent, of the tax which he as owner has to pay. That is the reason, Sir, why I have moved this amendment that all the orders that have been passed by the Rent Controller under the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, shall stand. This is a very fair and just amendment. Our intention is that the relationship between the tenant and the landlord should improve and not deteriorate. But by this clause instead of bettering their relationship, we will make them more bitter and there will be more frictions than at present existing between them.

As regards my second amendment, I want the increment not to be based on the rent of December, 1941, i.e., 9 years ago. There are very few people who keep records of the rent bills. There are very very few tenants who can find out the rent of a particular premises in 1941. It is easier for a landlord to produce evidence of rent of a particular premises in December, 1946, but even the production of evidence of rent in 1946 is difficult for a tenant. The date should be such as might enable parties to produce evidence. Instead of helping the tenants, we are putting more obstacles in their way. Let us be practical and fix a date. It will be easier for the tenant to produce the rent bills or to produce evidence of that period. We had a Rent Control Ordinance in October, 1946. While the last Act was being considered I suggested that the rent of December, 1946, be considered as basic rent. Even if it is December, 1946, we will have to go back four years. I doubt even then if any tenant, much less a new-comer to a premises, will find it very easy to produce evidence of rent of particular premises in 1946. Sir, there are more chances to find out the rent of a particular premises in 1946 than there are to find out the rent of the premises in 1941.

Sir, we had so many disturbances between the period 1941—1950. During the great Calcutta riot which took place after 1941 the books of account and bill books of many of the big firms and the owners of the premises were lost. There are very remote chances to get records of 1941 to enable the Rent Controller to fix basic rent.

Sir, we find that no provision has been made for the standardisation of rent where long leases are in existence or expired. I personally know of one case where the lease of a premises which was executed in 1920 for a period of 25 years expired in 1945 and on application the Controller increased the rent by 25 per cent.; though the tenant who was the lessee is realising Rs. 4,500 from that particular premises and only paying Rs. 600 to the superior landlord. The Act gives such tenant-landlord sufficient protection. Such unfairness should be removed. In one case the Rent Controller himself admitted by saying, "I know that the rent of this premises should be very high, but since 1941 is the basic year on which I have to fix the increment of rent, I have no way out. I think some provision should be made whereby in the case of long leases of premises rent may be increased in proportion to the existing rent in the locality. If the period of lease is over, the terms of the lease should be allowed to be enforced and rent increased if tenant has been getting the benefit of low rent for a very long period. This Act gives unfair and unjust shelter to the tenant who is a lessee. I think provision should be made that if the Controller is satisfied that the rent is abnormally low, he should have the discretion to increase it in comparison with the existing rent in that particular locality. So I would request the Hon'ble Minister in charge to give due consideration to this aspect of undue low rent. Of course we have not sufficient majority to force our decision on him; we have only to depend on his sense of justice and sense of fairness. The guiding factor should be to see that provisions are made which will be helpful both to the tenant as well as to the landlord and which shall bridge the gulf which now exists between them.

Sir, there is no provision in this Bill for the increment of rent for properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules. In the Act of 1948 there was also no such provision. The result is that Government has not increased the rents of those properties which had been requisitioned by them. Whereas the Controller has increased the rent of those properties which were taken on rental basis. The rent of such properties as had been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules was not enhanced with the result that the landlords whose properties had been requisitioned suffered and are still suffering. This matter was brought to the notice of Government and assurances were given by them that they would issue necessary orders. Two years have clapsed but orders have not yet been issued. Even the Government did not increase the rent unless the party dragged them to court. Neither the Government of Bengal nor the Government of India have issued any orders though they feel that there is ample justification and force in the argument that rents of all the premises should be increased proportionately in accordance with the spirit of the Act whether they are requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules or otherwise.

Sir, in the case of newly constructed buildings the Government has provided only four per cent, and not more than six per cent, return on the cost of construction of the building. We have been borrowing money from abroad at over four per cent, while we want to give the landlords only four per cent, on the cost of construction of new buildings in Calcutta and suburbs. I have suggested a small amendment that it should be 4 per cent, nett. If we deduct from that four per cent, the Corporation tax, extra rent for water-supply, maintenance cost, cost of electric current, maintenance of lift and liftman, pumps, etc., there will hardly be more than 3/4 per cent, left for the landlord and out of this one has to pay income-tax. This return will not be an incentive to the people who would want to construct new buildings in Calcutta in order that people may find a living place. So, Sir, if persons who intend to construct new houses in Calcutta be given assurance in clear terms that they will get four per cent, net on the cost of their construction including land, then it is possible that they may come forward and construct houses to relieve the overflowing population in the city.

I hope these amendments will be accepted by the Hon'ble Minister. I would rather suggest that as there are many amendments and the Hon'ble Minister had no time to consider them, we can have this matter postponed for a day or two or take the Bill after the budget discussion.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret very much that it is not possible for the Government to accept the last suggestion made by Mr. Rafique that this Bill should be further postponed. As you are aware, Sir, the life of the existing Act expires on the 31st March, 1950. Unless we can have this Act before that date, the whole rent control machinery will fail, and there will be an interregnum leading to various complications. Therefore, in the interest of the landlord as also of the tenant it is essential that there should be some statute before the date on which the present Act expires.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: It is not an Act, it is an Ordinance.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: If the Legislature is in session there can be no Ordinance. There cannot also be any second Bill on this subject again in the same session.

Now, Sir, I come to the various points raised by Mr. Rafique. I think that he tried to make out that under the proposed Act the Corporation's finances would be affected, and, secondly, that the relationship between the tenant and the landlord would be more bitter because of the difficulties of apportionment of the shares which the different tenants will have to bear. Sir, I must say that I have not been able to follow the logic of Mr. Rafique's arguments. Sir, he has said that Corporation's finances will be affected. His argument, so far as I have been able to understand him, is that in those areas where there has been reassessment of Corporation taxes, note has been taken of the recent prevailing rent, that is, the rent allowed under the present Rent Control Act. Mr. Rafique's argument is that if under the proposed Act rent rates are scaled down that would adversely affect the Corporation's finances. I am unable to agree with that argument, because had he been more careful in examining the basis of Corporation reassessment, he would have found that increase in Corporation receipts has been more, due not so much to the increase in rent rates as such, but because of the very change in the basis of assessment itself, and so long as that basis continues, Sir, I do not think rent rates will be a sufficient and important factor. Secondly, Sir, there has been a distinct provision laid down in the proposed Act that where there has been an increase in the Corporation assessment, it shall be taken note of while fixing the rent. That is in clause 9 itself.

Then, Sir, about apportionment. Mr Rafique's argument has been; supposing there is an overall increase in the rates of assessment of a particular house and there are different tenants occupying different portions of that house; how to apportion the share of the tax amongst the different tenants? That is a matter that has been left to the discretion of the Rent Controller and we hope there would be no difficulty. Further, he has raised another point. He has said that it is difficult for landlords to produce receipts and books to prove what the rent rate was in 1941. He has also said that in 1946 books of many reputed firms were destroyed during the cataclysmic events that took place during that year. Again I am unable to agree with his arguments because, if he remembers aright, from 1942 when the order was promulgated under the Defence of India Act, fixation of basic rent was with reference to rent prevailing in 1941. That has been continued through the series of legislation and ordinances from that time. So, Sir, the date 1941 continues, and it will not be difficult in this situation to produce evidence of what the rent rate was in 1941.

Then, Sir. Mr. Rafique has mentioned about long leases. Has he looked at section 5 about which some discussion took place yesterday he would

have found that long leases had been taken outside the purview of this Act. Where there have been leases for more than twenty years those categories have been taken absolutely outside the purview of this Act, and that I hope meets Mr. Rafique's point.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: I am talking of 1925 leases, not of 1941.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I am sorry you cannot have every lease covered.

Then, Sir, he has raised the point about requisition. Had Mr. Rafique been present yesterday he would have perhaps not raised this question, because I tried to enlighten the House on the principles that Government follow in the case of requisitioned houses. I mentioned yesterday that, though the relationship of an ordinary tenant and landlord does not exist in the case of tenants occupying a requisitioned house, still Government generally agree with the principle that even in the case of requisitioned houses the rent increase or decrease allowable under the Rent Act should also be given, and if I remember aright—I am quoting from memory and am subject perhaps to correction—there was granted actually an increase some time back, and the question again is under active consideration of this Government.

Again, Sir, he has said that a profit of 4 per cent will not give any incentive to new house building. Sir, that is a problematical question. We have seen that various concessions have not induced the capitalists to invest capital and, Sir, they have clamoured for more and more concessions. If you give 4 per cent., perhaps the next day the demand will be for 6, and the very next day the demand will go up to 7. 8 or even 10 per cent; we do not know up to what limit it will go. And, Sir, about the inclusion of the word "net" there is some difficulty, because that will make the rate vary from house to house, and in that event the gross rate may vary from anything between 4 per cent, to 14, 15 or even 20-1 do not know what. In this case the actual determination of what is 4 per cent., and what is 6 per cent., is left to the Rent Controller.

Therefore, Sir, for these reasons I oppose all the amendments moved by Mr. Rafique.

The motion of S_1 . Susil Kumar Banerjee that in clause 9 the proviso to paragraph (b) of sub-clause (I) be omitted was then put and agreed to

The motion of S_J Susil Kumar Banerjee that in provise to paragraph (c) of sub-clause (I) of clause 9, in line 1, after the word "Provided" the word "that" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of S₁. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in the proviso to paragraph (c) of sub-clause (I) of clause 9, in line 5, for the word "was" the words "has been" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in lines 2 and 3 of paragraph (f) of sub-clause (I) of clause 9 for the words and figures "the first day of October, 1946" the words and figures "the 31st day of December, 1949" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(b), lines 1 and 2, for the words "standard rent payable" the words and figures "standard rent fixed under this Act or under West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, payable" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause $1(\epsilon)$, line 5, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the words and figures

"December, 1946, or let at abnormally low rent or let at low rent on account of a long lease executed in 1925 or earlier and such lease expiring after December, 1946" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(e), line 13, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(f), lines 4 and 5, for the words "four per centum and not more than six per centum" the words "four per centum nett and not more than six per centum nett" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause l(y), line 2, for the words "to any premises" the words and figures "to any premises or where the premises and land was leased out before 1925 for a period of twenty years or more or where in the opinion of the Controller the rent is low" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that after clause 9(I)(g), the following new clause be added, namely:—

"(h) where the premises had been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules".

was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 3, for the word and figures "December, 1941," the word and figures "December, 1946", be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shak Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 9, for the word and figure "December, 1941" the word and figure "December, 1946", he substituted was then put and lost

The question that clause 9, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

The question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

The question that clause 11 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in the provise to clause (h) of the provise to sub-clause (I) of clause 12, in line 1, after the word "Provided" the word "that" be inserted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in the proviso to clause (h) of the proviso to sub-clause (I) of clause 12, in line 2, before the word "occupation" the word "such" be inserted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 12, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

5]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 13, in lines 2 and 3, the words "after this section comes into force" be omitted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 5, after the word "such", occurring for the first time, the words "last mentioned" be inserted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 5, for the word "and" the word "if" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 6, after the word "tenant" the words "in either case" be inserted.

I also beg to move that in the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 11, after the word "determine" the words "such rent" be inserted.

· The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 13, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

8]. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 9, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "nine and three-eighths" be substituted.

I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 14, for the word "specify" the word "specifying" be substituted.

8j. J. C. GUPTA: Sir, I beg to move that for sub-clause (4) of clause 14, the following sub-clause be substituted, namely:—

"(4) If the tenant contests the suit, as regards claim for ejectment, the plaintiff landlord may make an application at any stage of the suit for order on the tenant-defendant to deposit month by month rent at a rate at which it was last paid and also the arrears of rent, if any, and the court after giving an opportunity to the parties to be heard may make an order for deposit of ient at such rate month by month and the aricars of rent, if any, and on failure of the tenant to deposit the arrears of rent within fifteen days of the date of the order or the rent at such rate for any month by the fifteenth day of the next following month, the court shall order the defence against ejectment to be struck out and the tenant to be placed in the same position as if he had not detended the claim to ejectment. The landlord may also apply for permission to withdraw the deposited rent without prejudice to his right to claim decree for ejectment and the court may permit him to do so."

Sir, this amendment is necessary because it has been found that sometimes when a suit is instituted there is no payment of rent or deposit of rent by the tenant. The suit goes on for, say, a year or more and then when ultimately the decree is passed the tenant leaves and the landlord is deprived of the rent. Generally when another tenant comes the landlord expects that the loss of rent should be recovered from him and he is unwilling to let out unless that is paid to him. Under these circumstances, while on the one hand we have provided all facilities for the tenants and subtenants and while we have reduced the rate of increase, we at the same time are anxious to see that the landlord also regularly gets what rent is fixed and that bad tenants—I am atraid their number is very great—may not deprive the landlord of the zents and go out without paying rents making it incumbent upon another tenant who is coming in to pay for what the landlord has lost by the conduct of the previous tenant.

Considering these facts I have suggested this amendment which I hope the Hon'ble Minister will accept.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I accept it.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 9, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "nine and three-eighths" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 14, for the word "specify" the word "specifying" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. J. C. Gupta that for sub-clause (4) of clause 14 the following sub-clause be substituted, namely:—

"(4) If the tenant contests the suit, as regards claim for ejectment, the plaintiff-landlord may make an application at any stage of the suit for order on the tenant-defendant to deposit month by month rent at a rate at which it was last paid and also the arrears of rent, if any, and the court after giving an opportunity to the parties to be heard may make an order for deposit of rent at such rate month by month and the arrears of rent, it any, and on failure of the tenant to deposit the arrears of rent within fifteen days of the date of the order or the rent at such rate for any month by the fifteenth day of the next following month, the court shall order the defence against ejectment to be struck out and the tenant to be placed in the same position as if he had not defended the claim to ejectment. The landlord may also apply for permission to withdraw the deposited rent without prejudice to his right to claim decree for ejectment and the court may permit him to do so.

was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 14, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (I) of clause 15, in line 5, after the word "commenced" the words "within six months" be inserted.

I beg to move that in the provise to sub-clause (1) of clause 15, in the last line, for the word "six" the word "twelve" be substituted.

I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 4, for the word "was" the word "is" be substituted.

I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 7, for the word "or" the word "and" be substituted

1 beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 13, for the word "him" the words "the Controller" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I accept the amendments.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (1) of clause 15, in line 5, after the word "commenced" the words "within six months" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in the proviso to subclause (I) of clause 15, in the last line, for the word "six" the word "twelve" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 4, for the word "was" the word "is" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 7, for the word "or" the word "and" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 13, for the word "him" the words "the Controller" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 15, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Rafique, your amendment on this clause is out of order as you want the whole clause to be omitted. You can however speak against the clause if you like

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Yes, Sir, I want to speak on this clause, though my amendment is out of order, it makes no difference, the rejection means the same thing. I oppose clause 17 on the grounds which I have mentioned before. Last time when this Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Minister he said that "this Act of 1948 is a perfect piece of legislation. It meets the demands of the landlord and tenant, and it gives all amenities and facilities to tenant and both parties receive fair treatment". After two years, without sending this Bill to any Select Committee or to the representatives of landlords and tenants and other public people, the Hon'ble Revenue Member appointed a Special Committee. To reconsider the existing Act I do not know what qualifications these members of the committee had? The clause under discussion deals with the Act of 1948. It does away with all orders passed by the Rent Controller from 1948 till 31st March, 1950 As I have said this Bill, when passed into law, will affect severely the finances of the Corporation of Calcutta. While moving a previous amendment I could not make myself clear to the Hon'ble Minister in charge how the finances of the Corporation will suffer. Under section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the owner of a premises can apply to the Corporation to reduce the valuation of a premises if the rent of a certain premises is less than the rent at which the premises had been assessed. If the rent is less it shall be reduced. In case it is reduced as it has to be then naturally the income from taxes will be reduced. This Bill provides for the reduction of the rent, every tenant will apply for standardisation of the rent in accordance with the provision of this Bill. The rent which has been fixed on the basis of the Acts of 1948 will automatically be reduced. If the rents are reduced, the Corporation tax will be affected. As I have already said that the landlord will apply to the Corporation under section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act for the reduction of the valuation at which the premises had been assessed. Naturally, the Corporation will have to give him a hearing, and the valuation will be reduced to the extent of the rent fixed by the Rent Controller. This reduction in valuation will affect the Corporation's income from consolidated rates of houses and land in the city. I do not know why the Minister-in-charge who must have read the Calcutta Municipal Act could not understand such a simple matter. The most astounding aspect of the whole Bill is the fact that while landlord has been made to suffer, the biggest landlord the Corporation of Calcutta escapes the mischief of the Bill. If it was the intention of the Government to treat everybody fairly and squarely why they should exempt the Corpora-tion markets from the operation of this Bill. The Government of West Bengal have increased the rent of shops in the new market first by 10 per cent, and then by 25 per cent. Thirty-five per cent, has been the total increment for markets owned by the Government of West Bengal or the Calcutta Corporation. The tenants of these markets will derive no benefit from the operation of this Bill. I fail to understand the reason. I would again reiterate that the passing of this Bill will bring more litigation and

more bitterness among landlords and tenants than that which exists at present. It will not help the Government; it will not help the landlords and it will certainly not help the tenants at all.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Rafique is really opposed to the whole clause 17. You are aware, Sir, that in the proposed Act certain provisions have been made for assessment of standard rent, and it is the intention of the present Bill that this standard rent should be at a rate lower than that which was fixed under the existing Act. Sir, this change makes it necessary that there should be a provision in this Bill for the re-fixation of standard rent. Now Mr. Rafique's contention is that this should not be done. What will be the result? The result will be that there will be two sets of houses—one set of houses where the standard rent was fixed under the existing Act. In those cases standard rent will be at a lower rate. So, Sir, the implication of Mr. Rafique's amendment really is that there should be two castes—Brahmins and Sudras or something like that—in the category of house-owners; one set enjoying the privilege of higher rates and another set denied that privilege. This is an impossible state of affairs, and therefore we cannot really agree with Mr. Rafique's point.

Secondly, Sir, he has harped again on the question of Corporation finances. Corporation finance, as I have said, is a separate question altogether. I do not deay that the rate of rent is a factor in assessment. I have admitted that, but I have said that perhaps in the overall picture of Corporation finance this is not the most important thing, for the increase in assessment has been, so far as I know, more due to a change in the hasis of assessment itself rather than to the increase in the rate of rent. Moreover if in affording relief to the hard-pressed tenantry, the Corporation finances go down a little bit, I am sure there are other means of augmenting Corporation income which can be adopted and about which Mr. Rafique knew perhaps too well during the period when he was one of the Councillors of the Corporation.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

5j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 18, in line 9, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "nine and three-eighths" be substituted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 18, in the penultimate line after the words "forty days" the words "from the date of the order" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (4) of clause 18, in the last line, for the word "awards" the words "may award" be substituted.

Sir, I beg further to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 18, in line 9, after the word "section" the words "as far as may be necessary" be inserted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 18, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

8]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir. I beg to move that to sub-clause (2) of clause 19, the following proviso be added, namely:---

"Provided that no affidavit in support of an application shall be required in case of a deposit made subsequent to the first deposit if the reasons and circumstances which led the tenant to make the first deposit remain the same." Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (4) of clause 19, in the last line after the word "are" the word "such" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 4, after the word "to" occurring for the first time the word "the" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "such" the words "person or persons" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 8, after the word "signature" the words "or the signature of some person authorised by him" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "or" the words "asking for payment to them" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 6, the words "amongst them" be omitted.

Sir, I beg further to move that in sub-clause (θ) of clause 19, in line 7, for the word "were" the word "are" be substituted.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I beg to move that for clause 19(1) the following be substituted, namely:—

- "19. (1) When a landlord refuses to accept the existing rent, the tenant shall tender the rent in the following manner:-
 - (a) remit by postal money order after deducting the postal money order charges from the amount of rent;
 - (b) in case the landlord refuses to accept the postal money order to deposit such rent with the Controller in the prescribed manner."

Sir, I beg also to move that the following proviso be added to sub-clause (6) of clause 19, namely:—

"Provided that in case of a limited liability company or party owning two or more than two premises the Controller shall on petition made to him send by post crossed and payee account cheque made out in the name of the company or party."

Sir, my reason for moving the amendment is that so far as I could gather from people the objection to this deposit system was that the tenant felt that they had to pay every month money order charges on the remission of rent to the landlord. If that is so, Sir, I suggest the difficulty and loss be overcome and realised by deducting the postal money-order charges from the amount of rent. The rents deposited with the Rent Controller are very difficult to be realised. There are so many petitions to be made, one has to engage a pleader. Some time the amount is very heavy, and one feels diffident in giving power of attorney for the realisation to persons little known Sir, this clause provides for the remittance of rent after deducting money-order charges and on refusal the money should be deposited with the Controller. I think, Sir, this amendment of mine, if accepted, will not only help the Government in the matter of rent deposit but save much botheration of deposits and disbursement. The tenant shall first send the rent by postal money-order and if it is refused that will be a conclusive evidence that the landlord has refused to accept the rent. Sir, what is there to show that the landlord has refused the acceptance of rent? If the money is sent by postal money-order as it used to be under the existing law, that would be a conclusive evidence that the landlord has refused to accept the money-order. So, I think this amendment of mine is very reasonable and should be accepted by the Government.

Sir, with regard to my second amendment that in the cases of limited liability companies or parties owning two or more than two premises, and where there is no dispute about the ownership of the properties and the rent should be sent by the Rent Controller direct by money-order to the party if the party makes a petition that the rent deposited on their behalf with the Rent Controller should be sent to them, and the Controller should issue cross-cheques account payee in the name of the party and send the same by post.

Sir, since it is the intention that this amount should be liquidated as early as possible, this is the best solution that I can suggest. If the party put in an application, the cheque can be made out to the party and sent to him direct by post.

Sir, the amendment that I have moved just now will check the black-marketing of the premises. It has been the experience of the landlord that a tenant sub-lets the premises. The only way to find out if the premises has been sub-let is to see whether the money-order which is received bears the signature of the tenant or of any other person. Many of the premises which have been sub-let have been found out by this means. Now, if the other person is authorised, as my friend has suggested in this clause, to deposit the money with the Rent Controller, then it will be difficult to find out if the premises has been sub-let because the tenant who sub-lets the premises and takes salame will give letter of authority to the sub-tenant to deposit the rent with the Controller. At present all the unauthorised sub-tenants are relatives or an employee of the tenant.

This relaxation, Sir, will encourage the black-marketing of the premises by the tenants and sub-tenants. Whereas it is not permissible for the landlords to receive salami the changes mentioned herein will make ample scope for tenant and sub-tenant to realise salami. The Hon'ble Minister will realise the defects and in course of time when we meet to discuss a renewal of this Bill perhaps he will find that there has not been a more mischievous Bill before the Legislature than this one.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr Rafique is again labouring under a misunderstanding. It is provided for that the Controller may send the deposit to the landlord himself or to any other person authorised in this behalf. In a question of who deposits the rent it is only a matter of office administration. So I oppose the suggestion made by Mr. Rafique and accept the amendments of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that to sub-clause (2) of clause 19, the following proviso be added, namely:—

"Provided that no affidavit in support of an application shall be required in case of a deposit made subsequent to the first deposit if the reasons and circumstances which led the tenant to make the first deposit remain the same",

was then put and agreed to

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (4) of clause 19, in the last line after the word "are" the word "such" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 4, after the word "to" occurring for the first time the word "the" be inserted was then put and agreed to

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (3) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "such" the words "person or persons" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 8, after the word "signature" the words "or the signature of some person authorised by him" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "or" the words "asking for payment to them" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 6, the words "amongst them" be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (9) of clause 19, in line 7, for the word "were" the word "are" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaik Md. Rafique that for clause 19(1) the following be substituted, namely:—

- "19. (1) When a landlord refuses to accept the existing rent, the tenant shall tender the rent in the following manner:—
 - (a) remit by postal money-order after deducting the postal money-order charges from the amount of rent;
- (b) in case the landlord refuses to accept the postal money-order to deposit such rent with the Controller in the prescribed manner", was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that the following proviso be added to sub-clause (6) of clause 19, namely:—

"Provided that in case of a limited hability company or party owning two or more than two premises the Controller shall on petition made to him send by post crossed and payee account cheque made out in the name of the company or party",

was then put and lost.

The question that clause 19, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

5]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 20, in line 3, before the word "reason" the word "the" be inserted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 20, in the last line, for the word "was" the word "is" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 20, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 21.

The question that clause 21 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 22.

The question that clause 22 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 23.

The question that clause 23 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 24.

The question that clause 24 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 25.

The question that clause 25 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26.

The question that chause 26 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 27.

The question that clause 27 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28.

The question that clause 28 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 29

The question that clause 29 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

Clause 30.

- 8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that the following explanation be added to clause 30, namely .-
 - "Explanation No such notice shall be necessary for exercise of the powers of the Controller under sections 38, 39 and 42."
- Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: 1 beg to move that in clause 30, line 3, for the words "registered post" the words "registered post with acknowledgment due" be substituted.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee was then put and agreed to

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique was then put and lost.

The question that clause 30, as amended, do stand part of Bill was then put and agreed to

Clause 31

- Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Susil Banerjee, you please move your amendments, Nos. 33 and 35 of the printed list, and you need not move No. 34 as this is only a consequential amendment in the form of a correction which can be done by my office.
- **8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE:** I beg to move that in sub-clause (I) of clause 31, for paragraphs (a) and (b), the following be substituted, namely:—
 - "(a) enter and inspect, or authorise any officer subordinate to him to enter and inspect, any premises, hotel or lodging house at my time between sunrise and sunset."

I further move that in sub-clause (I) of clause 31, in the proviso, in line 2, the words, brackets and letter "or clause (h)" be omitted.

The motions were then put and at

The question that clause 31 as amended, and part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 32.

81. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in paragraph (i) of sub-clause (6) of clause 32, in line 8, for the word "prescribed" the word "described" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 32, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 33.

8j. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in paragraph (b) of sub-clause (I) of clause 33, in the last line, the words and figure "except as provided in section 5" be omitted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 33, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

Clause 34.

The question that clause 34 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 35.

The question that clause 35 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 36.

The question that clause 36 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 37.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 37 in the penultimate line, for the word "none" the words "no part" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to

The question that clause 37, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 38.

The question that clause 38 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 39.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 39, in line 22, for the words "considering such statement" the words "giving the landlord an opportunity of being heard" be substituted.

I beg to move that after clause 39, the following "Explanation" be ...dded, namely:—

"Explanation.—The limitation as to the amount deductable or recoverable as provided in this section shall not apply to such repairs or measures without which the premises are not habitable or usable except with great inconvenience, like keeping them wind and water-tight."

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 39, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 40.

8]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 40, in line 5, the words and figure "except as provided in section 5" be omitted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 40, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 41.

The question that clause 41 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 42.

The question that clause 42 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

Clause 43.

The question that clause 43 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 44.

The question that clause 44 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 45.

8j. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that sub-clause (2) of clause 45 be omitted.

I beg to move that sub-clause (3) of clause 45 be omitted.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I beg to move that for sub-clause (2) of clause 45, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Any rules, orders and appointment made or deemed to have been made or anything done or any action taken or any proceedings commenced or deemed to have been done, taken or commenced under any of the provisions of the said Act shall continue in force, and shall be deemed to have been made, done, taken or commenced under this Act."

The motion of S_J. Susil Kumar Banerjee that sub-clause (2) of clause 45 be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of S_J. Susil Kumar Banerjee that sub-clause (3) of clause 45 be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that for sub-clause (2) of clause 45, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Any rules, orders and appointment made or deemed to have been made or anything done or any action taken or any proceedings commenced or deemed to have been done, taken or commenced under any of the provisions of the said Act shall continue in force, and shall be deemed to have been made, done, taken or commenced under this Act".

was then put and lost.

The question that clause 45, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 46.

The question that clause 46 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 47.

The question that clause 47 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

Schedule A.

8j. 8USIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause (b) of paragraph (β) of Schedule Λ , in line 2, after the word "clapses" the words "or where such period is not relevant" be inserted.

I also move that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A in line 5, after the word "part" the following be added, namely:—

"and where because of the proviso to section 3 the tenant has no standard rent under this Act the excess mentioned above shall be with reference to the rent payable by the tenant"

I further move that in paragraph (I) of Schedule A in the proviso, in line 1, the word "however" be omitted

I next move that in the proviso to paragraph (I) of Schedule A, line 3, for the word "the" the word "ten" be substituted

Lastly, I move that in paragraph (A) of Schedule A, in the proviso, in times 6 to 9, the words beginning with "and where because of proviso" and ending with "rient payable by the tenant" be omitted

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sn. 1 beg to move that in Schedule A. paragraph (I)(a), in lines 3 and 4, after the words and figures "Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946" the words and figures "Calcutta Rent Control Ordinance, 1946, or West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948" be inserted

I also move that in Schedule A, paragraph (I)(b), line 2, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted

I then move that in Schedule A, paragraph (I)(h), line 6, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted

I further move that in Schedule A, paragraph (I)(h), lines 6 and 7, for the words "Ten per centum" the words "Fifteen per centum" be substituted.

I next move that in Schedule A, paragraph (I)(b), lines 7 and 8, for the words "Twenty per centum" the words "Twenty-five per centum" be substituted.

I then move that in Schedule A, paragraph (2)(b), line 2, for the words "five $per\ eentum"$ the words "ten $per\ eentum"$ be substituted

I next move that in Schedule A, for paragraph (3)(b) the following be substituted, namely:—

"(b) When the said period of three years relevant to the case has elapsed or elapses the basic rent increased by twenty per centum if the basic rent per mensem is not more than Rs. 100 and the basic rent increased by twenty-five per centum if the basic rent per mensem is not more than Rs. 200 and the basic rent increased by thirty per centum if not more than Rs. 350 and the basic rent increased by forty per centum if it is over Rs. 350".

Schedule B.

Lastly, I move that in Schedule B, paragraph (I)(i), line 2, for the word and figures "Rs. 500" the word and figures "Rs. 250" be substituted.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to deliver a speech?

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Yes, Sir, only for five minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will do so after adjournment. (The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: I have moved my amendment, Sir, and in that amendment I have suggested that in place of December, 1941, December, 1946, be substituted, just because that will help the tenant as well as the landlord to produce books and other relevant documents to establish their claim. It will also help the tenant to bring in evidence to show the rent prevailing in any particular locality in the year 1946. As I have already said it is very difficult for any tenant to bring in evidence to show that the rent of a particular shop in December, 1941, was so much or that the rent prevailing in that locality in 1941 was so much. The tenancy may have changed many times and it will become next to impossible to bring in such evidence.

I have suggested certain increase over the figure which has been suggested by the Government. These figures are in between the increments as prevailing at present under the law and those suggested by the Govern-In the case of basic rent of over Rs 350, the increase which has been suggested by Government is only 10 per cent, or 15 per cent. Sir, I do not mind if the rents of premises which are used for residential purposes are not increased or if the increment is less, but why should the benefit of this reduction be given to bankers and business houses in Clive Street and other places, who are making tons and tons of money? Why should they be allowed, any concession when they occupy big premises and are paying two to three thousand rupees per month and profiting over 300 per cent. An increment of 10 or 15 per cent, is nothing while the expenses of the landlord have increased by 200 or 300 per cent, over the expenses which they used to pay in 1941. The pay of the liftman, electrical charges, the costs of repairs and replacement of the pumps, motors, etc., and other essential services have gone up by 500 per cent. A pump which used to cost Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 before now costs Rs. 1,000; similarly in the case of motor and electrical appliances, the costs of replacement have also gone up. In this Bill the trovernment has made an innovation whereby the landlotd is compelled to take up such repairs which may cost him thousands and thousands of rupees in order to keep the premises wind and water-tight even if the tenant pays only Rs 17 a month. There was no such clause before. In the last Act when we increased the rent we inserted a clause whereby one-twelfth of the annual rent or one month's rent was meant to be spent on repairs and the tenants were authorised or entitled to compel the landlord to spend that amount on the repairs. One-twelfth of the annual rent comes to something like 87 per cent. If a landlord is made to spend 87 per cent, on repair, what is the use of giving him 10 per cent. increment on the rent of 1941? It is better not to give him any increment at all because on a rent of R- 100 in 1941 he will get Rs. 110 now, and out of Rs. 110 he will have to spend another Rs. 9-4 every month on repair. The saving is only 4 annas on an increment of Rs. 10. So, Sir, this Bill is not at all helpful to the landlord and much less to the tenant, because, as I have said, the bitterness between the two will increase. Sir, I feel that is an attempt to please people on account of the impending elections. The Government will miserably fail in such attempt. However, I have made these suggestions and I leave it to the Hon'ble Minister to accept them or reject them. It is surprising that before General Election he has found out after two years, that a Bill which was found to be fair is not acceptable to the majority of the people. It is quite possible that after two years he will find out that in fact this Bill is worse and the tenant and landlord have fallen out of frying pan into the fire.

Regarding sub-clause (b), I have suggested Rs. 250 in place of Rs. 500; that will come to Rs. 3,000 a year. I think this as a very reasonable annual rent for which the party should be allowed to proceed to the High Court for realisation.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I need not reply at length to the points raised by Mr. Rahque. Now he has argued in favour of an increase of rent rates in favour of the landlord. It is a question of policy and I am afraid I am not in a position to agree with him. He has again complained of greater bitterness between the landlord and the tenant. After all it not only depends on the tenants but also it depends on the landlords. Sir, this Act tries to remove the lacuna which existed in the previous Act. Mr. Rafique has also said that he can understand reduction of rent rates in the case of residential houses but he cannot understand what should be the reason for reducing rent rates for even non-residential premises. Sir, it is quite easy to understand that even for business premises it is difficult in the present state of industry and trade to bear an increase of 40 per cent, or even more in mofussil areas. So, Sir, I think that the recommendations that the Rent Control Advisory Committee made are quite fair and for that reason we should stick to those suggestions.

Sir, this is all I have to say.

The motion of Sj. Susul Kumar Banetjee that in clause (b) of paragraph (3) of Schedule A, in line 2, after the word "clapses" the words "or where such period is not relevant" be inserted was then put and agreed to

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in paragraph (I) of Schedule A, in line 5, after the word "part" the following be added, namely.—

"and where because of the proviso to section 3 the tenant has no standard rent under this Act the excess mentioned above shall be with reference to the rent payable by the tenant"

was then put and agreed to.

The motion of S₃ Susil Kumar Banerjee that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A, in the proviso, in line 1, the word "however" be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of S₁. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in the proviso to paragraph (4) of Schedule A, line 3, for the word "the" the word "ten" be substituted was then put and agreed to

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A, in the proviso, in lines 6 to 9, the words beginning with "and where because of proviso" and ending with "rent payable by the tenant" be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (I)(a), in lines 3 and 4, after the words and figure "Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946" the words and figures "Calcutta Rent Control Ordinance, 1946 or West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948" be inserted was then put and lost.

The motion of Sharkh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (I)(b), line 2, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), line 6, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), lines 6 and 7, for the words "ten per centum" the words "fifteen per centum" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), lines 7 and 8, for the words "twenty per centum" the words "twenty-five per centum" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph $(2\pi/d)$, line 2, for the words "five per centum" the words "ten per centum" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (5)(b) the following be substituted, namely:—

(b) When the said period of three years relevant to the case has elapsed or elapses the basic rent increased by twenty per centum if the basic rent per mensem is not more than Rs. 100 and the basic rent increased by twenty-five per centum if the basic rent per mensem is not more than Rs. 200 and the basic rent increased by thirty per centum if not more than Rs. 350 and the basic rent increased by forty per centum if it is over Rs. 350."

was then put and lost.

The question that Schedule Λ_i as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule B, paragraph $(I_I(\psi))$, line 2, for the word and figures "Rs. 500" the word and figures "Rs. 250" be substituted was then put and lost.

The question that Schedule B do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

Preamble

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, he passed.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, we have finished this Bill in two hours and ten minutes, whereas the last Bill took a pretty long time in 1948. Sir, this is a very important Bill, and I really congratulate Government in rushing it through with the jet-plane speed and the steam-roller pressure. Sir, it has been said by my friend that this Bill will give relief to all parties. Last time when introducing this Bill he gave us similar assurances. I do not know what is the policy of the Government, whether the policy of the Government is to give relief to the tenants or to the landlords, or to cater for the coming election to capture votes of the people of the Province. Sir, we were under the impression that the New Constitution will provide some sort of qualification for the electorate. But after the introduction of the New Constitution we found out that every adult has a vote and every person will enjoy the right to elect his representative. Perhaps, this opened the eyes of the Government who realised that they must throw some sort of bait to the people to assure them that the Government is willing to do whatever they want, and perhaps they think that such measures might induce the people to vote for the Government which is in

office today. Sir, I do not think that this Bill will give any relief to any party, but it will bring in more vexation, more harassment, and more bitterness among the different groups interested in the fixation of rent. The time of the tenants will practically be spent in the courts of law attending to the cases. For the landlord, perhaps, it might be easier because he can employ a person to look after his interest in the courts of law. But for a poor tenant, Sir, he will have to absent himself from office, sometimes at the cost of losing his job and attend the court of law. Again, there will be so many cases, Sir, that three Rent Controllers, or perhaps even a dozen of them, will not be able to cope with the rush of the cases which will be filed as soon as this measure becomes an Act. In opposing my amendments the Hon'ble Minister said that he has issued instructions that in cases where the premises has been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules the increment should be allowed. Sir, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that not even in one case the Government of Bengal or the Government of India have increased the rent that prevailed in 1941 or 1946, whereas increment has been allowed by the Rent Controller in all the cases that were taken to the court of law except requisition houses. The Government did not itself increase the rent in the spirit of the present Act unless a case was instituted in the court of law.

Sir, unfortunately we could not take part, much to the advantage of the Government, in the beginning of this Bill and other measures which are being rushed through, on account of the prevailing disturbances in the city. Sir, you can see for yourself, that all the benches on the opposite side are empty except the one which I am occupying. The reason is not that they do not take interest in opposing this important measure; but because the disturbances in the city have engaged their attention they have not the time. They have to run all over the city and so they could not attend the Assembly meetings.

I wish Government luck, though I fear they cannot meet with success so far as this measure is concerned. I may also point out that whereas the last measure was meant for a period of two years, this measure is meant for a period of three years. It would have been fair and graceful if the Government had proposed this measure for a period of one or two years and had given to the incoming members of the new legislature a chance to revise the decision or to bring in any measure that could be found to be more in keeping with the needs of the people of the Province. Sir, this enactment for three years means that the incoming new Ministry and the new members should wait till the period is over.

Sir, I find that the Government at the time of the appointment of the Advisory Committee to advise them on this new measure did not consult the different interests which would be affected by this Bill. There are Associations in the city of Calcutta and it representatives of the different Associations representing different persons had been taken in the Committee, perhaps the Bill might have emerged in a more useful form.

8]. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Mr. Rafique said that this Bill has been rushed through, was not sent to any Select Committee and that the different parties interested in the measure were not consulted. Sir, as a member of this Assembly he must have received the report of the West Bengal Premises Rent Control Act Advisory Committee and if he chose only to look at the Appendix he would have found out that all bodies who cared to take any interest in this matter were consulted. The Hon'ble Minister appointed a committee in which there were five members of this Legislative Assembly and a Chaigman was selected who was by far the most competent person available. He is a busy practitioner and yet he gave his time. We held about 33 sittings. We issued questionnaire, obtained opinion and examined the representatives after receipt of the replies to the questionnaire circulated to the different bodies and after mature consideration we made some recommendations and the Bill was framed on the basis

of those recommendations. Therefore my friend's complaint that the persons interested or concerned in it were not consulted is wholly without any basis. Secondly, my friend has questioned even the policy underlying the Bill. I say it is too late in the day to say that a Bill of this nature is not necessary in the interests both of the landlords and tenants. I must inform my friends that there were some representatives of the tenants who said 'Let there be no Rent Control Bill and we shall find out and we shall do what we think best with the landlords". No Government can possibly allow such a state of things. In this legislation we have tried to make provision for avoiding such conflicts, preventing greedy landlords from harassing the tenants, as many tenants for want of accommodation have to submit to whatever demand greedy landlords make of them. There are good landlords, there are good tenants; but unfortunately there are bad landlords and had tenants for whom the Government is duty bound to make provision in order to ensure better relationship between the landlord and the tenant. My learned friend has failed to understand the policy underlying the Bill. The policy is the policy enjoined upon every Congress member to legislate for the greatest good to the greatest number. There can be no doubt that the tenants are greater in number; there is no doubt that the accommodation is very limited and the tenants without a legislation like this will be completely at the mercy of the landlords, and therefore the policy is to help the tenants as Congress must do. At the same time we have provided that proper payment of rent to the landlords is assured. We have done away with three months' waiting for the landlord to bring a case. Any two months' arrear will give him a cause of action against a tenant. We have also provided that tenants may not involve the landlord in a litigation and may not pay any rent for two months. You have seen, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister in charge has accepted a short-notice amendment to that effect. Having seen that it is a matter of regret that my friend Mr. Rafique wanted to characterise the Bill as useless and not calculated to benefit anybody. I cannot see how there can be more harassment on account of this Bill.

Then, with regard to the period of three years, the last Bill provided for two years and there was a provision that it could be extended by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly but it has been held that the operation of a Bill could not be extended under that procedure. We see there is no chance of any provision of more houses in Calcutta within three years and therefore this three-year period has been put in. As soon as Government finds or as soon as people feel there is no necessity for any control or a measure like this I am sure the Hon'ble Minister will be too pleased not to extend any control regarding rent afterwards.

With these few words I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for piloting the Bill with such salutary provisions and I again congratulate the President of the Rent Advisory Committee who has helped us a good deal in producing this Bill.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr Speaker, Sn, it is not necessary for me, after the speech of Mr. J. C. Gupta, to deal elaborately with the points raised by Mr. Rafique. He has practically touched every point raised by Mr Rafique and I need not go over the same ground again.

Sil, Mr. Rafique has said that this Bill has been rushed through the Legislature. I would only like to add one word to what Mr. J. C. Gupta has said, viz., that this Bill was before the Assembly for a pretty long time and at the request of the honourable members I agreed to accept amendments right up to Saturday last though previously it was notified that amendments would be accepted only up to Monday before Monday last. Sir, it was the desire of the Government that an important measure like this should not be rushed through the Assembly and, therefore, I was extremely anxious to give the honourable members every opportunity to

discuss and to consider the provisions of this Bill. Unfortunately for me, Sir, Mr. Rafique was then engaged in more important business; but, Sir, ultimately this Bill, I think, has proved to him even more important than the important work in which he was engaged for the last few days so much se that he rushed in certain amendments with the result that I had to go through these amendments at the very late hour and had no time even to give the anxious consideration that an amendment from a member of Mr. Rafique's experience certainly deserves.

Sir, I would like to mention one point that was raised by Mr. Rafique and that is about requisitioned houses. Sir, I am quite certain that so far as the houses requisitioned by the Provincial Government are concerned, the policy I have mentioned is being followed and I can show him instances and I can give him definite facts that increase has been granted on the analogy of the Rent Control Act where requisitioned houses are under the control of the Provincial Government. He is quite aware that so far as the houses requisitioned by the Government of India are concerned, they are under the administrative control of the Government of India and it is not possible for the Government of West Bengal to grant any increase on the lines on which they are granting such increase in the case of the houses under their control. So, Sir, what the West Bengal Government can at best do is to recommend to the Government of India that this policy should be accepted and I can assure him that we have brought this point to the notice of the Government of India.

Sir, there is only one more point that has not been touched by Mr. J. C. Gupta and that is this Mr. Rafique suggested that the Committee should have perhaps taken as members representatives of the different associations. Sir, the different associations are so many and so clashing in interest that it was thought desirable that the Committee should be more or less composed of impartial members and these interested bodies would be able to present their viewpoints, before the Committee. If he goes through the report of the Committee, he will find that a number of associations appeared before the Committee and expressed their views which were given serious consideration by the Committee. So, in this situation, Sir, it cannot perhaps be complained that their views were not considered.

Sir, lastly, I would like to mention that as regards the question of bitterness, harassment and litigation, that cannot perhaps be avoided so long as there exists strained relationship between the landlord and the tenant. That is bound to exist so long as the landlords are greedy and housing accommodation is short. So, Sir, instead of leaving tenants at the mercy of the landlords, it is certainly desirable that there should be some sort of control and some legislative regulation of their rights so that the tenants may get protection that they eminently deserve.

Sir, he has again said that the existing Act was only for two years, but, Sir, had he carefully examined the provisions of the present Act he would have found that there was a provision, as Mr. Gupta has pointed out, for extending the Act right up to 1953 by a resolution of this House. As this procedure has been held to be defective by the Judiciary, it is thought that there should be straight legislation up to the period of 1953.

Mr. Rafique has said that perhaps an opportunity should have been given to the new members of the legislature after it is reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution. Sir, their rights remain unfettered. If they in their wisdom choose to amend this Act or repeal this Act, there is no power on earth to curtail that right. They are fully entitled to do whatever they choose. But, Sir, I would only like to mention that in the present situation the necessity of such an Act becomes all the more great. We cannot forget that Bengal is now passing through a great crisis, and for reasons which I need not enter into in this connection, Calcutta is not only already over-congested but is becoming more and

more full of refugees from across the border. Therefore, Sir, the acut housing shortage will become all the more acute, and in this situation Sir, it is for the State legislature and the State Government to take not of the realities of the situation and face the problems as they develop. To my mind, it is essential that the problem cannot be tackled without controlling the relationship between landlord and tenant through some legislative machinery. Therefore, Sir, if Mr. Rafique has in mind the interest of the people of Calcutta and the people of West Bengal in general he will, I hope, certainly agree with me that the necessity of such an Act becomes all the more imperative in the grave situation that West Bengal and her people are now in.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that the West Benga Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6-27 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

26 [2ND MARCH,

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Forest Office in Bankura district

- *45. 8J. KANAI LAL DE: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Forest Department be pleased to state-
 - (ক) বাক্ড়া জেলার বন-বিভাগের গ্রাদি নিম্মাণ, ভূমিসংগ্রহ ও আসবাবপত্র ক্রয় জন্য এ পর্যান্ড কত টাকা বায় হইয়াছে:
 - এই জেলার বন-বিভাগের বাংপরিক বায় কত. কতজন কম্মাচারী আছে এবং কোন্ কোন্পদের কম্মাচারী কত;
 - (গ) এ পর্যান্ত কত একর জমিতে নৃত্ন বন তৈয়ারী করা হইয়াছে: হইয়া থাকিলে, কি কি গাছের বন হইয়াছে এবং শালগাছের বন হইয়াছে কি না; হইয়া থাকিলে, কত একর জমিতে শালের বন হইয়াছে:
 - (য়) ইহা কি সতা পাত্রসায়ের প্রামে ও সিমলাপাল গ্রামে বন তৈয়ারীর জন্য ষেসকল পাছ
 লাপান হইয়াছিল তাহা প্রায় সবই মরিয়া গিয়াছে: যদি মরিয়া থাকে, তাহার
 কারণ কি
 - (৬) বন-নিম্নত্রণের ফলে জনলানি কাঠের অভাব ছেতু জনলানি কাঠের ম্ল্যবৃদ্ধি

 ছইয়াছে কি না: এবং
 - (চ) জনলানি কাঠের অভাব দ্রীকরণার্থ আরও কতক বন ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া হইবে কি নাং

MINISTER in charge of the FOREST DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Hem Chandra Naskar): (ক) গ্ছাদি নিম্মাণ-৪৭,১৭২, টাকা; ভূমিসংগ্রহ-কিছ্ট নছে: আসবাবপত্র (আনুমানিক)—১০,০০০, টাকা।

(খ) বাৰ্ড়া বন্তুত্তি ১।১০।৪৭ তারিখ হইতে গতিত হইয়াছে। এ প্রান্ত বাংস্রিক পৌনঃপ্রিক বার গড়ে আনুমানিক ৬১,২৩৯, টাকা; মোট ৪৬ জন কম্মচারী আছেন।

कृष्टि वन-वाधिकादिक (D.F.O.)	•••	>
वनवृक्क (Forest Ranger)	• • •	0
উপ-বনরছক (Deputy Ranger)	•••	0
बनकम्पी (Forester)		b
वनद्रको (Forest Guards)		50
भाजी	• • • •	0
न्दारब्राग्रान		5
প্রধান কর্মাণক (Head Clerk)	•••	>
কর্মাণক (Clerk-typist)		0
आ म्मी ती		Û
लि यून		5
		ŧ
মোটর চালক		5
बाज्रमात		5
মোট		88

(গ) এ পর্যান্ত ১৪৬.৫৬০ একর বেসরকারী বনের বিজ্ঞানসম্মত কার্যাক্তম (working plans) প্রস্তুত হইয়াছে এবং মালিকগণের তদন্যায়ী কার্যা তত্ত্বাবধান করা হইতেছে এতদ্বাতীত ১৬৫ একর পতিত জমিতে ন্তন বন স্তুন করা হইয়াছে।

শাল, শিশ্, খয়ের, মিঞিরি, মাদ্রাস থর্ণ (Madras Thorn), শিরিশ ইত্যাদির ব হইয়ছে।

কত একর জমিতে শালের বন হইয়াছে সে সংবাদ সঠিক হস্তণত নাই। তবে এ জেলা ন্তন বন স্জনে শাল অপেকা দ্রতবর্ধনশীল বৃক্রোপণই সরকারের অভিপ্রায়, কারণ বর্তমানে যে শালজ্ঞগল আছে তাহার রক্ষা এবং উমতি করিতে পারিলেই শালের চাহিদা মিটা ষাইবে।

- (ध) देश प्रजानहाः
- (৩) বন-নিমূল্যণের ফলে জনালানি কাঠের কোন অন্তাব হয় নাই, বরং সহজে যাহারে জনসাধারণ জনালানি কান্ত পাইতে পারেন সেদিকে দৃষ্টি রাখা হইয়াছে।
 - (চ) জনালানি কাঠের অভাব দ্রীকরণের উপায়---
 - (১) प्राञ्जन्धनिगील वृत्कत वन श्रृङनः
 - (६) Working plan এর নিন্দেশ অনুসারে বৃষ্কতন:
 - (৩) বর্তমান বৃহ্মাদি ষাহাতে বৃদ্ধি পায় তাহার ব্যবস্থা। বৃহ্মাদি ষ্থেছে কর্ত্ত করিয়া বন লোপ করিলে ইহার স্থায়ী সমাধান ইইবে না।

8j. KANAI LAL DE: অতিৰিক্ত পূৰ্ণ, স্যার, বাননীর ময়ীয়হাপর ভালেম কি বীকৃতা ভেলাং বুজেব সবর বা আলানী কাঠেব বুলা ছিল এবন তার আতাই ৩৭ তিন ৩৭ হ'বে পিরেছে ?

The Hen'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : বে দিকে বন বেনী আছে, সেদিকেতে ভারে দাব আবি জেনে এলাব ১০০০। কিছু আবাদের পুছের কানাই বাবু বোধ হব বানীবাঁবের কথা বনিতেছে। সেই আবসার কাঠেব দাব হবত কিছু বেনী হ'তে পারে। কারপ তার চারিদিকে বছ ছোট বড় প্রাব, ইত্যা আছে। বণি লেখানে গাছ কর্মন করে যন লোগ ক'বে গেঞ্ছা হার, তাহ'বে পরেছে আর বেখানে আনানী কঠি বিলিবে না। নেখানে হর ও বন নিবছণের কলে কাঠের দার কিছু বৃদ্ধি হতে পারে, কিছু বাঁকুড়া জেলার শোলাপুর পুত্তি অন্যান্য ভারগার কাঠের দাম কর।

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : বাননীর বহীবহাপর জানেন কি বুছের সবর কাঠের দাব ॥৩০ নিরম্বণ করা হরেছিল, কিছ এবন তিনি বলছেন ১॥৩০, অজল নিরম্বণের সুব্যবহার ক'লেই এই রকম কাঠের দাব বেকেছে ?

The Hen'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: বন রক্ষা না করলে, কাঠের দাব এখন হয়ত কিছু করে বেতে পারে, কিছু এর পরেতে বনের সবত কোঠে নিলে জমিওলো নাই হরে বাবে এবং কাঠ তবন বরকার বত বোটেই পাওয়া যাবে না, এখন বলপ পরসার বে দাবে কাঠ পাওয়া যাকেছ, তথন হয়ত এর পাঁচ ভ্রপ দাব দিলেও কাঠ মিলিবে না।

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : বাননীয় বছীবহাণয় অবগত আছেন কি যে পাত্রসারার থানাতে ভজনের পরিবাপ কর এবং সেগানে যেতাবে ভজন নিয়ছণ করা হয়েছে, তাতে সেই থানার মধ্যে সুরক্ত ভারগায় কাঠের দাম বেডেচে ?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: সেই কথাই আমি পুৰ্বেৰ ৰ'ললাম। এখন ঐ এক আয়গাল সমস্ত কঠি কেটে নিলে সামন্ত্ৰিক অভাব বিচ্ছতে পাৱে, কিন্তু পাৱে সেখানে আরু কঠি পাওম। বাবে না।

Sj. KANAI LAL DE: বাননীয় নহীনহালয় অবগত আছেন কি যে, ভলতে কাঠ কাট্ৰায় permit বের করবার জন্য বহু পুকার উৎকোচ দেওয়া হচেছ ?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: সে কথা আৰি ভালি না। কিছ working plan অনুমায়ী পাছ কাটা হয়।

8j. KANAI LAL DE: বাননীয় বহীমহাপয় বেধানকার ছানীয় কর্ত্তপক্ষকে কোন নির্দেশ দিবেন কি বাতে অধীনত কর্মচারীয়া জনসাধারণকৈ permit পেবার জন্য কোন বক্তম হয়রাণী না করে গ

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: আবি সেদিকে লক্ষ্য রাধবো ৷

Realisation of food self-sufficiency in the State

- *48. 8]. KHACENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture Department be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether any measures have so far been taken by the Government for realisation of self-sufficiency in food by the year 1951; if so, what are those measures;
 - (b) whether there is any scheme for consolidation of holdings and introduction of co-operative and collective farming on a large scale; and
 - (c) whether the Government consider the desirability of remission of land revenue for a specified period, the supply of manures, seeds, agricultural implements and machineries at preferential rates to encourage co-operative farming?

MINISTER in charge of the ACRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (a) The entire "Grow More Food" campaign of Government is an endeavour towards realisation of self-sufficiency in food by the year 1951-52. It is expected that rice deficit in this State will be wiped out by the year 1951-52 and that deficits in respect of wheat products and other foodstuffs will be reduced as far as possible by increased local production. The progressive target of additional production by 1951-52 is 325-1 thousand tons of food consisting of 154 thousand tons of rice, 10-1 thousand tons of wheat and 161 thousand tons of other rabifood crops.

The measures adopted by this Government for achieving self-sufficiency in food are as follows:—

- (1) provision of increased irrigation facilities,
- (2) distribution of manures and fertilisers,
- (3) distribution of improved seeds, agricultural implements, iron and steel and cement for agricultural purposes,
- (4) reclamation of waste lands,
- (5) plant protection measures of various kinds, and
- (6) technical advice and guidance to cultivators through the local agricultural (extension) staff.
- (b) A committee has already been constituted by this Government to advise as to how to give effect to a proposal of the Government of India regarding introduction of co-operative farming in certain areas of Midnapore, 24-Parganas and Burdwan districts as an experimental measure. The recommendations of the committee are awaited.

Provision has been made for consolidation of fragmented holdings in the scheme for zamindary abolition and agrarian reforms, which is under the consideration of this Government.

- (c) The question of remission of land revenue does not arise till the rent-receiving interests are acquired by Government. The question of supply of manures, seeds, etc., at preferential rates to encourage co-operative farming will be taken up after the recommendations of the committee regarding introduction of co-operative farming are received.
- 8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state, with reference to answer to question (a), as to when he expects the State to be self-sufficient in the consumption of wheat?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not know whether it would be possible in the near future for this State to be self-sufficient in wheat and wheat products.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the present deficit in rice production is 154,000 tons only?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I want notice. I cannot give you the figure offhand.

8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what is the present rice production in this State?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Speaking in terms of rice and not of paddy, the normal production of rice is 36 lakh tons. Last year the production was below 33 lakh tons and the year before the production was a little over 34 lakh tons. According to the estimates, this year the production was to be 38 lakh tons, but from the latest reports received from the Indian Statistical Institute it is expected to be a little over 35 lakh tons.

8J. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what is the expected annual consumption of rice in this State?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: If there is no control and people can purchase their requirements in full, the consumption will be 38 lakh tons per annum.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether, if the figures he has just now given are correct, the deficit would be of the order of 4 lakh tons and not just 11 lakh tons?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: It is mentioned in the printed answer that the figure is 154 thousand tons but it may vary from year to year.

8]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether, if the expected target of additional production is 154 thousand tons by 1951-52, by that date the State is expected to be self-sufficient in rice?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: If the yield is normal the State is expected to be self-sufficient in rice only by 1951-52.

8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state it the additional production that he expects would be sufficient for making the State self-sufficient?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Yes, but only in rice.

8j. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: With regard to answer (a), sub-clause (4), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the number of acres of cultivable waste band that is under contemplation to be developed?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I want notice I have not got the figures.

8j. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: With regard to answer (b), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to when this Committee was appointed and who are its members?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not remember the exact date, but it was appointed some three months ago.

8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: With reference to answer (b), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to why it was considered necessary to appoint a Committee on a proposal submitted by the Government of India?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: The Government of India stated that if in any village 75 per cent, of the cultivators are persuaded to agree to co-operative farming, then they will give subvention.

8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Arising out of the answer just now given by the Hon'ble Minister, will be be pleased to state whether it is the duty of this Committee to find out only as to whether 75 per cent, of the villagers agree to a proposal of co-operative farming or whether there is any other term of reference to the Committee?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: If 75 per cent. of the villagers agree, we will get help from the Government of India.

8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: That is the only term of reference.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it will be correct to say that the term of reference of this Committee is only to find out whether 75 per cent. of the villagers agree to a proposal of co-operative farming?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Yes, that is so.

3]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state, if that is the only term of reference, viz., to find out if 75 per cent.

of the villagers agree to the proposal, whether an officer of the Government could not get that information without there being the necessity of appointing a Committee for the purpose?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not think so.

Sj. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to what percentage of additional production he expects to get from sources other than reclamation of waste land?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I want notice. I cannot give you the figures offhand.

The Corporation of Calcutta

- *47. Janab MD. KHUDA BUKHSH: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Department be pleased to state—
 - (a) what was the total amount of consolidated rates and taxes and other dues pending with the Law Department of the Calcutta Corporation for realisation from parties on 31st March, 1948;
 - (b) what was the total amount of consolidated rates and taxes and other dues pending with the Law Department of the Calcutta Corporation for realisation from parties on the 31st December, 1948;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the rent of Municipal Market (S. S. Hogg Market and other markets) had been increased by 25 per cent. on 1st April, 1948;
 - (d) what was the estimated annual income from this increase and how much has been realised till 31st March, 1948;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that water charges for markets and business purposes have been increased since April, 1948;
 - (f) what was the estimated income from such water charge and how much has been realised from 1st April to 31st December, 1948;
 - (g) how many wards of Calcutta have been revalued since 1st April, 1948.
 - (h) what has been the increase in valuation of each of these wards;
 - (i) what amount has been spent on new works from 1st April, 1948;
 - (1) whether it is a fact that contractors' bills are still pending for payment for the last nine to twelve months;
 - (k) when the Commission to investigate into the affairs of the Corporation of Calcutta was appointed;
 - (I) how many sittings the Commission held till 31st December, 1948;
 - (m) what has been the cost of the Commission till 31st December, 1948?

MINISTER in charge of the LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja): (a) Rs. 26,00,000 approximately.

- (b) Rs.24,00,000 approximately.
- (c) The rent of only one municipal market, viz., the College Street Market has been increased with effect from 1st April, 1948.
- (d) Rs.75,000. The question of realisation of the additional rent due to the increase, up to the 31st March, 1948, does not arise.
- (e) No. The charges for use of filtered water for the business of shawl washing only have been increased with effect from 1st May, 1948.

(f) The estimated income for the current year is Rs.5 lakhs of which Rs.3,73,000 has been realised from 1st April, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.

(g) Ten	wards.
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(h) Ward No.	Increase in annual valuation. Rs.		
•			
10	18,45,636		
15	. 10,64,211		
14	12,19,422		
11	15,15,100		
13	. 28,13,935		
32	34,33,536		
6	48,25,739		
12	86,46,264		
30	Figures not yet re	ady	
26	Do.		

The major portions of the revised valuations are under objection now. The final valuation will be determined after the disposal of the objections

- (1) Rs.4,16,947-9-1.
- (j) It is a fact that some of the contractors' bills are still pending for the last 9 to 12 months. These are lying in different departments and will be passed as soon as all audit objections are removed.
 - (k) On the 15th April, 1948.
- (1) The Commission sat daily except on Sundays and holidays. The Commission held 21 public sittings besides numerous sittings in camera till the 31st December, 1948.
 - (m) Rs.82,208-5-6.

Supplementary Demands for 1949-50.

Mr. SPEAKER: Supplementary Estimate of the Government of West Bengal for the year 1949-50.

(As none rose to take part in the general discussion.)

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that there is no general discussion since none rose to speak when I announced the subject for discussion

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: May I speak after the Demand is moved. Su?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, after each Demand is moved you may speak on that particular head only.

DEMANDS FOR CRANTS.

9-Stamps.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "9-Stamps" during the current year.

The motion was put and agreed to.

10-Forest.

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 4,31,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

25—Ceneral Administration—Debt Conciliation.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 21,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25-General Administration—Debt Conciliation" during the current year

The motion was then put and agreed to.

28-Jails and Convict Settlements.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDMAN CHANDRA ROY: I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 21,65,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to

50-Civil Works

The Hon'ble BINAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Generic. I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 71,48,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "50-Civil Works" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

55—Superannuation allowances and pensions and 55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalmi Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the trovernor, that a sum of Rs. 10,04,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "55-Superannuation allowances and pensions" and "55A-Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to

57—Miscellaneous and 82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 53,22,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous" and "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

64C-Pre-partition Payment.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nahm Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 34,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "64C—Pre-partition Payments" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

30A—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Re. 1 be granted for expenditure under the head "80A—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

\$5A-Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,23,56,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Interest-free Advances.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 2,28,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Interest-free Advances" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Deposits not bearing interest-Cooch Behar Deposit Account.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 47,62,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Deposits not bearing interest—Cooch Behar Deposit Account" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

- Mr. SPEAKER: The House will stand adjourned till Monday, the 6th instant, and on that date the following Demands for Grant will be taken up for discussion:—
 - 4-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.
 - 7-Land Revenue.

The House stands adjourned till 4 p.m. on Monday.

Adjournment.

The House was accordingly adjourned at 4-30 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 6th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 6th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 10 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

QUESTION

(Unstarred question No. 3 was called)

- 8j. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: য ননীয় ষয়ীবহাণ্য অনুগ্রহ কোবে জানাবেদ জি এই অ'ইন্টা পুদেশেৰ সমস্ত সংকো অঞ্চলে বলংগ কোবতে ত'ব। ইচচুক্ত কি ন। ?
- Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Minister is not here. The question remains held over till tomorrow.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR CRANTS.

4-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, may I move this grant on behalf of the Finance Minister?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,31,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "4- Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax"

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs 3.31,000 for expenditure under the head "4—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

শীকাৰ নহোপৰ, আমি এ সহছে কোন বজুতা কৰতে চাইনি, শুধু মহীমহাপ্ৰেৰ কাছ পেকে ভনতে চেয়েছিলাৰ demandbi move কৰবাৰ সন্ধে একটা explanatory বজুতা, কিছ তা তিনি দেন নাই। বদি তিনি দিতেন তাদনে আমি আবাৰ motion move কৰতাৰ না। বিষয়টা আমি পৰিছাৰ কৰে বলছি,—এই বে এ:ricultural income-tax এৰ উপৰ যে আৱকৰ বা income-tax ব্যৱহৃত্ব সেবল evasion কৰা হয়; এটাৰ বেৰাও যদি সেই বক্ষই হয় তাহনে নহীমহাপ্ৰ যে বলেছেন এবাৰ এটা বৃদ্ধি পাৰে সেটা কি কোৰে বৃদ্ধি পাৰে গ

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I could not follow all the questions raised by the honourable member opposite. He wanted perhaps to know the policy with regard to exemptions made and so on. Is that correct?

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Not quite. আবি চেবেছিলার জানতে agricultural incometax বাবদ তারা প্রায় ৬ কোটি টাকা আনা করেন। বে আরের তুননার প্রায় তিন দক্ষ টাকা চেবেছেন; সেটা এনৰ কিছু নৰ। Agricultural income-tax कि ভাবে নেওবা হচেছ,—নেটা evasion হচেছ কিনা। বেৰদ অন্যান্য income-tax সকলে জানি বে প্ৰায় 75 per cent.ই evasionএর পর নাত্র 25 per cent. বাবে এটাও বৰি নেই বকৰই হয় ভাহনে কি পছা নেওবা হবে সেই সকলে আমি ভানতে চাই আৰ্থাৎ "Further possibility of increasing revenue from that source."

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: So far as I know evasion is not so strong here as in the case of general income-tax and so far as the exemptions are concerned, they were fixed by the House last year and certain changes in the Schedule were agreed to by the House. About increasing the income from this source of revenue it was considered that a further levy or a further lowering-down of the exemption limit would not be possible. This is perhaps the maximum that can be derived from that source.

8j. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: নাননীয় শীকার মহোদয়, আবি নাননীয় নহীমহালরের দৃষ্টি এদিকে আকর্ষণ করতে চাই বে, পতর্পবেশ্ট ৪toren থেকে ৪cecle বর্গন বিক্রি করা হয় তবন তার উপর কোন ৪৯len tax বরা হয় না—কিছু সেই সর ৪৫৭৫/৪ নিয়ে দোকানদারের। যখন চাখীদের কাছে বিক্রয় করে তবন তার উপর ৪৯len tax বরা হয়, এতে চাখীদের বুব অস্তরিব। হচেছু। যদিও নিয়ম আছে যে, বিশ্ব আলার টাকার কর বিক্রয় না হলে সরকারকে ৪৯len tax দিতে হবে না। কিছু যাঁর। বিক্রয় করেন জাঁরা বছরে ঠিক কত টাকা বিক্রয় হবে তা' আগে থেকে জানেন না; সেইজনা তাঁর। প্রত্যেক গরীব ক্রেডার কাছে থেকেই ৪৯len tax আলায় করেন, এই থেকে সরকারের যা আয় হয় তা অতি সামানা। সেই জনা আমি বলাছি যে এই বীজের উপর যেন tax বসান না হয়। আর গতর্গমেণ্ট নিজে যথন বিক্রয় করেন তাকরেও সেটা বর্গ তেওঁ যোলা tax বছান না, সেবানে গড়েপ্মেণ্টের কাছ থেকে নিয়ে যার। বিক্রয় করেন তাকরেও সেটা বরা উচিৎ নয়। ডাছাড়া ফুলের উপরও বিক্রয় কর ধরাটা ঠিক নয়। ফুলের বাজাবের অবস্থা হচেছ এই যে, যে ফুল আমবানী করা হয় সেওলি বিক্রয় হয়ত হোলো, আর অবিক্রীত যাহ। থাকে তাহ। পচে বায়। এ অবস্থায় ফুলের উপর যেন ৪৯k ধরাটা সমীটীন নয়। সেইজনা মন্ত্রীমহালয়কে আমি অনুবোধ করছি, বীজ ডুলুল এই কুটা জিনিখের উপর যেন ৪৯k ধরাটা সমীটীন নয়। সেইজনা মন্ত্রীমহালয়কে আমি অনুবোধ করছি, বীজ ডুলুল এই কুটা জিনিখের উপর যেন ৪৯k ধরা। ৮মে ধরা না হয়।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I may tell my friend that I have already asked the Finance Department to look into the problems of seeds, etc., and it is possible that unless there is anything very extraordinary, there is a good chance of this object being attained.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any other member who wants to speak?

(After a pause)

I am putting the motions to vote.

The motion of S₃ Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 3,31,000 for expenditure under the head "4-Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs. 3,31,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "4—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax" was then put and agreed to.

7-Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 41,69,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "5—Land Revenue".

Sir, I would reserve my reply till I have heard the remarks made by honourable members.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 41,69,000 for expenditure under the head "7—Land Revenue" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

এ সহতে অনেক কিছু বনবার আছে। কিছু আছকে দেশের বা অবস্থা এবং তজুজনিত আবার বালনিক অবস্থাটা বা নাকি গাঁড়িরেছে তাতে বজ্তা করবার সতন অবস্থা আনার নাই। তবু এই কথাটা বলব বে, অবিবারী পৰা বিলোপ করার কোন চিক্ত বাংলা দেশে দেখতে পাচিছনে। খন্যান্য পুলেশে এ সহছে ভিছু ভিছু बारवाक्षत इरवरक--विश्व दनी वक्त compensation निरंद ! और क्षतिनाती भुवांने वा अध्यान नरव हरन এসেছে সেটাকে লোপ করবার কথা কংগ্রেসের তরক থেকে বার বার কোরে বল। হয়েছে। এ সহছে আরি আছকে বা কিছু বলছি—তা গত ১৩ বংসর ধরে এই সব কংগ্রেস বছীদের কাছ খেকে ভানে এসেছি—তারই পুনক্তি বাত্ৰ। এই বছীবহাপ্ৰেৰা এ দিকে বলে আগে বা বলেছেন, বা নাকি লিপিবছ ব্যৱছে ভার দিকে তাঁদের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করতি। এই অনিদারী প্রধা বিলোপের উপর আবাদের শতকর। ৭৫—৮৫ টা সরস্যার স্বাধান निर्देव करवा। और वित्ताल ना दरन grow more foodदे द्रांक वा refugee problemहे हाक कान नुमना। दे सीमाना जाना कबट्ड लावि ना। French Revolution व बाबा जनवानीका नावज्ञ उद्यव विरताश करव राज्यस्य अशुगर कविरत निरहित्सः। किन्न चाम बारता राज्यस्य problem नवरहरद वनी; already २० तक refugee এनেছে। East Pakistanএৰ minorityएनव safetyक यपि वायका ना हर हाहरत बाजारी मुद्दे এक भारतर गरमा बावस २० तक हाँ एउ ७० तक धारत वारतन अवर धार्ट तब लाकरण्य यमि भूनवम्हित वातका कराउ ६म ठाइरन छमिणाती भूषा वर्षमान पाकरण कता मध्यभन नम्र । दीवा ৰাস্তহাৰ), উহাত্ত, তাৰা নিচেত্ৰাই অনেক জায়গাথ হয় তুলে বাস করছেন। কিছু অনেনৰ পড়ে। জায়গায় বন্ধ করলেও সেখান খেতুক ভালের উঠিয়ে দেওয়ার দুটান্তের অভাব নাই। কাভেই ভাষিদারী পুথা বিলোপের **উপর** এই পুধান সমস্যাব সমাধান নিত্ৰ করছে। কিন্তু দভাগ্যের বিষয় এণিকে মন্ত্রিষ্ঠানী কিছুই করছেন না। लाई स्थार छोट्यत प्रष्टि बाक्यंन करत जामि नर्नाष्ठ **এ निरंद जात एती करतन इन्**रत ना , **य नवनामि नमाबान बनि** ন। কৰতে পাৰেন—যেমন বাস্তবাৰাৰ কৰেছে তেমনি কৃষকের। নিজেরাই তাদের সমস্যান সমাধান করৰে এবং অনেক ক্ষেত্রে করেছেও। ্কান কোন ভাষগায় ভাষি দখন করেছে এবং খাজনা দিচেছ না। তার। দিজের। নিজেদের কাজ করে ফেলবে, মন্ত্রীদের দিকে আর তাকিয়ে থাকলে না।

আনার আবেকটা কথা চচেছ আগে পুথা ছিল যে, এই পরিষদে বয়ীয়া কোন একটা বিষয় move করার সময়, কেন সেটা করা চালো, কি plan তাতে ব্যেছে, সেটা বলে তাব পরে move করতেন। কিছ আলকে গুবুই on the recommendation of the Governor I move this বলে move করেন, জাবল তাবা আনুনাই পাল তো হরেই যাবে, কাজেই আব কোন explanation এব প্রোয়া নাই। কিছু তাঁকের উচিং কি ব্যাপারটা আমাদের বা দেশের জনসাধারণের কাছে বাখছেন, একটা পড়ে এনে ভাল কোরে দেশের একসাধারণের কাছে বাখছেন, একটা পড়ে এনে ভাল কোরে দেশের একে আমাদের তথা দেশবাসীদের জানান—তাহলে জনিশারী পুথা লোপ করার জানা কি তাঁবা কোরেছেন বা কোরবেন এই সম্বাছ্ক পরিকারতারে কিছু বন্তে বাধ্য হবেন।

81. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have been thinking for the last two years - not only we but our leaders also - as to how we could bring the fruits of freedom to the doors of the masses, or in other words, how we could convert the political freedom that we have got into a real economic freedom. From that point of view, Sir, no legislation, no endeavour on the part of the trovernment seems to be so important as this one-as this abolition of landlordism of of all rent-receiving interests. 1 am sure, our Government also is thinking, and thinking actively, on this problem. Last year, if I remember aright, three difficulties were mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister in charge of this department while pressing this demand before this Assembly. Those difficulties were firstly financial, secondly legal, and thirdly adversely affecting the interests of the middle classes. It was said that if we could abolish landlordism or rent-receiving interests, our middle classes would be adversely affected. We cannot follow that really, to speak the truth, because this abolition of landlordism has been urged by the Congress for many years past. Congress must have gone through this problem; it must have taken into consideration how this policy of abolishing landlordism is going to affect the interests of the middle classes. Either they thought that they would see that the middle class interests was not going to be affected or they thought that even if their interest was going to be adversely affected, in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the country, in the interest of the masses, landlordism must be abolished. Therefore, it does not seem quite all right just today to put forward that argument before us while advocating postponement of the introduction of abolition of landlordism. Further, Sir, we have not got any figures; the Minister has not given us any figures as to how the interest of the middle class is going to be affected by the abolition of landlordism. If we could have got those figures, we might have given our thought and consideration to this question. Everyday we find unemployment is increasing in spite of the fact that rent-receiving interests have not been abolished; everyday we find representatives of the middle classes, representatives of middle class organisations, advocating and urging for the abolition of the rent receiving interests. Therefore, it is difficult for us to accept this argument as suggested by the Hon'ble Minister.

Then let me take the second argument, legal. It was said last year that we could not embark upon a policy of abolishing landlordism because of the requirements in law, that we shall have to pay compensation and pay that in cash, and again pay that out of the current revenue. I do not know what was the law last year, but we have got this year our constitution, and section 31(2) says very clearly that even without paying anything in cash immediately we can merely specify the principles on which and the manner in which the combensation is to be determined and given. I therefore teel that the legal difficulties that we could have experienced last year do not exist this year, and therefore it will be possible for our Government to take this matter up seriously and introduce a policy of abolishing land-lordism including rent-receiving interests.

I come to the first difficulty, the financial difficulty. Here also we have got no figure before us as to how much money we shall have to pay as compensation and that, too, on a category basis, that is to say, how much money is to be paid to hig landlords, those who earn Rs. 2,000 a year, those who earn Rs. 1,000 a year, those who earn Rs. 500 a year, and those who earn Rs. 200 a year. We have got no picture before us to guide us to come to a decision or to offer some constructive criticism on this point. Sir, other Provinces are going ahead with the abolition of landlordism. They have done so in the United Provinces, in Bihar, in Madras, and I think, other Provinces are also following suit. It, therefore, should be possible for our Government also to be able to introduce this policy of abolition of landlordism without waiting for the financial difficulties as have been placed before us. Su, as I have said before, it is on fundamental questions that we must concentrate our attention first. We must follow the principle of first things first, and this question of abolition of landlordism is the one basic factor which now affects the life and interest of everyone in this State. Unless this vital factor is touched and tackled and unless landlordism is abolished we cannot hope to get active popular support; we cannot except to evoke public enthusiasm in the other endeavours that this Government is making.

Sir, with these words I conclude.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I have heard with close attention what has been said by the two speakers who spoke just now. Their speeches remind me of the Bengali adage "AS CHA ARM" as if landlordism is responsible for all the ills from which this country is suffering. That is the long and short of the whole speech which has been delivered by the two friends on the other side. Now, Sir, the whole question comes to this whether abolition of landlordism will remove the poverty of the country. That is the sole criterion for considering the subject under discussion. If on consideration of all the facts and circumstances the Assembly is of opinion that abolition of landlordism is the panacea for all the ills from which the country is suffering then abolish it by all means. If, on the

other hand, on consideration of all the circumstances and facts you see that abolition of landlordism is no remedy for the ills from which we are suffering, then, Sir, we will have to consider about other remedies. There can be no doubt that the whole country is suffering from poverty. Independence is only a means to an end and that means to an end is the removal of illiteracy, removal of poverty from the country. Now, Sir, what is this poverty for? Poverty means that the people are not producing sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves. I do not understand, Sir, how abolition of landlordism will remove the poverty of the people. The remedy lies in producing, producing and producing and nothing else. Sir, if you abolish landlordism then instead of the private party the landlord will be the Government itself, and if private landlordism be abolished then it will be State landlordism which will prevail. Therefore the only remedy by which the poverty of the people can be removed is to take such steps as will incre se the production to double its present yield. That is my point and that can only be done not by abolition of landlordism but by taking to co-operative method of production. Co-operative method of production was adopted by Germany, by Italy, by Ireland, by Finland and by Yugoslavia and other western countries and, Sir, the result was tremendous. Therefore the only method by which production can be increased and the poverty of the people can be removed is the adoption of the co-operative method of production. Removal of landlordism, abolition of the rent-receiving interests does not solve the problem at all. If you kindly go through the history of economic regeneration of western countries and how those countries in Europe and America regenerated themselves, improved their condition, you will find that they improved their condition by taking to agricultural co-operation, by taking to industrial co-operation and such like things and even in the damned Russian country this very co-operative method was adopted and the co-operative method yielded brilliant results and in all the countries in which this method was adopted, Sir, the result was tremendous. In Germany when the census was taken it was found that the population in course of 30 years had doubled. Now the question arose before the economists of Germany as to how this double population can be fed and maintained and all the economists of Germany put their heads together and ultimately they came to the conclusion that the only method of saving the people, the only method of feeding the people was to adopt the co-operative method, what is known in the technical language as co-operative agriculture. Sir, this is not the time for delivering a lecture on the scheme which was adopted by the Germans in order to increase the productivity of the land, but you will be astounded to hear that in the course of five years, the productivity of the land was increased twice and consequently there was absolutely no difficulty in feeding the people, in maintaining the people. This fact came to light when in the first great World War other people, other countries who were on the side of the Allies were suffering from want of food and these Germans were never in want of food because they cultivated their lands with co-operation. I read in the newspapers that they used to cultivate their own lands just like gardens by adopting scientific methods and such like things. So, there was no want of food during the First World War, but if the Germans failed in the First World War it was due to disunity among their own people and they lost their morale and they were defeated. If you read the history of Soviet Russia, if you read the history of economic regeneration of Germany, the economic regeneration of Italy, the economic regeneration of Holland and Denmark, you will be astounded to hear that it was agricultural co-operation which gave them relief. It has been said that whenever a country is suffering from distress, it looks to agricultural co-operation as the only means of alleviating its distress. I think, Sir, India is exactly the country-but I am not concerned with India, I am concerned with my poor West Bengal-it is exactly the country where if agricultural co-operation, industrial co-operation be adopted and looked into, it will remove our

poverty, it will remove our distress, it will remove our penury and, as in the case of Russia, Germany and other countries, this country also will flow with milk and honey and there will be no want.

You say, so many people have come from the other side. That is a very complicated matter, but I would like to say something on this point. I am not actuated by any feeling of hatred, I am not actuated by any feeling of malice against those persons who have come here. I have very great sympathy—sympathy of a very high degree—for those persons who are leaving their hearths and homes behind. Now, the question is how they can be rehabilitated. An example has been set by our Prophet Mahomed himself. If you kindly go through the history of the flight of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina, you will find that when Mahomed and his followers were oppressed by the kaffirs of Mecca and when they were about to kill wholesale and massacre wholesale the entire following of Mahomed, the latter came to know about the conspiracy that Mahomed was going to be murdered the next day. He took counsel and his best friend Ali said, "Well, you just go away from this place because that very night assassins from Mecca will come and kill you." He agreed and he and Abu Baker fled from Mecca and Ali was remaining in the cot where Mahomed used to remain with chaddar covering his body. Now, at midnight the assassins and kaffirs came, scaled the wall and entered the house.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am failing to understand how it is relevant. Of course, it is very interesting.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: It is relevant in this way. It you kindly allow me, I shall explain how it is relevant.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, you go on.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: My friend on the other side, Mr Deben Sen, the Socialist leader (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhas Chandra Roy. He is not a Socialist but a Labour leader). He spoke about the great refugee problem. Ten lakhs or twenty lakhs or fifty lakhs of people have come. If the zemindary system is abolished, the lands which will be taken from the zemindars will be divided amongst the refugees and in this way the refugee problem will be solved and for this purpose the abolition of landlordism is necessary. That is the point he made. I am going to point out to him through Mr. Speaker that his exposition and his suggestion is absolutely incorrect. (Laughter.) It you go on laughing. I am helpless because I was not at all prepared for this speech, but as I have come. I must say something which is sensible. This refugee problem is the problem of all problems for us, West Bengal people.

Now, reverting to what I was saving. Ah was sleeping on the charpoi—on the cot of Mahomed and when the assassins scaled the wall and uncovered the chaddar, they found that the prey was gone—the bird had flown away and in place of Mahomed a young boy Ah was there against whom they had no score to murder him. They asked Ali where Mahomed had gone. He said, "I do not know where he has gone, but he has gone away." Then 500 or 600 strong cavalry men went through the desert in pursuit of Mahomed and his sole companion Abu Baker. They thought that these men would be in pursuit and accordingly both Mahomed and his companion Abu Baker entered a cave and remained in hiding. Then these 500 cavalry men could not find him and returned to Mecca. After some time, Mahomed and his companion reached Medina in safety. Then the whole body of his followers evacuated Mecca and went over to Medina. Now, for a small town with a population of 5,000 or 6,000, this inflow of 500 or 600 persons is not a matter of joke. We in West Bengal are 2 crores 50 lakhs, but the poor people of Medina were only 4,000 or 5,000 and an influx of 500 among them and to feed them and maintain them was a tremendous difficulty. We the people of West Bengal have been confronted with the same kind of

difficulty or even greater difficulty. Sir, what did they do? They were called "Ansars". "Ansars" means helpers. "Ansars" is an Arabic word and it means helpers. These people were mozaharins which means refugees.

As I have said, "Ansars" mean helpers, volunteers. These people of Medina were called "Ansars", because they helped the followers of Mohammed. (The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy: Helpers to other peoples' properties!) That is not the thing, Sir. If Congress volunteers or Muslim League volunteers helped themselves with other peoples' properties, that is not the fault of the system. That is the fault of the men. Anyway, what I intend to drive at is this that these 500 people of Mecca were rehabilitated in Medina among a population of four to five thousand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you speaking on Land Revenue?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, there was no other speaker. It you go on in this way, you can pass the whole budget in one day.

As I was saying, Sir, then the "Ansars" came in a body and said: "We will take all the mozaharins, and we will take 1, 2 or 3 men according to our own capacity and provide them. In this way, Sir, those 500 people were provided. Some family took one, some family took two and some family took three men. It so happened, Sir, that the people who came from Mecca were not married. The people in Medina who had several wives divorced some of their wives out of love for the people who came from Mecca, and they married them to the people of Mecca. This they did out of love, out of solicitude for the welfare of the people who came from Mecoa, It these gentlemen, if the so-called refugees who have come here have been deprived of their hearth and home, then it is the duty of the people of West Bengal or, for the matter of that, of other parts of India to take everyone of them as brothers into their families. Let them take one, two or three persons in such families as are able to take them. In this way all of them will be provided, and these men will be loyal to this country; they will love our men. It is a very easy method of rehabilitating them for which a precedent had been shown by Mohammed. In Koran it has been said why Mohammed was sent. He was one of the greatest exemplars to show to the people the right path which can be followed. Thus a great example is before your eyes, and in this way by co-operation, by love the difficult refugee problem can be solved.

My friend Mr. Sen spoke about the refugee problem. How can it be solved by the abolition of zemindary? No, Sir, it cannot be done in that way. If our Minister of Co-operation allows me, I can prepare a scheme for the rehabilitation of all these gentlemen and also for the rehabilitation of the people of West Bengal and of this country, and then milk and honey will flow, and there will be no necessity for depriving the people or the landlords of their patrimony. The landlords who belong to the middle class have a right to live just like any other persons. The real question is the removal of poverty, removal of illiteracy and removal of all isms. These problems can only be solved by adopting co-operative methods and not by putting pressure on the Mushins or by the abolition of zemindary and such like things.

8j. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Abhi hamarey Barey Moulana Saheb ney jo kaha.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I am not a Moulana.

8j. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Acha Hap Saheb ney jo kaha hai üs sey hum sahmat naheen hain, keonke yeh jo Landlordism hai, jo zamindari system hai isko uthana chaheay aur Congress ney jetney bhi chunao larey hain, usmen is bat ko baraber rakha tha, ke kisan mazdon Raj kaem kerna chaheay. Bapuji ney kahatha ke Ramraj hona chaheay! Ramraj ke maney yeh hain ke jetney gharib kisan hain unlogonka pura adhikar hona

chaheay. Unlogonka to koie bara adhikar hai he naheen, unlogonko barey barey Assembly men speech dena to naheen hai, bulkey unlogonka jo kuch hai wah serf zamin men hai islie unko usmen pura adhikar milna chaheay, aur isiko hum kahtey hain, Kisan Mazdoor Raj. Hamarey jetney landlords hain wah sadharan bekti hain, unmen aur kisan men kiya farak hai. Wah jo landlord hogaey yeh serf by accident hai, unka barey landlord ke ghar men janam hua wah landlord hogaey aur jenhon ney kisan ke ghar men janam hiya wah kisan hogaey unko kiya maloom tha ke wah landlord kah laengey aur yeh kisan hongey. Landlordism ko utha dena chaheay, aur hamarey Bharatversh men Kisan Raj hona chaheay. Hum Bharatversh ko to industrialized country naheen kersaktey hain, keon ke yeh ek agricultural country hai yeh kisanon ka desh hai. Isliey jabtak kisanon ko pura pura adhikar naheen melega hamarey desh ke unnati naheen hogi. Ap dekhrahey hain, ke sara sansar socialism ke taraf ja raha hai. Asia ka koie ager neterit kareygi to ya China kareygi ya Bharatversh karegi. Yeh samash-sha hamarey agey hai. Jabtak hum apney desh ko socialismki taraf naheen lejaengey tab tak hum unnati naheen kersakengey.

Sansai men hum kiya adars rakhengey jab hum Bharatversh mey isko nabeen kersakengey. Asia ki neterit hamen kerna har, ishey Bharatversh ko bhi is rastey per chalna hoga aur naheen to Asia ke neterit hum naheen ker saktey ham. In longon nev upna khun bahaya har, upna pasina bahaya har, magar inka kone adhikar naheen har, inko pura adhikar milna chaheay. Communism ka jo ideal har aur socialism ka jo ideal hai wah sub usitaraf lejati har. Democracy bhi yahi kahti hai, ke junta ko pura pura adhikar milna chaheay. Aj Bharatversh men landlords aur kisanon ke bich jab hum tulana karengey to hum dekhengey ke 99 per cent, kisan hain aur I per cent, landlord hain, magar adhikar l per cent, ko deyageva har aur 99 per cent, sey pura adhikar chinlya gaya har. Aj jetna adhikar har wah sert l per cent, ka hai, yeh democracy naheen har. Ishey democratic principle ke taraf say bhi hum jab dektey hain, tab bhi yahi dekhtey hain, ke laudlords ka adhikar kisanon ko melna chaheay. Kisanon ke hey Co-operative Farm kerkey unki unnati kerni chaheay naheen to hum Asia ke agwar naheen kersaktey hain

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I call upon another member to speak, I should administer oath to Mr. Siddiqi.

Oath.

The following member then took the oath or affirmation of allegiance:— Janab Abdur Rahman Siddiqi.

7-Land Revenue.

\$j. PRAMATHANATH BANDYOPADHYAY: বাননীয় শীকার বংলা-য়, abolition of zamindary, কৃষক ও zamindaryর কথা বলা হচেছ। আনাধের কংগ্রেস abolition of zamindary, কৃষক ও কৃষক-বজনুর-পুজারাজের অভিনত অনেক পূর্বে দিয়েছেন, এবং আবরা দেশের লোককেও সেই কথা বছলিন বংর বলে আসছি। কিছ এই abolition of zamindary সহছে আলোচনা করতে পিছে সেটা বুব পরিকারভাবে বোঝা উচিং। বারা তবু বাজনা আদায় করেন দেশা দেশের প্রেলি কংবা বুবিং কর এবং অনিদার বন্তে পুক্ত তাঁদেবই বোঝা। কিছ অনিদারের নীচে থেকে আরম্ভ কোরে বারী রে ৫ বিষা থেকে ৫০০০।২০০০।২০০০ বিষা পর্যায় অনির মানিক বারা মানের কোন rent-receiving এই interest নাই, তালেরও অনেকে অবিলান্ধ বনতে চুচান। তবু alogan আভড়ালে চলবে না, পুক্ত অবস্থা কি দেটার চিন্তা কোরতে হবে। আবরা পশ্চিব বাংলার ভিতর ববাবিন্ত প্রেণী বারা আছি তালের সবজ জীবিকা নির্ভিন্ন করে অনির উপর। কেউ কেউ চাকরী করেন কিয়া বারনা করেন, কিছ গোটার সজে সজে বারীতে বে ৫।৭ বিষা অবি আছে তার উপর নির্ভিন্ন কোরে সংসার চালান। আর তবু land to tillers নীতির উপর বীড়িবে যদি অবি আবাবের তার করতে হব, তাহেলে দেশের ববাবিন্ত সম্প্রকারের ভিতর বে বোরতের বিশ্বের্জনার অতী হবে নেটা আবাবের দেশের প্রক্রের করে বা।

चावारम्ब अवन नवना। चक्रिन शरहरू, बैंबा भूर्खनरू हिरमन छीत्रा भूर्खनक स्थरक हरत अरमरूम, अवर अवनक সম্ভব নেবানে ছিল আর বাকতে পাববে না, এই বে ১ কোটার উপর লোক পশ্চির বল্পে চলে আসবার স্থান্য পুস্তত ছচ্চেছ, তাৰের এবানে ভনি, বাড়ী, জীবিকা পুভৃতি কি কোরে বে adjust করা বাবে দেটা নিৱে আবাৰের अल्बंदिन हे बूच किस्रोत পहिल्हन । चानि अहे कथा बनिष्ट abolition of zamindary । कथा विष्टे बनन ना रून, এই विषय जानारनत कररशुन शांधी (बंदक अको) enquiry committees बाबका ছট্টক এবং এ সহছে দেশের অভিনত কি তাও আনাদের জানা উচিৎ। দেশের অভিনত এবং পার্চীর অভিনত এ সহতে একটা ব্যবস্থা করা কর্ত্তর্গ। কারণ এটা ঠিক কংগ্রেস এই নীতি শ্বীকার করে নিয়েছে, তার বিশ্বস্তে জামাদের বাওর। উচিৎ নম। কংগ্রেস থেকে যে নীতি ঠিক করা হমেছে তার সলে বর্ত্তমানে মধাবিজ্ঞাদের সে खबनाव गटन बील बीटेरव हनारु हरत। जरनरक बरमन बबाविष्ठ गणुनावरक industrya हेनव, निरम्भव উপর নির্ত্তর করতে হবে, কিছু আমর। দেবুছি শিল্প আমাদের দেশে কিছু একটা দান। বাঁধেনি। দাই পাঁচ দশ বংসবের ভিতৰ সমস্ত মধ্যবিস্ত ব্ৰক্ষের পিলেপর উপর নির্ভর করানো চলবে বলে বোধ হয় না। কাজেই আনি या नाकि এको। vital चिनिय, त्रारे। नित्य ठाक्ष-नावनण्डः चशुन्यव दश्या छैठिए नव। चानि चानिना U.P.. Bihar এবং Madras পুতৃতি দেশে কি কোৰে তারা এটা manage করেছে। কিছু আৰি क्वांनि जात्रात्मव এवाटन zamindary system abolish क्वटक घटन इक्षेप मुद्दे ठाति निटन कहा हतार ना। त्रदेखना कञ्चलत्कर कार्छ निरंत्रमन कर्वाछ zamindary abolition कहतात आर्थ अकी। public opinion (यन तिश्वा इव এव: এই विषय এकी committee appoint करत (यन छात्र opinion निष्य काट्ड चशुन्रत इन ।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, this problem which is before us is not one which can be either decided or discussed in an offhand manner. The position of Bengal, Sir, is that we have today amongst us 25 million people of whom 19 million depend upon land for their source of income. Secondly, if we take the agricultural population, the average allotment of land is about 8 bighas per family of five. Sir, we all know that an agriculturist can live upon land only if he has a holding which is or can be called an economic holding. Sometimes we have found that the holding is so small that it is impossible for him to have the holding and get the seeds and the manure for cultivation purposes out of his own funds.

And, therefore, he has either to depend upon the landlord or upon the money-lender for the purpose of getting through his cultivation. Sir, originally at the time when the Permanent Settlement was introduced in this country, a certain number of landlords were chosen by the Government who were required to give to the revenue of the State a certain amount every year. Subject to their paying that revenue they were to get rent from the tenants and also take part in the development of the land. The tenants remained tenants. Subsequently by the tenancy law of 1885 and subsequent amendments to this law, we have added certain rights to the tenants which are much in advance of rights given to tenants anywhere else in India. In fact, subject to his paying a certain amount of rent every year for the land which he holds, the tenant is practically the owner of the soil. So far, the situation seemed to be what everybody desired it to be, viz., that there is a rent-receiving interest on one side and the tenant on the other. But, Sir, what happened subsequently was that each occupancy raivat or a tenant himself began to have a rent-receiving interest apart from the tilling interest. Therefore, whatever might have been the original intention of the system which was introduced, it was found that besides the different levels of rent-receiving interests there is also another group of rent-receiving people who are occupying the rights given by the Tenancy Act. That is to say, they till the soil to a certain limit and beyond that they are rent-receiving persons as much as zemindars are rent-receiving persons. My friend Mr. Deben Sen, I think, missed the point when he said that if we take away the land from the zemindars the land would be available for settling refugees, for instance. Sir, the fact is that today the zemindar has-not got the land. He has practically no land

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except what is his khas land. The bulk of his land is now being tilled by what are called the occupancy raiyats. Sir, at various periods this question was investigated. The latest body which investigated this problem was the Floud Commission. Their finding was that it was essential that the State should in the interest of the land itself take over control and proprietorship of the land by purchasing interests up to the level of the occupancy raivats. They did not, as far as I have gathered, touch the interest of the occupancy raiyat. Sir, if the object be that you give land to the tiller of the soil, the definition of the tiller of the soil must be carefully worded. If you want to give him the right to the soil, then I for one to see how you can achieve that object merely by removing one set of rentreceiving people. To my mind, a jotedar or a middleman, so far as the amount of land that he is tilling himself is concerned, has an interest in the soil and he is the tiller of the soil; but in so far as he holds land which he gets cultivated by other interests, by either paid labourer or bhagchasi, he becomes a small landlord. Therefore, Sir, the question does not seem to be so simple as some of my friends seem to feel. Our objective is and should be that the tiller of the soil should be in charge of the tilling of the soil, in charge of the proprietorship of the land, so that he will feel that whatever labour he is spending on the land is labour spent on his own property, and not on property belonging to somebody else. Some of the other States, as we are aware, have taken this matter up and have passed legislation, but I am sorry to say that in no place have they faced this question which is, I think, the crux of the whole situation, viz., that they have not attempted to dislodge that interest of an occupancy raiyat which is a rent-receiving interest. This, therefore, is a matter which has to be very carefully gone into. My triend Mr. Deben Sen has quoted the provision of the New Constitution. I have also suggested to him to see another part of the New Constitution where also there is some difficulty with regard to dispossessing a particular person of the interest he possesses in the land without some other legislation that may be required for the purpose. What we have done so far is this. We have taken one area, viz., the Sunderban area, and we have finished land settlement operations there. We have practically got all the facts and figures necessary. We know that the proprietorship of that area remains with the Government, and that the so-called middleman is merely a leaseholder. Therefore, it would not be difficult for us in any case to remove the leaseholder and try to settle the land with the tiller of the soil. But there is this proviso-and I think it is a most important proviso -that whatever legislation we might pass we may not do anything which would make the tiller of the soil again a small zamindar because the moment he has proprietary interest on a piece of land larger in size than he can himself till he again becomes a rentreceiving person with rent-receiving interests. Therefore, Sir, the matter is in the hands of the lawyers. They are investigating into this matter for the purpose of getting proper legislation done. In the meantime what we propose is that we will take up the area of Sundarbans, either the whole of it or a large part of it, and see whether it is possible to give to the tiller of the soil the full proprietorship of the land and, if so, on what conditions and secondly whether we can pass any such legislation that the tiller of the soil does not become again a miniature landlord and if that experiment proves successful we have got to pass it on to the neighbouring areas. The point is while the ordinary landlord whom we call a zamindar today possesses only one interest, namely, the right to get rent or a portion of the rent from the tenant, the occupancy raivat has much greater rights because he not only gets a portion of the produce in some shape or other as well as he tills the soil and he has got practically all the rights that a man can choose to have over a piece of land. Therefore the question of dispossessing him of those rights is a matter which has to be very carefully gone into. I can give this assurance to my friends that we have not been aitting idle. We have been taking this matter seriously and have been

watching what is happening in other provinces. My friend the Revenue-Minister had been to two of these Provinces to study their methods. I confess that personally I am not satisfied with their methods because I do not see there the fundamental proposition given effect to, namely, that they have ensured that the tiller of the soil, the man who actually cultivates, is the owner of the soil of that area which he cultivates. That is the objective towards which we are proceeding and I can assure Mr. Deben Sen and all my friends who are so keen upon introducing Kisan-Mazdoor Raj that this is a matter which has the full attention of my Government and of my advisers

I will certainly follow the advice of my friend Mr. Pramatha Nath Banctice that before the matter is actually put in a concrete shape before the Assembly for consideration and adoption it may have to be circularised or a committee be appointed to find out how the different interests are affected. It may also take the shape or form of being put before the Assembly and a Select Committee formed out of this. My feeling is this that interests involved in a change of this character are so diverse that perhaps it would be better, after we have finalised our conclusions, to have a meeting of several interests, both labour and capital, to discuss this and come to certain solution before it is put before the Assembly.

With these words I do say that we have taken this matter up very seriously because we feel that otherwise the land can never be giving us the best return and the State ought to intervene in this matter.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is not necessary for me to reply at any length to the points raised by various members of the House after the announcement of policy by the Hon'ble Chief Munister. I would like, Sir, only to clear up certain misunderstandings that have cropped up in the minds of some honourable members.

Mr Deben Sen has quoted me and said that last year I pointed out the difficulties in the way of immediate implementation of the scheme of abolishing the rent-receiving interest. The first one was financial, the second one was legal and the third one was that middle class interest will be affected by it. Mr. Deben Sen has not been able to agree with the third I may remind him, Sir, that that was not my argument. If I may quote from the proceedings of the House, what I said was, when a suggestion was made that landlordism should be abolished without paying compensation I merely pointed out that in that case not only a few landlords will be adversely affected but the whole middle class which forms the majority of the rural population in the present state of things. If I may quote myv exact words. I said "When speaking of the abolition of rent-receiving interest without compensation we should bear in mind that we are taking away the assets of not only the big landlords but also the vast multitude of the middle class people. Therefore it is not easy nor is it desirable to rush to hasty conclusions in the matter because it is not only a legal and financial question but is also a question of economic adjustment.

It was and is not a plea against any proposal for abolition of rentreceiving interest. In fact, as you have just heard, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has gone far beyond. He has said that even in those cases where occupancy raiyats would become small landlords themselves, we cannot really fulfil the object of our scheme if we leave them untouched. He has quite correctly pointed out that in other provinces they have stopped short of the abolition of occupancy tenants and that does not go far enough. This was the only point that I wanted to clear up.

There have been cut motions on two other subjects. I can assure the House that the Government are paying the best attention to the service conditions of Settlement clerks and Kanungoes and in a short time we shall be able to announce what benefit we can give them.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House and I oppose the cut motion.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 41,69,000 for expenditure under the head "7—Land Revenue" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:—

AYE8-1.

Banerjee, Sj. Sibnath

NOE8-40.

Bandopadhyay, 3j. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, 8j. Susil Kumar Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad Basu, 3j. Hemanta Kumar Bhandari, 8j. Charu Chandra Bhattaoharyya, 3j. Shyamapada Bhowmick, 3ja. Bina Chakravarty, 8j. Satish Chandra Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath. Clarke, Mr. C. E. Das, 8j. Radha Nath Dass, 8j. Kanai Lai Dolul, 8j. Harendra Nath Cayen, 8j. Arabinda Choes, 8j. Bimai Comar Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab Gomea, Mr. D. Gupta, 8j. J. C. Maiti, The Hon'ble Nikunja Behari Majhi, Sj. Nishapati
Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati
Malliok, Sj. Ashutosh
Mandai, Sj. Annadaprasad
Mandai, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Kalipada
Murarka, Sj. Basantial
Musharruff Hossain, Janab
Naskar, Sj. Ardhendu Sekhar
Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Pentony, Mr. L. R.
Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
Ricketts, Mrs. E. M.
Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra
Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Roy Singh Sarker, Sj. Satish Chandra
Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra
Sen, The Hon'ble Bimai Chandra

The Ayes being I and the Noes 40, the motion was lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs. 41,69,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "7-Land Revenue" was then put and agreed to.

Redistribution of the business of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No. 27—Administration of Justice—fixed on 10th March 1950, will be taken up on the 8th March, 1950, as the second item, and item No. 37—Education fixed for the 14th March, 1950, will be taken up on the 10th March, 1950, as the first item. Secretary will circulate the revised programme tomorrow in the House

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-24 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th March, 1950, in the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 7th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 47 members.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(answer to which was laid on the table)

Memorandum from the Shop Assistants' Association, Bengal

- 3. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Labour Department be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to him by the Shop Assistants' Association of Bengal on the 26th July, 1948?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what action he proposes to take in the matter?

MINISTER in charge of the LABOUR DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Kalipada Mookerjee): (a) Yes.

- (b) By a notification issued on the 1st June, 1949, the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, has been applied to all District Headquarters towns except those of Malda and West Dinajpur as well as some other municipal areas, e.g., Serampur, Barrackpur, Tollygunge, South Suburban, Budge Budge, Garden Reach, Diamond Harbour and Asansol. A Draft Bill has been drawn up to amend the Act but it may not be possible to introduce it in this session for want of time.
- Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to make the Act applicable to all towns and business centres?

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJEE: It has already been extended to the district towns and some of the mufassil towns but owing to financial difficulties it has not been possible to extend it to all the towns.

8j. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if he is considering the desirability of extending it to other towns also?

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJEE: Yes, that is under consideration.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Opening of Union Health Centres in Bankura district.

- *48. Sj. KANAI LAL DE: बाननीय प्राप्तायी बरान्य चनुगुष्टगृत्वेच जानाहेरवन कि त्व-
 - বাঁকুয়া ফোনার ইউনিয়ন বাখ্যাকেল খোলা হইডেছে কি না; খোলা হইলে, এবাবং কচন্দ্রলি খোলা.
 হইবাছে;

- (ब) वर्षमान वरनात चात कत्रती (बाना दशेरव ;
- (প) বেনিরাতোচ্ কেল্রের পুহাদি নির্দ্ধাণ বন্ধ আছে কি না ? এবং কোন গৃহ নট হইরা গিরাছে কি না ;
- (হ) পুত্ৰ নষ্ট হইয়া থাকিলে, ভাহার কারণ কি ? এবং ক্ষতির পরিবাণ কড ;
- (a) ঐ প্রাবের কোন বদানা গৃহস্থ ব্যক্তি স্বাস্থাকেক্স স্থাপন জন্য ১০,০০০১ টাক। সরকারের হচ্ছে দিয়াছেন কি না এবং দিয়া থাকিলেন, এপঠ্যন্ত কেক্স স্থাপিত না হওয়ার কারণ কি ? এবং তাহাতে প্রামবাসিগণের চিকিৎসার স্রযোগের অভাব হইতেছে কি না; এবং
- (চ) অতি সম্বর ঐ কেন্দ্র খুলিবার ব্যবস্থা করার পুশু বিবেচনা মন্ত্রীমহাশয় কবিবেন কি ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN (on behalf of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (ক) ইয়া, ডিনটা।

- (4) বর্ত্তবান আধিক বংগর শেষ হইবার পূর্বেই সাত্রী ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্যকেক্স ও একটা ধানা স্বাস্থ্যকেক্স স্থাপন করা যাইবে বলিয়া আশা করা যাইতেতে।
- (গ) ও (ব) না, বছ নাই। গত বর্ণায় সুষ্টীর জন্য ও ঠিকাদাবের (Contractor) কর্ত্ব্যানিষ্ঠার জ্বভাব ও অসাবধানতার অর্ক্সনাপ্ত গৃহের কিছু ক্ষতি হইয়াছিল। ক্ষতির আনুমানিক পরিবাগ ১,৩০০, টাকা।
 - (১) হাঁন, নিশুলিখিত কারণে এখনও উক্ত গ্রামে স্বাস্থাকেন্দ্র স্থাপন করা সম্ভবপর হয় নাই :--
 - (১) কেহ প্রবোজনমত ভূমিশান না করায় সরকার কন্তৃক ভমি acquire কবিতে সময় লাগিয়াছে,
 - (২) গৃহনির্মাণের জন্য নিষয়িত সান্দস্ল। (controlled articles) সংগ্রহ করিতে সময় লাগিয়াছে, এবং
 - (৩) ভারপ্রাপ্ত ঠিকাদার প্রকাবের বিনা অনুমতিতে কাল ছাডিয়া চলিয়া যাওয়ায় নুত্র ঠিকাদার নিমুক্ত করিয়া পুনরায় কাল আরম্ভ করিতে হট্যাছে। ইহাতেও চারিমাস সময় লাগিয়াছে।

প্রাম্বাসিদের চিকিৎসার স্থাযোগের অস্থবিধা হইতেছে না, কারণ তিন মাইলের ভিতরেই ছালার ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থাকেক্স পূর্বেই পুতিষ্ঠা করা হইয়াছে।

- (চ) হাঁ।, আশা করা যার বর্তনান আধিক বংসর সমাও ইইবার পুনেবই উক্ত ভাস্থাকেক পুতিটিত হইবে।
- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE : बाननीय स्वीस्टानय खानारित कि यে, যে ১০ হাজার টাক। এক বলান্য পৃহয় দিয়েছিলেন তা কতদিন আগে দিয়েছিলেন ।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice 513

8j. 8IBNATH BANERJEE: যে contractorএর কর্ত্তব্যদিষ্ঠার জন্তাব এবং অসাবধানতার জন্য জঙ্গনাপ্ত প্রহের জন্য ১,০০০১ টাকা ক্ষতি হবেছিল এবং যে সরকারের বিনা অনুষতিতে কান্ত ছেড়ে দিয়েছিল তার কান্ত থেকে ঐ টাকাটা আদায় করবার কি ব্যবদ্ধা করা হয়েছে?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: যে ঠিকাণার বা contractor এই রক্ষড়াবে কাকের গাফিলডি করে তাকে গাফি দেবার যে ব্যবস্থা আছে সেই ব্যবস্থাই করা হবে।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আবি জানতে চাচিছ্ তার কি ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice 517 (

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আদি আনতে চাচিছ যে সেই contractorএর যে টাকা deposit আছে তার খেকে কত চাকা realise করা হয়েছে।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice চাই, ৰত সৰ কি মুৰুৱ ৰাকে?

- Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: এই সময় মুখায় করেই আসা উচিৎ। পুত্যেক জিনিঘই notice চাই বলুলে মুদ্ধিৰ অভাবেৰ পৰিচৰ দেওৰা হৰ না কি ?
 - Mr. SPEAKER: Please make no comments. Put your question.
- Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: এই বে এখনি বৰ্ণেন বে ডিনটা bed খোলা হরেছে। ড্ৰু খোলাই হরেছে না দেখানে রোগীন চিকিৎসাল ব্যবহাও আরম্ভ করা হরেছে ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Bed (यांना सरवरह वन्तार हिकिथन)

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: দেখানে কটা bedd কটা নোগী খাছে ?

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice FIR !

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: को bed बांति चारह अर: को bed खर्डि चारह ?

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice pit

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আৰি বন্ছি কটা bed বাদি আছে এবং কটা ভঙ্কি আছে, তাদের সংখ্যা কড় গ

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: আলকে কটা bed থালি আছে এবং কটা ভঙি আছে তা এখান থেকে কি কৰে বনুবো ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Question over.

Authenticated Schedule of Supplementary Expenditure for 1949-50.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, may I have your permission to lay the authenticated Schedule?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, in pursuance of article 390A(2) of the Constitution of India read with sub-section (I) of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, I beg to lay before the Assembly the authenticated Schedule of Supplementary Expenditure for 1949-50, as authenticated by His Excellency the Government of West Bengal under sub-section (I) of section 80 of the Government of India Act.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

8-Provincial Excise.

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 36,61,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "8-Provincial Excise".

Sir, yesterday Sri Sibnath Banerjee, the Socialist Leader, made a emark that Ministers moved their motions but did not speak. I do not sant to be accused on that charge——(Sj. Sibnath Banerlee: Thank on. My congratulations for listening to the Opposition)——. I therefore ropose to lay before the House the Excise policy of the Government. Sir, orbibition is the declared policy of the Congress, and as an ethical ideal, as an urgent matter of reform it brooks no delay. This idea has to be incumstances of the State. Sir, we are faced today with an unsettled solitical condition in and outside the country: we are faced today with additional problems of protecting our boundaries and of rehabilitation of the efugees and such other vast problems imposing additional burden upon the inances of the State, and it is for this reason that we cannot implement minediately total prohibition in West Bengal. But the prohibition policy of the West Bengal Government is to proceed slowly by stages by creating public opinion, mobilising public opinion in favour of prohibition. Sir, may be accused of dilatory tactics, but I shall mention here that there are

certain difficulties in our way for implementing the policy of total prohibition. Sir, difficulty No. 1 is that prohibition will lead us to the loss of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 6 crores and the cost of enforcement of prohibition will be another one crore. So, the cost of total prohibition will mean about Rs. 7 crores which our finances can ill-afford as there is no other source of revenue left. Sir, as you know, the taxes in our province are very high and all sources of revenue have been exhausted and there is no source of revenue within the limits of the Constitution which can yield the required amount for introducing prohibition.

Sir, difficulty No. 2 is that there is pressing demand from all sides for development and for road and other constructions. With the attainment of freedom, the State Government have assumed responsibility in the sphere of nation-building departments and have been involved in large commitments in the field of education, sanitation, public health, agriculture, irrigation and industrial development. These responsibilities cannot be discharged unless the revenues of the State are progressively increased or at least the revenues are maintained intact.

Sir, difficulty No. 3 is that West Bengal is the abode of heterogeneous people coming from different countries, from different States, some of whom have a peculiar yearning for drinks and drugs. There are also aboriginals in the State to whom pochai is more a food than intoxicant, to whom the drinking of liquor, pochai and tari is an indispensable part of some of the religious functions.

Difficulty No. 4 is that all the districts of our State except Howrah and Hooghly are bordering districts. Unless our neighbouring States—I mean Bihar, Orissa and East Bengal—go dry, unless they adopt the prohibition policy, it is futile to introduce prohibition here for in that case it will increase the problem of illicit distillation and smuggling to a great extent which it will be very difficult for us with an insufficient staff to check. This is difficulty No. 4.

There is also difficulty No. 5. Sir, the Government of India expressed their unwillingness to render assistance to the States for the implementation of prohibition in the shape of loan or otherwise and it is for this reason that we cannot implement immediately total prohibition in our State.

Sir, in spite of these difficulties if we introduce prohibition in our State, if we are ready to launch the programme of prohibition, then the problem of enforcement and checking and prevention of illicit distillation and smuggling from bordering States will be very difficult. Sir, if Government fail to control the excise offences which will increase as a result of prohibition, it will engender in the minds of the common people a sense of defiant attitude and disrespect for law. So, Sir, in this unsettled political situation, I think it is not wise to introduce prohibition at the present moment. If I close the Russa Distillery or the distilleries of Asansol and Konnagar, that will not help prohibition effectively. I can close down the big industries manufacturing liquor, but that will give rise to cottage industries, home industries. Every house, every cottage of the drinker will be turned into a miniature form of distillery. If I close down the excise shops in the State, then the pan shops, the biri shops will be the excise shops selling illicit liquor and smuggled drugs and these shops will be a menace to our State.

Sir, as a practical proposition, if we really want prohibition, if we really want to create soher habits amongst our people, then I think what is needed most is the mobilisation of public opinion, propaganda from press and platform and propaganda on the governmental basis and also on the popular basis in favour of prohibition. Sir, for these above reasons, conditions being unfavourable for introducing prohibition, Government have taken measures for the reduction of consumption of liquor. Sir, Government have taken measures for the reduction of consumption of intoxicants,

(1) by reducing the number of excise licenses, (2) by reducing the working hours of the excise shops, (3) by declaring one day in a week as a dry day for all the excise shops in Calcutta and all other industrial areas, (4) by putting a bar in granting new licenses, (5) by an intensive drive which was taken for prevention of excise crimes. Sir, after partition we have a very depleted excise staff but in spite of that an extensive drive was made for the prevention of illicit distillation, for checking smuggling and illegal traffic. (6) by bringing under excise control the sale of liquor by non-proprietory clubs which sell liquor to the members. Sir, perhaps last year the Club Licences Bill was passed. It has been enforced and all the bona after the clubs have been granted licences and it has checked, it has eliminated all the night clubs of ill-fame and has thus restricted the consumption of foreign liquor.

The next step is, Sir, that we have upgraded the rates of taxation on ntoxicants. A comparison of the rates of taxation on alcoholic drink and lrugs will show that our rates are the highest.

The maximum rates of excise duties.

Opium per sec	Pr				
			$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	a. Ţ	١.
	West Bengal		434	11	0
	Bihar		360	0	0
	Orissa		402	9	()
	C P.		160	11	0
	Assam		230	1	0
	Madras		175	0	0
	Bombay	***	100	U	0
Janja per seer	·				
	West Bengal	•••	295	9	9
	Bihar		175	0	0
	Orissa	•••	140	0	0
	C. P.	•••	140	0	0
	Assam		150	0	0
	Madras		65	0	0
	Bombay		40	0	0
'ountry spirit	per gallon-				
	West Bengal		51	5	6
	Bihar		22	13	3
	Orissa		30	0	0
	Assam		15	5	0
	Madras		15	12	0
	Bombay	·	30	0	0

from the comparison of these rates it will appear that the rates of our axes are the highest of all those which are prevailing in other States. It may be said, Sir, that this policy of maximum revenue with minimum onsumption has put a great burden upon the poor. It is true, Sir, as my riend Srijut Nishapati Majhi said in his speech during the general disussion on the Budget that by far the largest amount of excise revenue is arived from the sale of pachwas, tari and country spirit. That is true, but feer a full day's toil the labourers in the field and the workers in factories and mines fly to liquor which is their only solace and only enjoyment, and

I think it will be a cruekty if we deprive them of this stimulant to their drooping spirit without making previous arrangements for their home comforts, good houses, recreation rooms and other amenities. But, Sir, I can justify this system, this policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption. It has checked, it has restricted the spread of drinking habit. It has restricted the consumption of spirit to a great extent. This system of imposing maximum revenue with the result of minimum consumption is prevailing in Great Britain and it has met with good results. Sir, prohibition being our ultimate goal, we are not sitting idle. In order to *ascertain whether it will be possible to introduce prohibition, we sent our Excise Commissioner to Malda last year and he met the leading gentlemen there-leading men of Malda, Congress Secretaries, Chairmen, District Boards, Municipalities, and other public men there. But the public opinion is divided there. The majority of the people were against the introduction of immediate prohibition. I have mentioned before, Sir, that prohibition is our ultimate goal and in order to achieve that goal what we want to do is that we shall select certain districts, certain areas, and we shall gather public opinion there, and if the conditions are favourable for the introduction of prohibition, we shall try, and it is in the contemplation of Government, to introduce prohibition there gradually. And if we become successful in those parts, Government will extend prohibition to other districts.

Sir, there are only three cut motions and all deal with the policy of Government about prohibition. I have mentioned the policy of Government regarding prohibition. I have mentioned our difficulties for immediate implementation of prohibition and I think my friend Sj. Sibnath Banerjee and other friends will not move their motions or, if moved, they will withdraw their motions and accept my motion for grant.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

(Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya rose to speak.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to move your motion?

8j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: Yes, Sir I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy of the department.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: ৰাননীয় শৌকাব ৰহোদ্য। যাননীয় মহীবহাল্যের আবেদন সংস্কৃত আদি move করছি।

I move that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

8j. PRAMATHANATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: বাননীর স্পীকার মহোদয়, য়েডাবে আমাদের বাননীর মন্ত্রীমহোদয় মাদকদ্রবা সহতে গাড়র্পরেপেটর পানিসি হওয়া উচিড ব'লে বলেছেন, সেটা গুনে বনে হব যে মাদকদ্রবা বছ করা আমাদের গাড়র্পরেপট হারা কডকালে যে সম্ভব হবে তা কিছুই ঠিক পাওয়া মাচেছ্ মা। তিনি বলেছেন যে আমাদের দেশে যা অবহা তাতে দরিদ্র লোক মারা, তারা সামাদিনের কঠোর পরিশ্রুরের পর সন্ধ্যাবেলার একটু আরার পাওয়ার জন্য এই মাদকদ্রবা ব্যবহার করে। এছাড়া বে সম্ভ আতি—গাঁওতাল পুজ্তি পচাই এবং অন্যান্য মাদকদ্রবা, ব্যবহারে আনশ লাভ করে, তাতে কডকটা তাবের পক্ষে বালের কাজ্বর, এই কথা তিনি বলতে চেরেছেন।

এই বাৰক্ষণ্য ব্যাপানটা আননা ছেলেবেলা থেকে গুনে আনৃছি। গুনন ইংরেজ রাজত ছিল, ইংরেজকে বেবি বিভাব আনাবেদ বেপের লোকের চহিত্র নষ্ট করবার জন্য, শরীর নষ্ট করবার জন্য। এবেশে বালক্ষণ্য চন্দুছে বেবার বছন, ইংরেজকে আনহা নিশা করভাব। ভাৰকান দিনে ইংবেজ জাতির ভিতৰ খেকেও Pussyfoot Johnsonou বন্ধন লোক এনে বালকমব্যের বিকল্পে পুচার কোনেছেন। আনাবের দেশে Progressive ব্যক্তনাজের বব্যে থেকে এবং আনাব্য দুএকটা পুতিনানের বব্য থেকেও অনেকে এই মালকম্বা নিবারবার জন্য পুতুত চেটা করেছেন। কিছা ব্রেকের বিবর আত্তও আনার স্থানীন হবেও এই বালকম্বা নিবারবার অধিকসূব অগুনর হতে পারি নাই।

আনার ব্যক্তিগতভাবে জানা আছে বে কাঁখীতে ভখনকার দিনে বিনি বেঙ্নাটারবহাণর ছিলেন তাঁর উপদেশে ৪ চরিত্রের আদর্শে বছ ছাত্র তাঁর। একেলারেই নালক্রখ্য ব্যবহার করতেন না। আবরা ভখন দোঘ দিরেছি ইংবেজকে ও অন্যান্য জাত্তক, যারা চাবনার কাছ খেকে কোটা কোটা টাকা লাভের জন্য opendoor policy ভ'বে শেখানে আফিন চ্কিয়ে দিবছিল এবং সেই আফিবের বিঘ খেকে চাবনা এখনো পর্যন্ত মুক্ত ছতে পারেনি। চখন ইংবেজকে ভুধু দোঘ দিভাব, আর আফকে করেক কোটা টাকা লাভের অজুহাতে আনাদের দেশকে নই ক'বে দিচেছন। Revenues জন্য আনাদের দেশের কোন আভ যদি নই হব, ভাহ'লে ভার সে দোঘটা আমাদের উপরই এসে পড়ে। কাজেই গত্র-বিমাণেটর একটা definite policy খাকা উচিত—আমরা এটা বছ করবে।

वडीवरानव smuggling वद कथा ब'रतरहन, धँग, smuggling किंदू दरव । शंडर्परबन्दे बनि পাঁজা, নদ, জাকিন বিক্রী করেন, ওবে আমর। জনসাধারণকে বলবো কিং ভার। বলবে জারাদেয় কংগ্ৰেগ গভৰ্গৰেণ্ট বিক্ৰী কৰছেন, আৰবা কি দোঘ কৰেছি। যাৱা নেশা কৰে, আদেৰ যথন নেশার **ভৌক হয়,** ভৰন আৰু দাৰের কথা বা অন্য কোন কিছুই তাৰা চিত্তা কৰে না। গভৰ্গৰেণ্টেরও এতে আৰু বেড়ে বার। কিছ তাহ'লে আফ দেশের লোকের কাছে কোন আদর্শ থাকে না । আফ এ আমরা বন্ধ করতে চাচিছ । কাজেই এ সম্পর্কে একটা definite policy থাকা উচিত যে আমবা এই ৰাদক্রব্যের ব্যবহার বন্ধ করতে চাচিত্ব। আবাব বিশেষ কথা এই আমাদের গাঁছা, যেটা পূর্বে চাম হ'ত নওগাঁ, সেই নওগাঁ আমাদের হাত থেকে বেরিয়ে গ্রেছে। কিন্তু সেই নওগার গাঁজা বেরিয়ে যাওয়া সত্ত্বেও আমাদের গভর্ণমেণ্ট দেখুছি মালাল গভর্ণমেণ্টের কাছ থেকে গাঁচ। কিনেছেন এবং তা বিক্রী করে লাভও করেছেন। খন্য গভর্ণবেশ্টের কাছ থেকে গাঁভা কিনতে হবে এবং তা বিক্ৰী কৰে লাভও কৰতে হবে, এটা দেৰে শুনে ধুৰ ৰাৱাপ দাগে, এসলাকে জনসাধাৰণের কাচে ভালভাবে কৈফিয়ত দিতেও আবাদের অস্ত্রবিধায় পড়তে হয়, তথন তথু মাথা চুলকাতে হয়। মন্ত্রীমহাশিয়কে অনুবোধ কৰি যাতে এই পাপ দেশ থেকে দূব হয় সেই policy অনুযাৱে কাজ কজন। ভাচ লৈ আৰৱা ঠিকতা.ৰ নিষ্কাৰণ করতে পারবো যে দশ ৰছৰ কি বিশ ৰছৰ পৰে সম**ন্ত মাদক্ষাৰা তুলে দিতে আমাদে**ৰ গভৰ্ণৰেণ্ট সক্ষম হবেন। কিন্তু আমৰা এখনই সাদকদ্ৰৰা তুলতে পাৰছি না এইজনা যে আমৰা দ্বিদ্ৰ লোকদের জনা কোন উচচত্তর আনন্দ দেবার বাবস্থা করতে পারছিনা , সেই ছেতু এই নিদুত্তৰ আনন্দটুকু থাকা শ্রেয়--- এরক্ষ যুক্তি আলৌ नक्षर इटर ना। कार्क्कर यामारमय डेफ्डिंग्स यानम मारनत वावश्वा कतरल इटर । अमिरक श्वाबात स्वाविक সম্প্রারকে বলা চচেছ তোষন। লাজনের কাজে লেগে যাও, শারীরিক পরিপুর কর। কিছু ভারাও ত বলবে দিলের পরিশুর শেষে অন্যানোক যে বক্ষ আনন্দ পায়, আমাদেরও তেমনি আনন্দ দেবেন। কাজেই এই সংখ্ নক্ষ্য করে এটা না বললেই ভাল হয়। এখন একটা policy হোক যার শ্বারা একটা নিশ্চিষ্ট সময়ের তেउर बामकञ्चरनात नानदात जातारमत रमरम এरकवारत वस कतराउ शांत ।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: মাননীয় স্থীকার মহোলয়, আমি মন্ত্রীমণালয়কে পুথরেই অভিনালন লানাছিল। Running Commentary ক'বে কালকে আমি যে কথা এই হাউলে ব'লেছিলার যে বিনামনালয় ক'বে কালকে আমি যে কথা এই হাউলে ব'লেছিলার যে বিনামনালয়ক ক'বে তাঁর ভিপার্ট'রেপ্টের কার্যাকলাপ স্থায়ে কিছু জানান না ও সেটা তিনি ভনেছেন এবং লেটা উচেব কবেছেন। (A voice: মন্ত্রীমণালয় কথা motion move করেন আর কংগু) (Laughter) কিছু "cut motion" move করেন, আরও মানা কর motion করেন দেখা বার। সেই জন্য আমি তাঁকে অভিনালন জানাছিল। আরও বেলী অভিনালন জানাতার যদি তিনি বকুতাটা বাংলার করডেন। ইংরেজের যধন পোলার ছিলার, তথন নিরম্ব ছিল ইংরেজীতে বলতে হবে। ইংরেজী যে বলতে না পারবে, দেখালা, হিলি বা জন্য ভাষার বলবে। আন এখন পেবছি উকেটা। মন্ত্রীমণালয় বাংলা ও ভালই বলতে পারেন। আমি অবশ্য ইংরেজীর দেখে বরছি না। বাংলার বলনে বুরুবার পাকে ও আনোচনার পাকে জানাদের বেল সুবিবা হ'ত।

ভারপরে বেভাবে তিনি ব্যারহণ্ডনের এই Excise Policy স্বর্থন করবার চেটা করেছেন, সেইজন্য আবি তাঁকে ব্যারহণ্ডনের ভারক থেকেও অভিনুক্তন জানাচিত্।

ৰে casedৰ defence নাই, ৰণিও তান weakest point তবুও সেটা ডিনি defend ক্ষবাৰ চেটা ক্রেছেন। বাননীর বন্ধু পুনধবাবুও ডা বরিবে বিবেছেন। সেজনা নেই সম্পর্কে আবি कांत्र तनी विद्यु बनार्या ना। भुविकालत छीता बना तकत भुकृष्टे जानल निर्छ शीवाङ्ग मा: वाऊ এব তাঁছা তাদের জন্য বদের ব্যবস্থা করছেন। কারণ তারা কারিক পরিশুর বেশী করে। জনেক নদ্রীবহাশরও পরিশুন বেশী করেন; হয়ত বা তাঁরাও এটা দাবী করে বসবেন আনাদের জনাও exemption চোক, ষয়ীৰহাণর আগেই যুক্তি দেবিবেছেন ছ'কোটা টাকার বেশী রাজস্ব বদ থেকে আবাদে, ও হঠাৎ কি করে বন্ধ কর যায় ৷ আমি হঠাৎ কিছু করতে বলি না ৷ আমি বলছি না হঠাৎ ৰঙ্ক করে দেও। আমি বলছি আতে আতে কর সর্বত্র একসকে ক'বোনা। উনি যে কথা বলেছেন, সেটা জালট লেগেছে। যেমন লাইসেক, নম্বর কমিয়েছেন। কিন্তু কড় কমিয়েছেন, এবং আগোর বছরই ২। কড় ছিল, সেটা জানালে ভাল হ'ত। Working hour কত ক'মে গিয়েছে সেটারও উদ্লেখ নাই। কিন্তু একটা करबर्फन comparison of taxation - या (पविदार्फन छोट्ट वर्डमान महिमधुनी ও महीमशानदरक बनानाम (मध्या गांव। यनगना श्रुष्मत्मेत्र जूननाव--maximum revenue on minimum consumption -- या (प्रविद्याहरू (प्रोत) यामवा प्रवर्धन कवि । छोव कल कि इस्त्राहरू, consumption কত কৰেছে, গোটা সম্বন্ধে কিছু জানিয়ে দিলে ভাল হ'ত। নীতিব পুশু তিনি এতিয়ে গেছেন। তথ नींजि नय, এই मानकञ्चना prohibition এत नाभात निरंत्र, व्यानारमंत्र स्मरन व्यानी नजात नजारी হয়েছে, তার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে মাদকপ্রধ্য বর্জন এবং বন্ধ করবার লড়াইও চলেছে। ভাতির জনক গান্ধীজীর तिङ्ख् लवन बाद्रेन এवः এदे बाणकाङा वर्षन -- এदे मुरहो। ३ त्यदे चानीनाङा जात्लालरनव त्रत्व खुर्छ पिराङ्खिन । বার জন্য আজকে তীর। মল্লিতের গাণীতে বলেছেন ব'লে বোধ হয় কিছু অন্যায় বলা হবে না। তীরা মদের स्माकारन picketing करा ५ गिरव मात त्यराहरून, लाहि त्यराहरून, लाक्षिण स्टायहरून এवः त्य्वन्य त्यरहरून । व्यवना লবপ আইন সম্পর্কে একটা স্তরাহা হয়েছে। কিন্তু মাদকন্তবা সম্বন্ধে ত তেমন কিছু আমবা দেখতে পাচিছু না। শুধ মদ (भरक त्य छ'त्कांति होका नाख दय छ। नय, मुटे लाटक ब'तन त्य यत्मन लाकारनन नाटेरनन्त्र नालारतः अरनक होक। लाउ हव । किन्द (महि) हवाउ जानाएमर शंखर्शनार केर उपनित्त याव न।। यरनरक मएमर एमकारनर लाईरमन्न পেরে অনেক'টাকা দোজগার করেন--এটাও জনশুণতি আছে। Kelnerএব দোকানে তারা ধাবারের পাৰ বাড়িয়ে দিয়েছে। তার অঞ্চাত ছচেছ তাবা মদ বিক্রী করতে পাবছে না। এই মদের লাইদেনসও একটা factor - নাৰ জন্য prohibition এ বাধা হচেছ ।

ষত্রীৰহাণয় তাঁৰ লাগ কেতাৰে বলেছেন যে নওগাঁ গাঁজার চেয়ে যাদ্রাজের গাঁজা বারাপ। সেই গাঁজাতত্ত্বে আৰি অভিচ্ন নই। যে পুশু পুনধ বাবু তুলেছেন, এটার কেন পুরোজন হ'ল। নওগাঁর গাঁজা আসা বছ হয়েছে, —-জানিনা পাকিয়ান গাড়ংবেণ্ট তাপের লোকদের খাওয়াচেছন কিনা। এই যে এক কোটী টাকার আফিব থাওয়াচেছন লোককে—-এটার কোন দরকার ছিল না। এই আফিবের ব্যাপার নিরে চায়নাব সচ্ছে ইংল্যাণ্ডের লড়াই পথাত্ত হয়ে গেল। তবু মন্ত্রীৰহাশর বলছেন আফিব তোবাদের খেডেই হবে, কারণ Provincial Budgetএর ঘাট্তি পূরণ করতে হবে। এর জন্য কোন যুক্তি পাওয়া বাচেছ না। ৩ কোটী টাকার বল country liquor খেডে হবে। এটাও কোন বুক্তির ববে। গাঁড়ার না।

वावारम्य श्वावरे नना हव, जानि श्वावरम्य कथा वनाई, वावता यथन दली वाहेरात नानी कि , त्यांतास्य वाहेगा दली मिरा कि हव ? काता क वर जाव अने वाहें । को जानी नात कहि ना, शांनिको जना कि । वाहें । व

য়ে মীজিকে তিনি নৰ্থন কৰেন এবং বে নীতি অনুনাৰে জিনি চনতে বানেক্ন, ভাতে sestation আঁকাৰেনিট নিৰ্মাণ কৰে কৰেন্দ্ৰী নাজ বৰ্ণে বিশি কৰেন, তাহ'লে অনেক বেশী নাজ বৰ্ণে বিশি নাজ বৰ্ণে বিশি কৰেন, তাহ'লে অনেক বেশী নাজ বৰ্ণে বিশি নাজ নাজনা নাজনা কৰিব নাজনা নাজন

ভারপরে এর সঙ্গে সঙ্গে বলি একটা scheme বিভেন, ততবিদ বলি বিরিড্রের গানীতে বলে বাকেন, কড বছরে হারা , ঐ কাজ complete করতে পারবেন। বেটা পুরবধানু বলেছেন পাঁচ বছর, তিন বছর বা সাভ বছরে সেটা হবে ? এটা তারাই কজন বা তাঁলের পরে জনা কেউ এনে কজন নুরলাী policy নিছে তা করতে হবে। কারণ এটা hand-to-mouth policy নর, এটা progressive policy, এবার তাঁরা লাইসেন্স করিবছেন। জাররা ভানতে চাই কি ভাবের plan—নার ধারা total prohibition কি ভাবে এবং কভানিন আনবেন তাঁরা ? ভারপর পুরান বে ক্রীতে আজ দেশ্ছেন টাকার অভাব, টাকা নাই, কি ক'রে prohibition হতে পারে ? অবলা তাঁর। বে বৃষ্টীতে আজ দেশ্ছেন, ভাতে সভািই ভালের টাকা নাই ও বাকেট ধাট্ডি রবেছে। কিছ আমরা বে বৃষ্টীতে পেরি মহীমহালর যা মরিবঙ্গী যদি সে বৃষ্টীছে পেরতে পেতেন, তাহ'লে এই ছ'কোটা টাকা বা আট কোটা টাকা জনাভাবে তাঁরা পেতে পারবেদ। ভাতে হবে না। বেনন income-tax অনেক evasion হচেছ; কিছ কত কি হচেছ ভা আমরা জানতে পারছি না। কেউ বলছেন পাঁচলো কোটা টাকা, কেউ বা বলছেন ভারও বেশী, হাজার কোটা টাকা। ভাহ'লে নিশ্চট আনাদের পেনকে মং বাহিব, আহিব ধাইয়ে, বিষ ধাইয়ে এই টাকা নেওয়া গরবার হ'ত সা।

আবো অনেক item ব্ৰেছে সে সহছে কিছু বলতে চাই। Industries nationalise কৰা লে ৬ কোট কেন তাৰ অনেক ৰেণী টাকা পাওৱা বাবে। Jute Industries nationalise কৰলে তাৰু ৬ কোট নৰ তাৰ ৫ ৬৭ বেণী পাওৱা বাবে। কিছু সে দিকে তাৰা বাবেন না। তাৰপৰ abolition of landlordism যদি হ'ড তাহনে যে টাকাটা তাৰা কোন পৰিপুৰ না কৰে থেকে যাকেছন সে টাকাটা State নিছে পাৰতো। ভাহনে এই ৬ কোটাৰ অনেক বেণীই তাৰা পেতে পাৰতো। কাৰণ সেই original land system যবন হব তবস তালে $^{1}/_{10}$ th পাওৱাৰ কৰা। আৰু $^{0}/_{10}$ th Statecte বেৰাৰ কৰা। আৰু এখন তাৰ উল্টো হুচেছ, $\frac{1}{2}$ th এৰ বেণী State পাব না, আৰু $\frac{1}{2}$ thই তাৰা বেৰে থেকে যাচেছ। বাক, এখালে সে আলোচনা অবাস্তৰ। যদি তাৰা চেটা কৰেন তাহনে টাকাই অভান বেৰিছম হবে না।

কি পৰিমাণ এই বাংলা দেশের লোকের ক্ষতি হচেছ, আৰু কড টাকা এর ধারা তাঁরা পাচেছ্ন এই পুইটার পৰিমাণ যদি তুলনা করা যার ভাইলে দেখা যার যে ৬ কোটির অনেক ৰেশী ক্ষতি করেছে এই বাংলা দেশকে।
কিছ সেদিকে তাঁরা দৃষ্ট দিচেছন না। কি পরিমাণ লোকসান তাঁরা গাঁকা, আফিং ও বল থাইরে বাংলা দেশের করছেন এটা যদি ছদরক্ষম করভেন ভাইলে এই টাকাটা বছ করে অন্য দিক থেকে বাজেটে অর্থাগরের পথ বেধ করতে পারভেন।

তাৰপৰ দেখা গিৰেছিল ৰে বছাছা গাঙীৰ নেতৃৰে ভাষা picketing কৰে ছোল বেত। কিছ তথ্যও ভাষা না বুৰেই ক্ৰডেন। বছাছা গাঙী বলেছেন কৰ তাই ভাষা ক্ৰডেন। বিনাতী কাপড়েৰ চেৰে জনেক ৰেশী ভাষা বদেৱ লোকানে ক্ৰেছেন।

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: (75) revenue का कवी मना

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Jute Industry will give you all the money that you want, and the abolition of the zamindary system will give you much more than six crores needed for total prohibition.

Industrial areaco বদি তার। এক দিনের বারগার দুই দিন dry day করেব তারলে ভারা দেখতে পেতেন এই dry day রাধার জন্য খনেক consumption করে বেড। কিছু সেই consumption কর বনে বাটিও বাড়ে। তারা বদি সভি। সভািই total prohibition করতে চান তবে এই জন্য বে নাকনান ববে সেটা খন্যভাবে পূরণ করে নিভে পারেন।

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ——
Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: परमार प्यूप :

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: আবার শুছের বছু শিবনাথ বাবু বাংলার বলতে অনুরোধ করেছেন সেজন্য আবি তাঁকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচিছ। বালালী হয়ে ইংরাজীতে বলা গৌরবের বিষয় বছে। অন্তত: এই বিষয়ে তাঁকে আবি আবার শুক বল্তে রাজী আহি।

শুছের পুনধ বাবু বে কথা বলেছেন তার ভিতরে বাস্তবিকই থৌক্তিকতা আছে। কংগ্রেস Governmentএর পঞ্চে prohibition করতে না পারাটা লক্ষ্ণার কথা। আনাদের prohibition করা উচিৎ কিছ কেন পারাছি না তারার কারণ আমি পুর্বেই বলেছি।

আৰি তাঁকে ৰলৰো যে হিন্দু পাল্লে এবং যুসলমান সরিয়ত ৰতে নদ্যপান একটা মহাপাপ। হিন্দু পাল্লে--আৰার ঠিক বনে পড়তে না, বোধ হয় বনসংহিতায় সবে বা যাজ্ঞাবলকে এটা পরিকারভাবে আছে যে বুদ্রহত্যা করা বহাপাপ, গোহত্যা করা মহাপাপ, আরো কি কি আছে, এই রকষ ৭টা মহাপাপ আছে। আর ম্পাপান করাটাও একটা বহাপাপ। যদি আবরা সমস্ত লোককে সেই শান্তের বচন বা উপদেশ--এটা যে বহাপাপ.—-সেটা ৰদি পচাৰ করতে পারি তাহলে আমার মনে হয় আজকে prohibition বিদয়ে আলোচনা করা দরকার হত না। শ্বলবান পাছে বা হাদিলে আছে যে মদ খাওয়া কেন, মদ স্পূৰ্ণ করাটাও মহাপাপ। এমন কি পরীরের যদি কোন স্থানে এক কোঁটা মদ পড়ে, সেটা এও অপবিত্র হয়ে যায় যে সেটাকে কেটে ফেললেও পবিত্র করা যায় মা। এটা হিশুপাল্লেও আছে এবং যুসলমান পাল্লেও আছে। এই উভয় পাল্লের অনুপাসন বেনে যদি আমরা সভা সমিতির ভিতর দিয়ে প্রচার করি যে মদ, আফিং, গাঁজা খাওয়া পাপ, এতে ভুধু আমাদের অর্থ ও স্বাস্থ্য হানিই ছয় না, চরিত্র হানিও হয়, তাহলে অতি অনায়ালেই এই prohibition করতে পারি। কিছু আমরা দেখেছি ৰংগ্ৰেস আন্দোলনের সময় যখন British Government ছিল তখন prohibition করাব জন্য প্রবল আন্দোলন হয়েছিল। কিন্তু আল সেটা দেখতে পাচিছু না। কোন সংবাদপত্ৰে বা কোন সভা সমিতির ভিতর बन निराद्रश्य क्या त्यदेवक्य कांक इटाइ ना। Temperance Society ,या हिल त्य यद डेटिंग शिदाइ। আমার বন্ধু পুমধ বাবুকে বল্ছি--আস্তুন আমর। সকলে মিলে পুচার করি--পাল্লের পোহাই দিয়ে, নাঁতিব দোহাই मिर्स--मम चांधमाठे। निषिक्त। बाह्यनिकटे प्यामना स्म्बंहि स्य मण स्थरिय कछ लाक नष्टे द्रस्य सारुव्ह। छारमञ्ज চরিত্র নষ্ট হচেছ, তাদের পারিবারিক স্থথ-স্বাচছক্ষ্য নষ্ট হয়ে যাচেছ। তা সম্বেও আববা কিছুই করতে পারছি না। আৰাৰ ৰত্ব--Socialist বহু ৰলেছেন যে Factory labourers । যে দিন বেডন পায়, ভারা ভা বদ খেৰেই উড়িয়ে দেয়। তিনি ভাদের ভিতরই কাজ করেন, তিনি দয়া করে যদি ভাদের ভিতর প্রচার করেন মদ ৰাওয়টা জনায় তাহলে তার। মদ বেয়ে এই সব টাক। উভিয়ে দেবে না।

8] SIBNATH BANERJEE : আমরা ত। করে ধাকি।

The Hon'ble SYAMAPRASAD BARMAN: কিন্ত তা তাৰ সাহতে, কুলাবে না। করবে ইনত সেখানে তার প্রাধান লোপ পাবে। কানাই বাবু যেনন বন্দেন--শুহাবেপ বনঞ্য--সেই অবস্থা হবে। কমিশার নালদহ গিয়ে সেখানকার জনসাধারপের মত সংগ্রহ করে যে report দিয়েছেন, সেটা খুব interesting এবং সেই report থেকে কিছু পড়ে তানচিছ্। "Chairman of the English Bazar Municipality," তিনি বনুছেন "he feared that if both the intoxicants were prohibited, the employees might give up thier employment and migrate to places where these drinks will be available" আগ্রহ মত ও তাড়ি যদি উঠিয়ে দেওবা হয় তাহলে seavengers ও বেধবর। কাজ ছেড়ে দিয়ে পাকিস্থান চলে যাবে।

তাৰণৰ শূলাল বিহাৰী ৰজ্মণাৰ editor of a local weekly, তিনি বলছেন "It would do more harm than good if the scheme was superimposed on the people all on a sudden without creating a proper atmosphere by propogenda and undertaking other educational and social activities which are considered so essential for the success of the scheme".

তিনি ঠিক কথাই বলেছেন। যদি আবরা ক্ষেত্র তৈরী না করেই আগেই বনি বন বাওবা হবে না, আবরা মধ্যে দোকান, তাড়ির পোকান বছ করতে চাই, তাহলে তারা ওনবে না। করিণ বদ, পাঁজা বাওবাটা একটা অক্যান। দেই অভ্যান তারা একদিনৈ ছাড়তে পারবে না। আবার বছু নিশাসতি বাবু cigarette বান। তাঁকে cigarette ছাড়তে বলেছিলান কিছু তিনি তা পারেন নাই। অভ্যান এবনই জিনিঘ বে নেটা ভাগা করা বুবই কঠেন। বদিও আবরা সকলেই একবড বে prohibition করা উচিত কিছু বানুবের অভাব সহজেই বে ভাগা করাতে পাঁহে বা।

কুৰে আনৱা বুৰ বন্ধ কৰা বন্ধে পাৰি, কংগ্ৰেনেৰ নীতি বেনে নিৰে আবনা toetotaller বন্ধে থাকি। কিছু দেবি যে আনৱা ভিতৰে ভিতৰে অনেকেই ভাষা নই। আনি নিজে একজন teetotaller, আনি সন্তাই নতাই বৰ বিদি নকলেই এটা পুচাৰ কৰেন বে বন্দ, আকিং বাওলাটা বারাপ। আনি একটি কৰা বন্ধত জুলে পিরেছি। পত June বানে নিল্লীতে Excise conference হব। নেবানে রাজখননিক ভাজার John Matthai preside করেন। এই conference decided হব যে আকিং ও গাঁজার চাঘ কি পরিবাপ হবে এবং Statesকে কি পরিবাপ নিতে হবে নে সম্বতই Central Governmentএর হাতে বাকৰে। এবং প্রতি বংসারে গতেকরা ২০ তাপ করে consumption করাতে হবে। বন্ধন এই বংসার আকিং যদি আরমা ২,০০০ সের পাই, পর বংসারে ২০০ সের করবে। এই তাবে within ten years আকিংএর total prohibition হবে।

পাঁজা সংক্ষেপ্ত এই বৰুষট সিভাৱ কৰা হৰেছে। এই বিষয় Governmentএর বিচারাধীন আছে। এবং দেটা কতদিনে তার effect দিতে পারবো দে বিষয় আমর। চেটা করছি এবং চিন্তা করছি। তা যদি হয় তাহলে বিবনাথ বাহুকে বণ্ডে পারি যে ১০ বংসরের যবোই আমাদের এখানে prohibition হরে যাবে। তাই আরি বক্তি আসুন সকলে বিলে পুচার করি যাদক এবা উঠিয়ে দেবার জন্য।

এই বলে স্বাৰি আৰাৰ বন্ধুৰ cut motion oppose করছি এবং আমার motion recommend করছি।

- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বাননীয় শীকার বহোদর, ব্যাপারটা কি ঠিক বোঝা বাচেছ না, ব্রীমহাল্য এদিক ওদিক চাইছেন আর মুলীল্রাবুকে দেখছি লাটিবেব মন্তন বুবছেন অধ্চ এদিকে কাজ বৃদ্ধ।
 - 8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: वावि बल्कि वालनाव मुन्हा अवह वह ककम ।
- Mr. SPEAKER: The ordinary course with regard to such motions is that if members of the Government party move cut motions they withdraw in the end. Unfortunately, Mr. Banerjee is not present in the House now, and if I put this motion to vote I will be creating a precedent so far as this House is concerned. I simply want to know as to whether the member is coming or whether the cut motion in question is to be withdrawn. Then if it is not done, certainly I shall have no other alternative but to put the motion to vote.
- 8j. 8iBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, it is not withdrawn, because he has not said so. As far as cut motions are concerned, they are not allowed to be moved by members of the Government party. Today I find that this motion has been allowed to be moved and so it should be put to vote. Of course it will be out-voted and I can tell you the result—1 against 40.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, let us make a search for him! (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Banerjee's motion to vote.

The motion of Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya that the demand of Rs. 36,31,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and a division claimed.

(After the division bells ceased ringing and Mr. Speaker was about to put Mr. Banerjee's motion to vote.)

8j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: Sir, I beg to withdraw my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has the mover the permission of the House to withdraw his motion?

(Cries of "Yes" from Government party members.)

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I object.

Mr. SPEAKER: If there is a single objection, the motion cannot be withdrawn as it is and has to be put to the House.

The question before the House is whether Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyo-padhyaya has the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motion standing in his name, namely, that the demand be reduced by Rs. 100——

sj. sibnath sanerjee: On a point of order, Sir. We are in the midst of a division and votes are being taken. Once they have been taken by shouting and now the votes are to be taken by counting. So, in the midst of this another vote cannot be taken. That matter has to be disposed of first. When once voting has started, it goes on to its logical conclusion. The voting has to be completed now. In no circumstances, in no constitution another vote is permissible at this stage.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Voting did not start. Only the division bells were rung.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I have risen on a point of order, and I shall be guided by the ruling of the Chair.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: On the same point of order, Sir. You have been pleased to take the vote just now by the show of hands or by shouting. If the honourable member had not objected to it by saying no, the result would have been one way or the other. That matter would have been disposed of. Fifty per cent. of the vote-taking is already over. It is only there for the poll—for the votes to be recorded. Voting is over, but since no decision could be arrived at on the show of hands or by shouting, you, Sir, have been pleased to have a poll. So I do not think that at this stage the motion can be withdrawn by the honourable mover.

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as this point is concerned the position is this. Voting is certainly not over because a poll has been demanded and the voting is in course of progress. Therefore, the question arises as to whether in the situation in which we find ourselves, so far as this motion is concerned, the mover can withdraw the motion or not. That question I put to the House. No objection was raised by any member at that stage that there cannot be any withdrawal or that this question should not be put to the House at all. Now, if there was an objection to the withdrawal, the question naturally arises as to whether the House should be permitted to vote on the question of withdrawal or not. I have not been able to look up the precedents on this subject, nor is there the time just now to look into the matter. To me it appears that if a member wishes to withdraw at this stage, certainly the question can be put to the House before the main question is put. Because if the House gives him the necessary sanction to withdraw then there is an end of the whole thing and the cut motion need not be put further. If, on the other hand, the House does not give him permission to withdraw, in that case that question of granting him permission to withdraw will have to be put to the House. Therefore, to me it appears that this question with regard to the permission to withdraw should be put before the House, and if the House sanctions the withdrawal there is an end of it.

3]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: May I make my submission, Sir? I would suggest that, as the matter seems to be rather complicated and all the references on the subject have not been looked up by us at least—it may be known to you perhaps—the matter be held over for tomorrow as we do not want anything unconstitutional to be done in this House. By one day's delay the Excise Department will not break down. Let us look to the proper position of the law and then settle the matter tomorrow. Whatever decision you are pleased to give will have to be accepted by us but when we will have to guard against this, i.e., if we do something unconstitutional today questions may be raised and further complications may arise in course of time. Just now we have not got the time nor the ability to see all the Rules of May's Parliamentary Practice and all the rest of it. So

you may be pleased to look up the references and tell us tomorrow what the position is. Of course the result will be the same one way or the other. Either the mover withdraws his motion or permission is given to him by the House by voting on granting such permission to him. As the matter is very important I do not think that the House should be called upon first to vote on the question whether it grants permission to the mover to withdraw his motion or not when the Division Bell had already begun ringing and the House was to record its verdict for or against the cut motion of the honourable member. That is my appeal to the Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot agree to postpone this matter for a day inasmuch as this is a cut motion in respect of a demand which has to be disposed of today according to the programme. To me it appears that so long as voting is not completed a member is entitled to withdraw his motion. And once this right is conceded that he can withdraw his motion the necessary corollaries will follow and one of the corollaries is that this question should be put to the House to see whether the House grants him permission to withdraw his motion. But the matter does not seem to be free from difficulty. I shall have to refer to rules before a decision is taken, and it is better therefore that I shall adjourn the House now for twenty minutes. Besides it is now time for prayer. I will give my ruling after the adjournment.

(The House was then adjourned for twenty minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

Mr. SPEAKER: With regard to the question of withdrawal of the motion I have considered the matter during the interval and I find that if there be a dissentient voice, the motion cannot be withdrawn, and the withdrawal motion cannot be put to the vote in the manner in which it has been proposed. I find from May's Parliamentary Practice that if any dissentient voice be heard that the question be put, the motion cannot be withdrawn, even if the dissentient subsequently signifies that he no longer wants to put it to vote.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: On another ground I submit that the original motion should be put. It cannot be allowed to be withdrawn. In Ilbert's House of Common's Procedure, section 129 says: "at any time after a question on a motion has been proposed from the Chair and before the voices both of the ayes and of the noes have been collected, the motion may, with the leave of the House or committee, but not otherwise, be withdrawn by the member who proposed it". That is, a motion can be withdrawn before the voices are collected: otherwise, it cannot be withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER: Therefore the position now is that the withdrawal cannot take place.

The motion of Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division called, with the following result:—

AYES-5.

Abdullah, Janab S. M. Badrudduja, Janab Syed Banerice, Sl. Sibnath Mohamad Rafigue, Shaiki Muhammad Idris, Janah

NOE8-35.

Bandepadhaya, Sj. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad Shattacharyya, Sj. Shyamapada Showmick, Sja. Bina Chattacharyya, Sj. Satish Chandra Chatterjee, Sj. Maripada Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury, Sj. Annada Prosad Das, Sj. Radha Nath Dass, Sj. Kanailai De, Sj. Kanai Lai Doiul, Sj. Harendra Nath Ganguil, Sj. Bepin Behari Gayen, Sj. Arabinda Ghosh, Dr. P. C. Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab Haidar, Sj. Kuber Chand
Maiti, The Hon'ble Nikunja Behari
Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati
Mallick, Sj. Ashutosh
Mandai, Sj. Annadaprasad
Mandai, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Mukherji, Sj. Dhirendra Narayan
Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Pentony, Mr. L. R.
Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
Ricketts, Mrs. E. M.
Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra
Sinha, The Hon'ble Bimai Chandra

The Ayes being 5 and the Noes 35, the motion was lost.

8]. 81BNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to withdraw my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any objection?

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Bancijee that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Syama Prasad Barman that a sum of Rs. 36,61,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" was then put and agreed to

Mr. SPEAKER: I wish to make one observation with regard to that point and that is whether at that stage the member could at all move a motion for withdrawal or not. I am leaving that open because it is not necessary for us to decide that point. The rule cited by Haren Babu is a rule of the House of Commons and that rule does not govern us. However, in any event, I leave this question open.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: May 1 point out, Sir, that under the new Constitution where there are no specific rules, the House of Commons rules will guide our procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, whether that applies to rules or only to powers, privileges and immunities is also a moot question. Therefore, I leave this question open for the time being.

9-Stamps.

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 5,98,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "9—Stamps".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

10-Forest.

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 49,02,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest".

बाननीत न्नीकात बरशस्त्र--नशानाम शर्कस्त्र प्रशास्त्र प्रमुखी पारि शुक्क कवि स्व पानानी ১৯৫০-৫১ ्राहिक वरतस्त्र बास्त्र बना "10—Forest" बास्त्र ४३ गण २ शामात्र होना समुद्र कहा रहेक।

এই সুন্দৰ্কে পশ্চিৰ ৰজের বন পৰিচালনাৰ বিষৱ কিছু বলা স্বীচীন বনে কৰি। জনসাধাৰণের হিজাতে বিজ্ঞানসভ্যত উপাৱে বনসন্দেশ সংযুক্তপ, পৰিবৰ্জন এবং বনজের সংগ্ৰহ ও সৰবৰাহ বন পৰিচালনার বুধা উজ্জেশ্য।

পশ্চিত্ৰ বজেৰ সৱকাৰী বন পূৰ্যনত: উভবে লাভিজনিং এবং জলপাইওড়ি জেলাম এবং দক্ষিণে ২৪-প্ৰথমান অব্যাহত। এই সকল অঞ্জের বনভূবি অনেক কাল হইতেই সরকারের তত্ত্বাধানে বিজ্ঞানসম্ভ কার্যক্রম অনুসারে পরিচালিত হইরা আসিতেছে এবং কঠি, তক্তা, আলানী পুতৃতি নানাপুকার পুরোজনীয় বনজাত ভ্রব্যের পুরাম উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্র হইয়া বহিয়াছে। ইতিপূর্বে মানিকগণকর্ম্ব স্থাবিচালিত না হওয়ার বেসরকারী বনওলির ওঞ্চতর অবন্তি ঘটিরাছে এবং অনেক ক্ষেত্রে লোপ পাইবাব উপক্রম হইরাছে। ইহার কলে ভবু বে অনুসাধারণের নিজ্য ৰাব্যান্য বনজাত প্ৰবেষৰ নিয়মিত প্ৰবন্ধাহ ব্যাহত হইবাছে তাহাই নহে, বনচছাদন হাস পাওৱাৰ মৃত্তিকা কৰু পাঞ্চ হুইয়াছে এবং ভ্ৰিব উৎপাদিক। শক্তি নট হওৱায় নানাম্বানে অনাবাদী পতিত অধির স্কট্ট ছুইয়াছে। এই অবস্থার পৃতিবিধানকলে West Bengal Private Forest Act পুনরদ করা হইবাছে এবং উনায়ন পরি-कल्पना दिशास विभिन्ने पुत्र वीक्छा छलाव ये Act जनुगायी स्वत्रकारी बनश्चलित यथायथ शतिकानुनात बावका অবল্যিত হইতেছে। এই দুই জেলায় এ প্ৰান্ত মোট ১৪১ বৰ্গমাইল প্রিমিত বেশরকারী বন্তুমি বিজ্ঞানসমূত कार्यक्रम (working plan) পৃষ্ঠ इटेग्राइक् এवः मानिकशन जनन्यायी कार्या कविराज्यका। এই कार्या পर्यारक्रात्क क्रमा दमविजातीय कर्षातारी निष्क विध्यारक्त। शठ कृत मात्र इटेट West Bengal Private Forest Act वीव इव, वर्षधान, मूर्तिमावाम, दशनी, अधिक धिनाष्ट्रभूत अव: मालमद स्वनाएउ७ भुवक प्रदेशास्त्र। উন্যন পৰিকলপনা অনুসাৰে বনবিভাগ এই ৰৎসৰ ছয়টা বিভিনু জেলায় নুতন ৰন সঞ্জন উদ্দেশ্যে নিমিলিখিড প্রিমান পতিত জমিতে বৃক্ষ রোপন করিয়াছেন--মেদিনীপুরে ৮৭০ ৮৪ একর , বাঁকুড়াতে ১৬৫ একর : বীরভ্য 40 वकत, मुनिर्मातारम 00 वकत, मानमरह ১৮٠১৮ वकत, नर्मीयोर्ड २৯১°०० वक्त, साहे ১৪৬৮°०৫ वक्ता

এছাতীত বেদিনীপুৰ জেলাত বাসবহলের ২৭৮-৪৫ একর পরিষান বন স্থপরিচালনার উদ্ধেশ্য বনবিভাগ কর্ত্ব গুটাত হাইয়াছে। উক্ত জেলাতে ৫২৮-৭৫ একর লোনা জলের বনের সংযক্ষণ এবং উনুতি সাধন সহজেও বাবলা ঘলনাথন করা হাইয়াছে। এই বংসর উনুত্রন পরিকলপনার কাষ্যা হিসাবে বিভিন্ন জেলার বোট ২৫টা চারা উৎপাদন কেন্দ্র বোলা হাইয়াছে। এই বংসর উনুত্রন পরিকলপনার কাষ্যা হিসাবে জিলা বেলাট ২৫টা চারা উৎপাদন কেন্দ্র বোলা হাইয়াছে। ইয়াও ইলেববোগ্য যে অপুরান বনজের উৎপাদন ও সংপূহ বিঘয়েও বনবিভাগ বনোনিবেশ করিবাছেন। জলপাইগুড়ি জেলায় সরকাবের তত্ত্ববিধানে পরীক্ষাব্রক ভাবে বাবের উৎপাদনের কথা আমি গতে বংসরই উল্লেখ করিবাছিলার। আপুনার তানিয়া সুখী হাইবেন যে এই পরীক্ষাব আপানুক্রপ ফল পাওয়া গিলাছে এবং এ পর্বান্ত রোট ৬২২ মন বাবের পুস্তুত হাইয়াছে। ইয়া হাড়া এই বংসর ২৪-পরপ্রণার বন হাইতে ৪৬৭ মন মুরু এবং ৪৪ মন বাবে সংগৃহীত হয় এবং গত নভেম্ব নাসের মধ্যেই ভালা বিক্রম হাইয়া যায়। বিশুদ্ধ মনহায় এই সকল বনজ এবা জনসাবারণ,ক সরবরাহ করাই বনবিভাগের উদ্দেশ্য হওবান মাত্র ৪,২০০ টাক। নীট লাভে মুনুও বার বিক্রম করা হইয়াছে।

এইসক্ষে আবও একটু জানান পুরোজন যে আবর। পুতি বংসরই Forest Villager হাব। উৎপানু উৎস্ট ধরণের পাটের নীজ সরবনাহ করিয়া ক্ষিবিতাগের পাটচাদের সহাবাত। করিয়া থাকি। এত বংসর ২৪০ বন বীজ সরবনাহ করা হইরাছে এবং এই বংসর ১,০০০ বন বীজ উৎপানু হইবে বলিয়া আদা করা যায়। এতহাতীত জুলার চাঘেরও চেটা চলিতেছে। জনগণের কল্যাপের জন্যই বন সংরক্ষণ পুরোজন। রাজস্ব উৎপানন বনবিভাগের পুরান উচ্চেশ্যে নহে, এই বিভাগের নানাবির বৈজ্ঞানিক ক্রিয়াকলাপের জন্য স্থাস্ক ও অভিজ্ঞ কর্মচারী নিমুক্ষ রাখিতে হয়। বংনর দুর্পর প্রদেশে বনজ সংপুত করিবার উচ্চেশ্যে ক্রমণত নুত্রন নূতন রাজ্যা নির্মাণ করিতে হয় বংনর বনের বনের পুরাক্ষী কর্মচারী ও পুনিকলের বাংসাপ্রোপী নূতন নূতন পূচ নির্মাণ এবং পুরাত্ম পৃহত্তির সংস্থার করিবার জন্য পুতিবংসর মধেই অর্থন্যর করিবার পুরোজন হয়। এই সকল কারণেই বনবিভাগের সাধারণ বর্মচ অন্যান্য রাজস্ব পুণানকারী বিভাগের তুলনার কিছু বেশী। ইয়া সংস্কৃত্ত বনবিভাগে ইয়ার মুখ্য কর্ম্বন্য জর্মার বনবংক্ষণ করি সম্পাদন করিবাও পুতি বংসরই প্রাম্পেক অর্থভাবের কিছু কিছু নীট আর পদান করিবা আনিতেছে এবং আগানী বংসরেও ১০ লক্ষ্ক ১০ হাজার টাকা নীট আর বিতে সর্থা হইবে বলিয়া আনা কর্মান্যর।

লাগানী কংসানের বাব সংগতে আমান বঞ্চনা এই বে বানের অধিকাংশই "Conservancy and works" "Establishment" ও "Development programme" এই তিন বাতে বাবি৷ হইবাছে। পুৰবোঞ্চ বাতে ২২ লক্ষ্য চালার ৬ শত ২৯ টাকা বাবি৷ হইবাছে। এই টাকা পুৰানতঃ নিমুলিবিত কাৰ্ব্যা-বনীয় জনা ব্যৱ করা হইবে:--

- (১) मत्रकाती बावधात कांठ এवर जनामा वनकांछ खेवा वन हरेएछ जानवन-->>,००,१०० होका,
- (२) तक्का ७ श्रीहरूपन कर्ष्क कांठ बनः चनामा नमचाछ बना नम इहेरछ चानवन---२,२৫,००० होका,
- (७) बनगणन पूर्वकतन ७ तक्य--२,४१,३२३५ होका,
- (8) वनविভाগের कर्षकारी ও नुविक अधिवानीमिश्तित वारतानरवाली शक्टविष्ठान-->,৫০,০০০ होका,
- (c) नवकाती बरनव बाखाव छन्छि--80,000 होका,
- (৬) ২৪-পরগণায় বনবিভাগের শীনান্তে পেটুল আউট পোট ও চৌকী স্বাপন--৪২,৯২৫ টাকা।

"Establishment বাতে কৰ্মচাৰীদের বেতন, ভাতা ইত্যাদির জন্য ১৮ লক্ষ্ণ ৮০ হাজার ৭১ টাকা বরঃ ছইরাছে এবং টহার বব্যে শৃতন ৪০৫ up এর বাড়তি বর্মচ জন্তর্ভুক্ত আছে। এই পুনকে ইহা উল্লেখযোগ্য বে গত্ত সদা জানুরারী হইতে Subordinate Forest Service এর fixed payএর পরিবর্ত্তে time-scale of pay পুৰক্ষিত হওবার ঐ শ্রেণীর কর্মচারীদের একটা পুরাতন অভিযোগ দুরীভূত হইয়াছে।

Development programme বাঁতে আগানী বংসর ৭ লক্ষ্ণ ২৫ হাজার টাকা বরাদ্ধ হইয়াছে।
উপায়ন পরিকল্পনার অন্তর্ভুক্ত কার্য্যের বিষয় আমি পুর্যেই বলিয়াছি। ইহা উল্লেখযোগ্য যে বনবিভাগের উনুবন্ধ পরিকল্পনাক্তি অভাবতাই সময় সাপেক্ষ এবং তাহা হইতে আয় হইতে সময় লাগিবে।

আগানী বংশবে "10—Forest" খাতে ৪৯ লক্ষ্য হাজার টাকা মঞ্জুরী প্রস্তাব গহণ করিবার জন্য এই সভাকে আমি পুনরার অনুবোধ করিতেছি।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 49,02,000 for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

আধাদের এখন আর কোন ভাবনা নেই। বানুম কি চায়--দেশে "milk আর honey" "দুধ আর মধু"। করেকদিন প্রেই আরাদের বন্ধু পজুল চন্দ্র সেনমহাপথ দুধের বাবস্থা করে দিলেন করেবছালয়--আর কোন ভাবনা রহিল না, দুধ এবং মধুর জন্য।

আমি বেশী লখা বস্তা করব না, শুৰু দুটা কথা বলব। এই ডিপার্টানেণ্ট দেখতে পাচিচ যে ৫০ লক্ষ্টাকা ব্যয় হবে আর মাত্র ৬২ লক্ষ্টাকা আয় হবে। আনাদের যা জিনিঘ তা সরস্তই ফরেষ্টে রয়েছে, সেধানে কোন উৎপাদনের ব্যাপার নাই, শুট মিল ও ইঙিনিয়ারিংএর পুয়োজন নাই, সেধান থেকে মুলু চোক, বোর হোক তা বিক্রম করা হয়। এবং তাদের তাল তাল clients আছে, military বা tens gardensa টাকা প্রদা বারা যাবার তথ নাই, অপচ আনাদের যা জিনিঘ রয়েছে তা বিক্রম করবার জন্য আনুট্রানিক ব্যাপারে ব্যর করতে হব ৫০ লক্ষ্টাকা। আপাত: শুষ্টতে খুব খারাপ দেখছি, জানি না এব ভিতর কি রহস্য আছে। এ বিষয়ে তিনি বিদি বুরিয়ে বলেন তা হলে ভাল হয়।

গড়ৰ্ণবেণ্টের Reserve Foresta monopoly ব্যেছে অবচ সেগুনি বিক্রম করবার জনা ৫০ লক টাকা ব্রুচ হবে আর দেখান থেকে আর হবে নাত্র ৬২ লক্ষ টাকা—এ জিনিঘটা আরি বুরাডে পারছি না। কেন এবন অপোডন ব্যবহা হ'ল। বদ, গাঁজা, আজিং বিক্রম করে এবং তা দেশবাদীকে বাইয়ে গড়ব্বেণ্ট বছ টাকা লাভ করেছেন, কিন্ত এখানে আনাদের বাননীয় বরীবহাশ্যের ডিপার্ট বেংশ্ট দেরকর কোন বিশেঘ নাড কেবতে পাছিছ্ না—বেখানে আনাদের বতে বছ টাকা লাভ হওরা উচিত। আনাদের রাইার দম্পত্তি রবেছে স্থান্তরত ও আনাদের বাইরার দম্পত্তি রবেছে স্থান্তরত ও আনাদের করেই; পেখান থেকে কাঠ এনে বিক্রম করতে কেন এত ব্যবহ হবে এবং ভার রিটার্প কেন এত ক্ষম হবে কেটা বোধসারা জিনিঘ নর। আনি বিশেঘ করে বুল্লী জিনিঘের কথা বলছি—একটা জিনিঘ হচেছ কালক, বেটা আনাদের বেশে করেই করিই কর আগতে বুল্ল করেছে। করিবের কথা বলছি—একটা জিনিঘ রচেছ কালক। বিশ্বিক করেছেন। বইএর জন্য, নডজঞ্চুঞ্চুক্তরের জন্য কালজের কেনী পুরোজন। (A voice: বুল্লা বাবে বে উটার কি করছেন। বইএর জন্য, নডজঞ্চুঞ্চুক্তরের জন্য কালজের কেনী পুরোজন। আনাদের কেশে,

बात्न (व नूहे। तिन बाह्न, छाएँ कांग्रेस वा गुच्छ इत छ। गुरतास्त्रत्य छूननात्र किहूदे नव। विरम्भ व्यक्ति स्वाप्त वान्नात्र कांग्रेस बात्रान्ती कत्रत्य इत। Central Provinced अक्हे। कांग्रह्म कम छित्री इरहन्द्र, त्रवान (बर्ट्स कांग्रेस apply इरव।

আবাদের huge forest ব্যৱহে এবং দেখানে যে সমস্ত ingredients ন্যাল্ড ও ভারতবর্ষে বে ল পূত্তি নানাবক্ষের গাছ ব্যৱহে তার ছার। কাগল পুস্তত করা যেতে পাবে, যেখন ক্যানাডা পুত্তি দেশে রে থাকে।

বেৰানে dense forest ব্যেছে দেখানে deforestation কৰে বনকৈ হানক। কৰতে হবে। যে সমন্ত ইনিৰ অক্ষেত্ৰণ হযে পড়ে ব্যয়েছে, যা বাৰহাৰ কৰা হচেছ না, সে ওলিব যদি চেওচনেটা কৰবাৰ ব্যৱদ্ব। বেন এবং কাগজ পুন্তত কৰবাৰ জন্ম বাৰহাৰ কৰেন, তাহেনে কাগজেৰ জভাব দূৰ হতে পাৰে, এবং লাভটা lefinitely ৬২ লক্ষেব চেছে যে অনুনক বেলী হবে তাতে কোন সক্ষেত্ৰ নাই।

আৰ একটা জিনিম হচেচ, আমাদৰ এখন বঠনান সময়ে পুয়োজন—কেশী কৰে আমাদেৰ দেশে Industry গছতে হোলং। Industry গছতে প্ৰাক্ত steelএৰ পুয়োজন হয়। সেই steelএৰ অভাৰ আমাদেৰ দেশে এক million ton steel হৈবী হচেচ। এই steelএৰ ভলৰ কৰা জিনিম দিহে যে বাজ হতে পাৰে। যেমন Railway slipper, যা পুষেষ্ঠ steelএৰ হ'ড, বাজুকাল সেওলি timber দিয়ে হচেচ। আৰও বহু steel product আছে যেওলিকে timber বা replace কৰা যেতে পাৰে। দুনাৰ বচৰেৰ মধ্যে, যতদিন না প্ৰথমিনটাৰ তৰফ থেকে সেই পাঁচ মিলিন টন্ বিত্ত কৰা যেতে পাৰে। দুনাৰ বচৰেৰ মধ্যে, যতদিন না প্ৰথমিনটাৰ তৰফ থেকে সেই পাঁচ মিলিন টন্ বিত্ত কৰা হৈছে তথিন কৰেইকে একেবাৰে না মেৰে কৰে, সেখান থেকে টিয়াৰ এনে যদি ঘৰ তৈৱী ও মনানা পুয়োজনীয় জিনিম মিটান হয়, তাহৰে শিক্ষে স্থাত স্বাহী কৰতে মন্ত্ৰীমানাৰ বা নিক্ত কৰিব। এইবকম mellicient departmentsৰ জনাই ৫০ লক্ষ্ক নিকা বৰচ হয় কৰেটেৰ জনা। ১০০ লক্ষ্ক্ত নিবা প্ৰচ কৰে ৩২ লক্ষ্ক্ত নিবা গ্ৰহ কৰে ১২ লক্ষ্ক্ত নিবা যদে যান। তাতে বিশেষ গাড়ও হবে না, লোকসানও বৰে লা।

আৰি দুটা জিনিশাৰ পুতি আপনাদেৰ দৃষ্টি আৰম্পন কৰছি। একটা হচেছ kteel আৰু একটা হচেছ timber. Steelএৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে যদি ৰাহ দিয়ে হ'ত ভাহৰে পাঁচ কি দল বছৰেৰ মধ্যে আমৰা যাও kteel বা pig-iron তৈনী কৰাত পাৰৰ তাৰ ছাবা আনাদেৰ দেশেৰ ক্ৰমৰন্ধনান কাজত মেটাতে পাৰৰ।

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: আমাৰ পুজেন বছু বিৰন্ধ বাৰু, যখন আহি বলি আমাদেৰ নীতি ও কাষাক্রম বি, তাৰন তিনি সেটা মনযোগ দিয়ে জনেন না। আমাদেৰ পুৰাতন খন কেটে নেওয়া হচেছু নুতন বন সজনেৰ জনা। দুগম জায়গা ধেকে বন কেটে আমাৰাৰ জনা এই বকম চাকা। খবচ হয়। বাজৰিক মাইনা দেওয়া ইত্যাদি বাবদে ১৮ লক্ষ্য বিৰু হয় থাকে। কিন্তু আন্যান্য যে সমন্ত বিষয়েক কথা বিৰুদ্ধ বাতু ইছেৰ কৰেছেল সে দিকে আমাদেৰ দৃষ্টি আছে। নুতন নুতন ছিনিম যেওলি পুসেই জিল না, এখন আনা হয়েছে, Revused Estimated এক লক্ষ্য টিকাৰ বাব বাব কৰে নয় লক্ষ্য টিকাৰ হয়েছে। কাষা আহাবাহিছে Savoy Grass লাগান হয়েছে, বৰা আৰ্ড বিভিন্ন জায়গায় বনও লাগান হয়েছে। যে সমন্ত জায়গায় থালানী কাঠেব পুযোজন সেই সমন্ত জাগায় খালানী কাঠ তৈনী কৰা হছেছে। আমাদেৰ উজ্জেশ্য যদি কেবলমাত্র সংখলায়ৰ কৰাই হ'ত ভাহ'লে একদিনে সমন্ত বন কেটে সাক বনে দিয়ে আনোক চিকাৰ পাওয়া যেও। কিন্তু আমাদেৰ উজ্জেশ্য হাব বোকেৰ অভাব মেটাবাৰ, গভনবিংকিও লাভ হয়ে এবং দেশেৰ যে সমন্ত জান আৰু বিভিন্ন আনানী হয়ে পছে আছে সেই সমন্ত জানগায় যাবেও আনাশ ভালভাবে হয় তাৰ পুতি আমাদেৰ দুটি আমাদৰ দুটি আমাদৰ দুটি আমাদেৰ দুটি আমাদ্ৰ স্থান স্বাৰ্য দুটি বালি সেই আমাদ্ৰ দুটি আমাদ্ৰ দুটি আমাদ্ৰ দুটি আমাদ্ৰ স্বাৰ্য দুটি আমাদ্ৰ স্বাৰ্য স্বাৰ্য

আমি পুৰেই বলেছি আমাদেৰ বিবেদ পুৰুজনীয় জিনিম, যেমন তুলা, পাট ইচ্যাদে উনুতিককেল বিবেদ নকৰ পেওৱা হচেছ। এ সম্বন্ধ যদি কেছ কিছু জানাতে চান ভাহ'লে কোন একদিন আমাদেৰ কাছে বিবে তীকেৰ সভুপদেশ হাবা আমাদেৰ লাভনান কৰতে পাবেন, এবা ভাব মন্য থেকে যদি কোন নুতন জিনিম্ব পাই সে দিকে আমাৰা অধ্যাসৰ হতে পাবি। (A VOICE বা বা ') (S) SIBNATH BANKRIEE: মধুৰ পাম কতং?) সেও আপেই বলেছি।

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 49,02,000 for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Hem Chandra Naskar that a sum of Rs. 49,02,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6-17 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 47 members.

Point of Privilege.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of privilege.

কালকে এবানে পুৰৰ নাথ ব্যানাতী বহাপৰের Cut Motion নিয়ে বে ব্যাপারটা হয়েছিল, ওার বিপোর্ট Nation4 আনি দেখতে পাচিছ সম্পূৰ্ণ উল্লেট। তাতে বলা হচেছ:--

"When the House re-assembled after the interval, the Speaker upheld the viewpoints of the Opposition members that the motion could not be withdrawn even if there was only dissenter.......

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, it is better that you mention it in my Chamber.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I mention it here because it is a matter of privilege. I shall take only two minutes. "The motion had to be put to vote again. This time a division was also demanded by Mr. Rafique and Mr. Sibnath Banerjee who had been till then sitting in a glum and depressed mood went quietly with Congress members to vote against his own motion."

একটা ভূল হবেছে। অৰ্থাৎ বেখানে পুৰুষ ব্যানাজী হওৱা উচিত ছিল, সেখানে নিবনাৰ ব্যানাজী ৰেখা হবেছে, এতে দু-জনের উপরই অধিচার করা হবেছে। পুনুধ বাবু চাচিছলেন ঐ বোণনের বিক্তবে জােট এবং আমি কংপ্রেনের সকে ভােট দিরেছি বলাটাতে আমার পুতি অন্যার করা হবেছে। এটা deliberately জাল হবেছে, তা বলছিনা, বিপার্টারেরা যদি একটু সাববানে বিপার্টা দেন, তাহ'লে এট comedy of errors হতে পারে না। সেইজন্য আমি request করছি বিপার্টারদের through you, Sir, বেন পুরুষ খ্যানাজী আর্বার নিবনার্থ ব্যানাজী লা করা হব।

Mr. SPEAKER: I will look into this matter.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if in this House we have as yet framed any rules by which we can take action against anybody on the question of privilege. So far as the question of privilege is concerned, honourable members are entitled to draw your attention to any inaccuracy that may create confusion, but I think to address the reporters through you, Sir, is not within the rules at the present moment.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I submit, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister is entirely wrong. It is the privilege of the House that if anybody makes any such mistake, he may even be turned out. The Hon'ble Minister ought to have knowledge of the privilege of the House and its members.

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as the correct reporting of the proceedings of the House is concerned, there have been cases in which action has been taken by this House. The reporters enjoy a certain amount of privilege, and if their reports are not correct, that privilege can be withdrawn. In

- this way we do exercise a controlling influence over the reporters. But what I shall do with this case I am not in a position to say just now. I will look into the matter and decide.
- **SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE:** I am not suggesting any action, Sir. I simply want to draw your attention and that I have done and I hope you will rectify the mistake.
- Mr. SPEAKER: If you wanted to do that only, it was not necessary for you to mention it here. You could have drawn my attention to it in my Chamber.
- 8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I wanted to draw the attention of the reporter through you to this mistake.
- Mr. SPEAKER: But reporters do not form part of the House and therefore you cannot address them—Unless you want the Speaker to do something here, you should not mention the matter in the House. You could have done it outside the House
- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: But when I mention the reporters I think my purpose has been served.
- Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you should note that there may be others who are in the House but who are not part of the House. Then if you mention a matter in the House you must be serious about that. If you do not want the Speaker to do something or the House to do something it is better for you not to mention such things in the House
- 8j. 8iBNATH BANERJEE: I would request the Speaker to take action but a lenient action

Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for 1950-51.

- The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Sir. I beg to lay before the Assembly (a) the Budget Estimates for 1950-51, and (b) the Annual Report for 1948-49, of the Damodar Valley Corporation, under subsections (3) and (5) of sections 44 and 4ϕ , respectively, of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act. 1948
 - 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Su. I want to say something.
- Mr. SPEAKER: Is that a point of order? No discussion is allowed at this stage.
- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I want to make a submission. Let me have a chance.
- Mr. SPEAKER: What is your submission? Is it a point of order or what?
- 8j. 81BNATH BANERJEE: It is a point of privilege, Sir. The privilege is that in the Central Parliament these estimates are made in consultation with the Opposition. I am going to suggest to the Leader of the House who is not present now to adopt a similar procedure here. That is my submission and my appeal.
- Mr. SPEAKER: It is not a question of privilege at all. It is a question which you can mention when the proper time comes. Even in your cut motions you can propose it.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR CRANTS.

11-Registration.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 15.83,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "11—Registration".

I do not think I need say much in support of this motion. When the cut motions will be moved, I will answer them.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir. I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 15.83,000 for expenditure under the head "11—Registration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the transfer of lands by Muslims and the registration of the same.

Sir, I shall not take the Assembly's time. The fact is that whenever a Mussalman goes to present his documents of sale, i.e., sale deeds or any other documents of transfer before the Registration Officers, they refuse to take them. Subsequently, an order has been passed by the Sub-Registrars in all places that the documents can be taken but they will not be registered unless certain other formalities are fulfilled. Sir, I do not know how this can be done under the law. Therefore, my submission through you to the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge is that he should explain the matter as to how this has taken place and I hope, Sir, he will take steps to remove the ban, if any, which has been put on the transfer of lands by the Mussalmans.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my honourable friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain probably did not notice the reply that was given to Mr. Rafique's question in this session of the Assembly. He put exactly the same question enquiring whether instructions were issued to the Registrar of Calcutta on or before the 26th January, 1950, not to register conveyances or sale deeds and leases of Calcutta properties belonging to Indian Muslims living in Calcutta, etc., etc. Now, the reply that I gave to the question was in the following terms: No. No. such instruction has been given. No direction has ever been issued to the Registrar of Calcutta or any other registering officer not to register deeds of transfer of properties of Indian Muslims. The registration of deeds executed by evacuees or intending evacuees from India has, however, been subjected to some enquiries as a safeguard against evasion of taxes in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949. Sir, it will, therefore, be seen that no ban was really issued, as is supposed by my honourable triend opposite. On thee contrary, the registering authorities have been instructed to expediten registration of documents presented by Muslims if really there has beenig any delay in the registration of those documents and if there be any chanced for the registrants to suffer any loss on account of delay in registering their locuments. I hope my friend will be satisfied with the reply that I have a given and will be pleased to withdraw his cut motion.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: After hearing the Hon'ble Minister, I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Janab Mudasair Hossain that the demand of Rs. 15,83,000 for expenditure under the head "11-Registration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 15,83,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "11—Registration" was then put and agreed to.

27-Administration of Justice.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 67,99,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "27—Administration of Justice".

Sir, it is the usual demand that is going to be made. There is nothing new in the demand and I hope the House will give me the grant demanded.

8j. 8iBNATH BANERJEE: Sir. I beg to move that the demand for Rs. 67,99,000 for expenditure under the head "27—Administration of Justice" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

আনাব পূথন বন্ধবা হচেছ যে দেখিন আমাৰ protest এর কিছুটা ফল হয়েছে। কাল ২ জন মন্ত্রীমহাশর জাদের grant move করার সময় ভাদের department এর অবস্থা কি, তাঁরা কি ভাবছেন, কি করছেন, কিছুটা তা বলেছিলেন। কিছু আজিকে আমাদের অভিন্ত মন্ত্রীমহাশয় পূথন থেকেই চুপচাপ। Silently আমাদের সামনে উপস্থিত করেছেন। কিছু আমি মনে করি এতে আমাদের অধিকার ক্ষুনু করা হচেছ। বাজেট ক্ষুক্তবাধার অকটা overall picture দিয়েছিলেন এবং ভার পুড্যেকটি grantএর করেছে তিনি যে কি করতে পারবেন আমার আশা করেছিলাম তা জানতে পারবো। কিছু সোটা তিনি এখানে কিছুই বলেননি। আমারা আশা করেছিলাম যে তিনি তাঁর department নম্বন্ধে আমাদের জিনিঘটা পরিকার করে বলবেন। কিছু তা বলেননি। সোজনা আমি এব প্রতিযাদ জানাচিছ।

আমি মনে করেছিলাম পুর্ণম দিনের পতিবাদেই ফল হবে এবং তাবপর ফলও হয়েছিল। পুর্ণম দিন অবশ্য বিষদ্ধ সিংহ মহাধ্য move করেছিলেন সে সম্বন্ধে আমি কিছু বনুবোনা। কিন্তু তাবপর অর্থসচিবমহাশম্ব কিছু বনুবোনা। এই সম্বন্ধে এত আলোচনা হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Administration of Justice সম্বন্ধেও কিছু বলেন নাই।

বিশেষ করে cut motion থেকেই শেষকেন একটা সনাতন পূথা আছে--separation of Judiciary from the Executive এই সম্বন্ধ সৰকাৰ কি ভাৰছেন। যেমন মহাপান নিবারণ ব্যাপারে শেষানে কত্তরানি কি হচেছ, তাঁবা কি ভাৰছেন, কি কবছেন, কিছু করবেন কি না সেটা আমাণের খামনে কিছুটা বলেছেন। কিছু এখানে separation of Judiciary from the Executive সম্বন্ধ কিছু বলেনি। এই সম্বন্ধ তিনি silent কেন সেটা জানতে চাই।

তাৰপৰ বাৰানাথ দাস মহাশয় যা ৰলেছেন police courts হুব দেৱা হয়। এবং সেটা ভৰু আফকেই নয় বৰাৰ্কট হচেছ। বাৰ্বাৰ এটা জানিয়েও কোন ফল হয় নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not refer to the cut motions because they have not been moved. In your speech you can say the same thing.

- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: যখন তিনি cut motionএর notice দিবেছেন কিছ সেখানে। মুক্তিরু বলেননি, সেটা public property স্থতবাং আমি সে বঙ্গতে পারি।
- or Mr. SPEAKER: You can make it your property.
- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: এই বিষয় লোকে আৰু ভাবছে। এই পুণুগুলি লোকের যদে আগছে। এবং তাঁবুভাবেই জাগছে। কাবৰ partya decision সৰেও অনেকেই cut motion দিয়েছিলেন এবং তা ছাপাও হয়েছে কিন্তু এটা ছাপান অনৰ্থক। তা সম্বেও হয়েছে। তার কলে কান একটা অবস্থাৰ স্কৃষ্টি হয়েছিল কিন্তু আয়াদের দিক খেকে সেটা অনুপ্রভোগা হয়নি।

ভাষপ্ত আৰু একটা পূণু Honorary Magistrate--এই পূণা বৰ্ত্তৰান মন্ত্ৰিপ্তলী চালাবাৰ জন্য ভাষেৰ কি উত্তৰ আছে। ভাষেৰ সংখ্যা ৰাভ্ছে না কৰছে সে স্বছে জানতে চাই। এই সৰজ পুশুভলি আনাদের

्रात अपर Government party members अपर publicas बरन डिडेटड्, छुन् जाजरण नव परनदबर न्त्र वश्नव हैरेट्ड। British नागरनंत्र नवत वय नवकात हिन। Honorary Magistratean नरवाधन ্দ্রিল ভোলের গোলান করে বার্থবার জনা। বর্ত্তবান মন্ত্রিমণ্ডলী গেই প্রথই অবলখন করবেন না বছল কয়তে চান দেটা জানাৰেন কি? Honorary Magistratoএর ব্যাপারে--এটা আৰি ব্যক্তিগতভাবে বিরোধী---ৰীব্ৰ কাল করছে তাদের বাইনে দেওয়া উচিত। বাদের টাকা আছে--জবিদার, বড়লোক, কারখানা বা বিল বালিক ভারা ভাষের সঙ্গে আর একটা additional power পেয়ে শবিক ও ক্ষকদের দবন করতে পারে। বাইনে দিরে ৰাখনে তাদের উপর কিছুটা control থাকতো। Economy করতে গিয়ে justiceএর উপর injustice कता १॥। এই সমন্ত ব্যাপার সহছে বল্লীবহাশর कि করতে থাচেছ্ন এবং কেন চাচেছ্ন এবং Executive ৰেকে Judiciary বিভিনু করার যে সনাতন লাবী--সেটা সমস্ত পৃথিবীর গণভাৱিকরাট্রের লাবী--এই সব ্ বিষয় কিছুটা আলোচনা হলে আমবা জানতে পারতাৰ ২ – বংসর হল দেশ স্বাধীন হবার পর আমরা কতনুর এগিহৈছি সেটা ব্ৰুতে পায়তাম। যে পণুগুলি এবানে উপস্থাপিত কৱলাম, আশা কৰি তিনি সে সম্বন্ধে আমাদের জানাবেন। স্বার একটা জিনিম জানতে চাই, নেটা Small Cause Courtএর ব্যাপার। এই সম্বন্ধে এখানে ও বাইরেও আলোচনা করেছি। শেখানে ব্যাপারটা নীড়ায় এই যে, এক খণ্টার মধ্যে ১০০টা caso deal क्बर७ हव। त्नबादन এই बालाव १८७६। शक्ति शाब-- र होका fine, कब्रुव किया--त्ने हक्ब-- ए क्रलिया fine, উকিল দিয়া-->০ ♦পিয়া fine--এটার protest করছি। (The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Speedy justice!)

এই দ্বিনিষ্টা জন্যায়। এবং এই জন্যায়টা পূহণ করতে আবরা যাথ্য হচিছ। Justico কোধার ? আবাব বছুগণ ধারা ঐদিকে বলে আছেন ওাঁরাও এই সহছে বজুতা করেছেন। আমি এই বিষয় ওাঁলের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করছি। যাতে আফকে এটার সংক্ষার সাধন করতে পারেন। এই সহছে কিছু বলুলে সুখী হয়ো।

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, I thank my honourable friend that he has taken upon himself the task of nursing other people's babies. His own motion was to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department. It seems that his mind is absolutely vacant on that question -the question that he has put by his own motion. It is only because there are other honourable members' motions on the agenda which those honourable members have not considered it desirable to move that he has availed of the opportunity to speak on those motions. He had no right to move and, therefore, he has simply spoken on those motions. (Sj. Sibnath Baneriee. Wise men always do that.) Wise men always think on the subject discussed by them and never keep a vacant mind (Sj. Sibnath Barelle I have done it because I hoped that you will be benefited by this.) I believe, my friend has benefited much more than I have been. (Sj. Sibnath Banerjee: Yes, I have been.) Sir, I did not move the demand with a speech because I did not want to waste the time of the House masmuch as the demand that was being made was the usual demand relating to the cost of administration of justice in this province. I pointed out at the same time that no substantially new expenditure was going to be incurred in this respect and, therefore, there was no necessity at all of making a long speech in connection with the demand

Now, Sir, of the questions that have been raised by Mr. Banerjee, the very first is to raise a discussion about the failure of the tovernment to bring about the separation of judiciary and the executive. Sir, we are all thinking about the question. We agree with him entirely that there should be separation of the judiciary and the executive at an early date. There are no two opinions on that subject. We all agree on that question. The difficulty, the practical difficulty in the way is that we shall have to spend a large amount of money and employ a large number of extra officers or rather executive officers if we desire to give effect to such a proposition now and immediately. Now we are going through a very distressing financial situation. That is known to all and therefore just at the present moment it is not financially possible to undertake such a large measure of reform.

On the other hand, Sir, the public are aware that so far as administration of justice is concerned, justice is not suffering at the hands of the Magistrates. The bigger cases are going on appeal, and appeal is also filed in the High Court in many cases. Mr. Banerjee is aware that in many cases the judiciary have taken a view which is not the view of the executive Government, and, therefore, it cannot be said that because there has been no separation of the judiciary and the executive, therefore administration of justice is suffering in any way at the present moment. However, Sir, I do agree with Mr. Banerjee that from the ideal point of view there should be separation of the judiciary and the executive, but in view of the financial situation I repeat it is not possible to give effect to that reform now and immediately.

As regards the second question, namely, the mordinate delay in the disposal of cases, particularly in the police courts. I have to say, Sir, that that is a wrong idea. The figures which I am going to give will show that instead of delay there has been expedition in the disposal of cases. Sir, 115,887 cases were instituted in 1948 and at the end of the year there were only 1,162 undisposed of or pending cases. Out of 115,887 cases only 1,162 cases remained undisposed of in 1948. Now in 1949 the number of cases has risen to 128,000. That is, 13,000 more cases were instituted in 1949 and yet the number of undisposed of cases at the end of 1949 was 1,578. That means whereas there were 13,000 more institution, there have been only 400 more undisposed of cases. Certainly no one can dare contend that there has been mordinate delay or any delay whatsoever in the disposal of cases in the police courts.

Now, passing on to the third question that has been raised, namely, the question about the appointment of Honorary Magistrates, certainly, Sir, this Government sees eye to eye with Mr. Banerjee on the question. It is this Hovernment that discontinued that institution but that instituion had to be revived and why? Because a large number of permanent officials had to be sent to other departments to work on deputation. There are more than 150 officers on deputation to the other departments. Now, as a result pending cases grew in number and so some arrangements—temporary arrangements—had to be made to secure speedy disposal of these cases which could not be disposed of for want of trying magistrates. Now, it may be asked why not appoint more officers. That simply cannot be done. Most of the officers have gone on deputation to other departments which are temporary and therefore their posts cannot be filled permanently. It is for this unavoidable reason that this system has been revived and Government have publicly stated the reasons for the revival of this institution. It is true at the time of transfer of power, Government had a fairly substantial number of surplus officers of all categories and they were posted to different districts and subdivisions to hold additional courts in the places of the honorary magistrates, whose courts were abolished. Since then those surplus officers had to be withdrawn from time to time for deputation to other departments to replace newly recruited or promoted officers who have yet to complete their usual departmental training before their services can be fully utilised. Difficulties are accordingly being felt in dealing with arrears which have accumulated in some stations.

In the circumstances Government had decided to revive the appointment of honorary magistrates as an experimental measure for a period of one year for the present with such modifications as are necessary to make it suitable and acceptable under the present day conditions. The appointment of honorary magistrates is being restricted to retired stipendiary magistrates, Deputy Collectors, Additional District Magistrates and if necessary to such of the ex-honorary magistrates who have adequate educational qualifications, who have sufficient magisterial experience and the judicial quality of whose

work had been found to be of a high level. This system has been revived, Sir, as a temporary measure, although this Government took the decision to discontinue it.

Now, these are the points that I have to make in my reply and I hope my friend will be satisfied.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 67,99,000 for expenditure under the head "27—Administration of Justice" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:—

AYES-1.

Banerjee, Sj. Sibnath

Muhammad Idris, Janab

NOE8-35.

Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad Bhandari, Sj. Charu Chandra Bhattacharyya, 8). Shyamapada Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra Chatterjee, Sj. Haripada Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Raj Harendra Nath. Choudhury, Sj. Annada Prosad Clarke, Mr. C. E. Das, Sj. Radha Nath Dass, Sj. Kanailal De, Sj. Kanal Lai Dolui, Sj. Harendra Nath Gayen, 8j. Arabinda Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab Gomes, Mr. D. Haldar, Sj. Kuber Chand Majhi, Sj. Nishapati

Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati
Mailiok, Sj. Ashutosh
Mandai, Sj. Annadaprasad
Mandai, Sj. Bankubehari
Mandai, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Kalipada
Mudassir Hossain, Janab
Nandy, Maharaja Sris Chandra, of
Cossimbazar.
Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
Ricketts, Mrs. E. M.
Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra
Sinha, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra

The Aves being 2 and the Noes 35, the motion was lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 67,99,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "27-Administration of Justice", was then put and agreed to.

13-Other Taxes and Duties.

Mr. SPEAKER: Demand for Grant: Other Taxes and Duties.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, may I move the motion? Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 13,90,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties".

Sir, I would not have ordinarily made a speech but for continuous protests by S₃ Sibnath Banerjee. But I would confine my opening remarks only to a few points. I would only like to point out that no new feature has been introduced this year and all the changes made last year stand also this year. It is the usual routine expenditure that has been demanded for the administration of several taxes like the Sales Tax and Betting Tax under this head.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, 1 beg to move that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about entertainment by cinema in mofussil areas.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said and said very loudly and a propaganda is being carried on throughout the world that India has to give something to the western world. What is that something, Sir, that India is going to give to the western world? I say. Sir, it is the spiritual bias, it is the divine bias which is the heritage of India that she intends to give to the world outside. Now, Sir, instead of doing that I see that our Government is doing something which is detrimental to the spiritual advancement of the country, or in other words, they are taking something from the western world which demoralises the people and leads to the extinction of the divine spark which is there in the Indian people. Sir, the teachings of the Gita and the Upanishads are divine inspiration, and it is said. Sir, that the Upanishad is the Fight of Bhagaban Himself in man, and from that Upanishad has sprung the Gita which is nothing but an abbreviated edition of the Upanishad. About Upanishad one of the greatest German philosophers has said that the "study of the Upanishad has been a consolation of my life and I think it will be a consolation on my death". Such was the remark made by one of the greatest philosophers of Europe-Schopenhaeur. By giving up the study of the Vedas and the Gita you have brought into life such material things as cinemas which depict, Sir, nothing but sexual art and demoralise the whole set of people. If you go through the history of the moral degradation of Europe you will be thunderstruck and it will give you cause for reflection. The thing is that the other day, on the 25th December, 1949, I was reading a paper in which I saw that mass survey was made by the people of England and in this mass survey - it was a non-official report - it has been found that 64 per cent of the births of England are illegitimate, that is, born of nonmarital union. Out of this 64 per cent 28 per cent were married subsequently, but the fate of the remaining 36 per cent, has been that they have been stigmatised as illegitimate.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please don't use the word "Shaine". That is unparliamentary.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, you must prevent the other party from laughing.

Mr. SPEAKER: Laughter is not unparhamentary

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: If I say "shame", that is the proper word to be used against those Brahmins who laugh when I am speaking of the Upanishads and the Gita

Sj. SIBNATH BAHERJEE: You cannot say "Shame, shame", but you can say it is a shameful thing.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: There is nothing in the name: the substance is everything.

Now, I come to married couples. It has been said. Sir, and it has been found by the mass survey that more than 50 per cent, of the married people are unfaithful to their spouse. That is a disgraceful state of affairs. If you look to the report it will be a dismal reading, it will be a strange reading; and this problem in England has become very very acute and the

people over there in England are unable to find out as to how to organise their society, how to keep their society together. And moreover it was found by the mass survey report that more than one-third of the people, that is, more than 33 or 40 per cent. of the people, are living together without marriage. This is a highly degraded state of affairs. So far as we in India, Hindus and Muslims, are concerned, we are a spiritual people—both Hindus and Muslims. This is the state of things so far as England is concerned. Then if we look to the State of America—another report was written, that is, Caine's Report, and it was found that the State of America is more degraded than England. If we go through the history of other European countries, we find the same state of things. If we say that we must keep our society intact, we must keep it in a chaste condition, then we must not do things which are not according to the tenets either of Islam or Upanishad or Gita or Quoran as it is a spiritual book—

Mr. SPEAKER: How is it relevant to the subject?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: In this way it is relevant. Cinema destroys utterly the morality of the people. Therefore it is relevant in the way. If you do not like to hear me speak I shall withdraw my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: You go on.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I was speaking of America and with regard to the State of America, so far as society, so far as sexual problem is concerned, it is all the same-perhaps worse. (A voice: Russia?) If you like to hear about Russia I am ready also with that. (The Hon'ble PRAILILY CHANDRY SEN: China?) I have read that Chinese people are very chaste (The Hon'ble Prayulla Chandra Sex. Russia?) Sir, you will be surprised to hear that there is no prostitution in Russia. After the Bolshevik Revolution I have read the book "Mother Russia" and read it very carefully, it has been written by Mr. Maurice Hindus and he says that he travelled throughout Russia for 25 years and he found -there was not a single prostitute in Russia and the reason he gave is that the divorce law is very very easy. In England or in America or in other European countries when you want to divorce, you have to prove infidelity, you have to prove cruelty, you have to prove desertion and such like things which it is impossible to prove in court. Therefore, though there is no agreement between the husband and the wife one goes one way and the other goes another way that is the language used by wives and husbands in matrimontal courts- divorce is not easy. But, Sir, he says there is absolutely no prostitution in Russia. Why Sir? The reason is clear, because if a man thinks that he does not like the woman and she is not to his liking and cannot live with the woman, he at once goes to the Registrar and says "I have divorced the woman" and the Registrar records that and the matter ends there. If the woman says she cannot live harmoniously or live with the man, she immediately goes to the Registrar and says that his nature and my nature are incompatible, instantly divorce is granted. So far as Russia is concerned, divorce matter is very easy, as it is in Mahomedan countries If you want to divorce a Mahomedan you need not assign any reason and you need not go to the court. If you do not like the woman you can at once divorce her.

Man'after all, as I have frequently said, is an animal, but, Sir, according to Quoran there is a divine spark hidden in his heart and in order to make him a spiritual being and in order to make him fit for the life of a Rishi—Rishi is that person. Rishi darsanam—who has realised God—you must go on cultivating the feelings, the consciousness in your heart and by proper cultivation of brahmacharjya and then of brahmacharjya and then of sannyas, ultimately from an animal man you become a spiritual man.

Now, I come to the point after explaining the background of the whole policy of the Western material world, that is, the policy of the material world is just like that of Charbak Muni এবং কুল কুড় পিৰে, that is, drink, eat and be merry. There is nothing else, but they fail to understand the utterances of the Rishis, that is, the spiritual thing is which counts. The true happiness, the true anandam, the true joy-joy is anandam-comes from the heart and by sadhana, as you say, you attain spiritual salvation. (The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: (利斯) 奉朝 (孝 ?) What led to the degradation of America? They are very advanced people so far as science is concerned, so far as politics is concerned, but spiritually they are damned people and our Pundit Nehru, the great statesman, and our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and other persons have something to give to the West and that something is the spiritual civilisation which we will give to the West. But, Sir, instead of doing that you are demoralising the whole people. You are giving a sexual art in cinemas in mofussal the whole people. Too are giving a savana the same and what do they find? They find pictures kissing each other and all other things which give a sexual urge to the young and delicate mind. Instead of that, if we are true to Upanishad, if we are true to our spiritual civilisation—"our" means Hindu and Islamic, I being an inhabitant of India and as Indian citizen I am also including Islamic civilisation—Islamic civilisation is also a spiritual civilisation, the same civilisation as enunciated by the Upanishid and the Gita it is prohibited that man and woman should mix together because after all there is the animality of man which you cannot check. You find always boys and girls very frequently go to the cinema and what do they find? They find all instruments of sexual art there and they are demoralised. Therefore my submission through Mr. Speaker to you is this. You han cinemas in mofussal areas. So far as Calcutta is concerned, it is a cosmopolitan town. Here live people of all denominations; here live people from all countries. You may go on here as you have been doing. But so far as villages are conceined, so far as rural areas are concerned there the nation lives, not in these towns, the Hindu nation, the Muslim nation-they are the same spiritual nation-cinemas should be banned.

The Hindu nation, the Mussalman nation, all spiritual nations live in the villages. Don't demoralise them. I beg to submit, Sir, with all the earnestness that I can command that cinemas should be banned in the mufassal areas, and no licences should be given for establishing cinemas in the local area, I mean in the rural area. Thirdly, Sir, I would with folded hands urge upon you that you being our guardians-I mean the Council of Ministers the Government being the guardians of the people, should take up the question as to how to improve the morals of the people and how to give them a spiritual life. Unless this is done, your work remains undone. You are following in the footsteps of western people who are going downwards, so far as spirituality and morals are concerned. Therefore, Sir, what I want to say and what I propose is that instead of establishing cinemas, in every village let Bhagabat Gita be read and Kathakata start. I have seen with my own eyes that in the evening the learned Pundits of Bhagabat Gita and Upanishads take their seats in a sacred place, and thousands of men and women sit there and hear them with veneration and with purity of heart.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Sir, I shall be finishing within two or three minutes. Besides, there is no other speaker. As I was saying, Sir, establish Kathakata system and reading of Bhagabat and Koran. People will assemble to hear the verses of Koran and the verses of Gita, and thus spirituality will be inculcated in them. Government should try to do this instead of doing this damned thing of entertaining them with cinemas which will destroy them and which will destroy the whole society of which we are so very proud.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, wiste motions কৰেছে—to raise discussion about the policy and practice of Government. একটু আগেই আৰ একজন ক্ষীৰহাণৰ বলেছেন আবাৰ mind নাকি blank. কেন না আৰি সংহঁতই একই ৰকষ cut motion move কৰছি। আবাৰ বনে আছে তিনি বৰ্থন বন্ধীৰ আগনে বলেননি তথন এই ৰক্ষ cut motionই কিছে এবন তুলে গিয়েছেন। এটা একটা পুৱাৰ technique, এতে কোন সংশাহেৰ কাৰণ নাই।

Sales tax সম্বাদ্ধে বে cut motion দিয়েছি সেটা কেন দেওয়া হয়েছে সেটাই আমি এন্তে চাই। কারণ Opposition প্রায় একজন্ত্বে সীমাবদ্ধ হওয়ার অবস্থা হয়ে এসেছে, ডাই অনেকগুলি cut motion দেওয়ার চেরে এই রক্ষভাবে দেওয়াই স্কুই।

ৰঠবানে যে বাহীবহাৰ্য move কৰে পূৰ্বকেই বলেছেন যে আমি কিছু বলতাৰই না গুণু শিবনাৰবাৰু ঠেচাৰেন বলেই এত কথা বন্তি। কিছু তিনি বা বলেছেন তা না বলনেই তাল করতেন। তিনি বলেছেন আগের বাজেটে যা ছিল সেইটাই অনুসৰণ কৰা হয়েছে। আমি ভানি যে ইংবাজদের সময় 1. C. S.বাই সৰ করে পিতেন, নিজেছা বছ বেশী কিছু করতেন না! এটা খীকার করি যে তলন তার প্রকার ছিল, কিছু এই মীতির কোন improvement কলা হয়নি কেন ভানি না।

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: श्रमध नाहै।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: কে কথা vacant mind নিবে বৰ্ছি ভাতে আপনাদেৰ এড লাগতে কেনাও আনি বল্ডি যে মন্ত্ৰীমহাপ্ৰকা সৰ মহা প্ৰিত তাদেৰ এডটা লাগা উচিত নম।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Vacant পাকলেট লাগে বেশী।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আমি যা বল্ছিলাম -গত বংসৰ অৰ্থাচিবমহালয় যখন এটা move কৰেছিলেন ভখন এটাৰ বিশ্বভ আলোচনাও কৰেছিলেন। গত বংসৰ বাজেট স্কুমণ্ডাএৰ সময় তাঁৰা উত্তৰপ্ত দিয়েছেন। কিন্তু এই বংসৰ কৰেকজন মন্ত্ৰীমহালয়েৰ কাছে কিছুই পাঁচিচ না। অপচ দেমাক কৰে বলছেন যে চিল্টবিত গুগাম বাজেট কৰেছেন এটা বলে তিনি নিজেব উপব প্ৰবিচাৰ কৰেন নাই, Houneast উপবঙ্জ প্ৰবিচাৰ কৰেন নাই। তিনি যদি একটা thens দিতেন যে কোন দেশে কি বক্ষ হয়েছিল অনা পুদেশে কি হছ—এই চাৰে thens দেন তাহলে খুব উপকাৰ হত—গুৱ helpful হছ।

वामि sales tax १व राष्पुर्भ निर्देशी। कांत्रभ और consumertes touch कंद्रष्ट्। बराबा शासी बर्लर्डन (य तवन बाउग्रांव नवग राष्ट्र tax वरन कतिरय स्पयः। Income tax शांधा कतरन खना खिलिय বাঁচায় কিন্তু bales tax গুৰীবাদৰ উপৰ বেলী পড়ে। সেজনা নুলতঃ আমি এর বিরোধী, তবে কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে এর প্রোক্তন হতে পারে এবং এটা আছই তুলে দিতে বল্ছি না। কিন্তু এক প্রসা থেকে ক্রমণা ডিন প্রসা করা চ্যেছে। অন্যান্য পদেশ থেকে এখানে ৪৬les tax বেশী। গত বংগর মন্ত্রীনহালয়ও একখা বলেছিলেন। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান মন্ত্ৰীমহাপথ কিছুই বলেন নাই। যদি একান্ত প্ৰোক্তন হয় তবে এটাকে বাৰা খেতে পাবে কিছু আনার মতে direct taxationই মূল নীতি হওয়া উচিত। গেই মূল নীতি ছেড়ে দিয়েছেৰ এवः गञ्ज এकहा adjustment करवर्ष्ठन। এहा ववावतरे ठिन श्रमणा किल मा किन्न और। क्रमणः व्यक्त তিন পরসা হরেছে কেন দে সম্বন্ধে আদি জানতে চাই। তারপর আর একটা জিনিম গুনতে চেয়েছিলার ষয়ীবহালয়ের কাছ থেকে। কারণ অর্থ নীতি লাল্লে তিনি পণ্ডিত লোক কি কলে এই kales tax ১ পরসা বেকে ০ প্ৰদায় উনীত হল এবং সেটা বোৰ কৰা যায় কি না সে সম্বন্ধে top levela কোন চেষ্টা হয়েছে কিনা সেটা ছানতে চাই। ভারপর বেভাবে এই sales tax নাদার হচেছ এবং যে department এর হারা পরিচালিত হতেও তার মধ্যে অনেক গলদ আছে। আমি এই পুছক্রানি উপহার দিচিছ। বাম পদায় চক্রবর্তী আরার একজন বন্ধুবোর । তিনি বহু চিন্তা করে আলোচনা করে нийин tax नश्चा এট বইটা নিবেছেন। এটা যদি বন্ধীমহাপ্ৰের প্রকার স্থান্ধার হয় তাহনে হয়ত তিনি উপকৃত হলেন। এই departmenta কোন উপায় নাই। এইভাবে বে leakage হচেছ লে সহছে বছু চক্রণতী বহাণত সকলের গৃষ্টি আর্কমণ করেছেন अवः बावि Houseas नष्टै बार्कपन कडि। जातनत बाद अक्ते क्रिनिय इटाइ stock. जात त्वान periodieal दिनांव (मध्या हव ना। वंशनरवंद लिए रा कांग्रेश्वर एउदा देव छोट्ड चरनक चन्नविवा हव हिना बान नवन्त्र विष verification इव ६८व এই त leakage, এই চুति १८७६, এটা जानकी। काव बात्ता जाव अकी जिनिव sales tax जना taxus वर नत कांडन कान वकी जिनिव किन्एंट वह taxb छवनह निर्छ হব অবঁচ এই tax বংসারে বংসারে Governmentকে জনা দেওবা হব না। আনেক সমর কিছিবলি করে এই চাকা আলার করতে হর এইজাবে চাকা অপবার হচেছ। আমি পুডাব করছি যে মানা টিক সমর চাকা দিতে পারবে না তালের আর কোন বাল দেওরা হবে না। এইডাবে বে কড চাকা পড়ে আছে ডার হিসাব আমরা জানি না। তারপর এই tax বেভাবে exempt করা হর সেটা একটা আলচর্বা বাপার। করবা, ডার উপর রবেছে আবচ এই tax সোনার উপর নাই। Petrolaর উপর নেওবা হর না। I speak subject to correction—বিদ ভুল হব ভাহলে সংশোধন করে দেবেন। তারপর একটা জিনিম যে পুথিবিক বইরের বেকে এই tax exempted রবেছে, কিছ বছ দুটার রবেছে বে পুথিকিক বই কিনতে গোলে tax দিডে হব। বই মারা কেনে ভারা Assemblyর member নম। তারা exempted বইরের list জানে মা। এই টাকাটা Governmentএর পকেটে বাচেছ কিনা জানি মা কিছ জনসাধারণকে দিডে হচেছ। সেইজন্য আমি এটা মলতে চাই বেভাবে list করা হয়েছে তার পুনবিচার করা গ্রকার।

Newspaper advertisementএৰ উপৰ sales tax কৰা হৰেছে কি? Newspaperএৰ বালিক বাৰা সাৰান্য একটা প্ৰেল নিয়ে থুছেব আগে আৰম্ভ কৰেছিল এখন তাৰা লক্ষ্ণ নিটাৰ বালিক হৰেছে। আৰম্ভ কৰেছিল এখন তাৰা লক্ষ্ণ নিটাৰ বালিক হৰেছে। আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ উপৰ নাই কেন? সোনাৰ উপৰ না থাকাৰ কাৰণ আবাৰ নাধাৰ আগে না৷ সোনা আগে সকলেৰ বৰেই ছিল, কিছ এখন বােধ হয় শতকড়া ৮০ জনাৰ বৰে সোনা নাই। অথচ আবাৰা শেবৃতে পাচিছ তাৰ উপৰ ৪৯৫৪ tax নাই। আবাৰা বুৰে পাই না ক্ষলাৰ উপৰ কেন আছে। এইতাৰে যদি আবাৰা analysis কোৰে দেখি যে ৪৯৫৪ tax কত বড় অংশ ব্যৱহৃত্ব গাঁইবিদ্য়ে উপৰ in comparison with the rich man. যাৰ ১০ হাজাৰ চাকা income, আৰু যাবা ৫০০৬০ চাকা বাহিনাৰ চাকুৰে, বেষন চাপৰাণী—এবৈ এখানে শাঁড়িৰে আছে—কাৰ্যা কত portion sales tax দিচেছ।

ইংরেজের আবলে আপে এইডাবে ইংরেজের sales tax বেদী দিও দা এবং সেই সজে সতে আবাদের Indian বড়লোকেরাও বাদ পড়ে বেড। মন্ত্রীবহাশর বীকার করেছেন সেই পুরাণ নীতি, এখনও বিশেষ কিছু বদলান হয় নাই।

আমি আম ৰেণী কিছু বলতে চাই না, যেগুলো বনুলান তাতে তুল ক্রচী থাকুতে পানে, মন্ত্রীমহাণান সেচা সংলোধন করে দিলে অত্যন্ত খুলী হব। দেখতে পেলাম মন্ত্রীমহাণান সিংলাহেনায় দিকে অন্তর্ভঃ চারবার পিছন ক্রিবে আলাপ করে নিলেন। যদি মন্ত্রীমহাণারের কিছু তুল হয়ে থাকে সেচা বেন তিনি খীকার করে নেন। এই বইবানি স্পীকারের through দিয়ে তাঁকে উপহার দিচিছ।

8]. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Abhi hamarey Shibnath Babu ney jo prastau firmaey hain, unka humbhi sath detey hain. Sales tax ke barey men jo unhon ney kaha hai, yeh to makham hai, magr kole Government beghair tax ke bhi naheen chalsakta hai. Leken hamen dekhna yeh hai ke kis perker ka tax hona chaheay ta ke junta our masses ko effect na karey. Barey barey jo dhani log hain, business men hain woh to tax desaktey hain parantu jo gharib junta hai woh tax naheen desakti hai. Is tax ko unper bethana chaheay jo desaktey hain. Keonke yeh sales tax gharib ko ziada effect kerta hai. Dhani ko bhi effect kerta hai mager. woh desaktey hain our gharib naheen desaktey hain. Shibnath Babu sey mera matbhed yeh par hai ke woh bilkul sales tax ko uttha dena chahtey hain, laken mera yeh kahna hai, ke necessaries of life jo hain, jaisey koela, matches, kapra, fuel, yeh jo important chizain hain, in sub sey yeh tax uttha diya jaey.

Is House ke memberon ney baraber is chiz ko dekhey hongey ke pertake biri ke dukandar upney dukanen men ek naryel ki rassi men agh jalaker latkaker rakhtey hain, keonke Bharatvarsh ke log itney gharib hain ke unkey pas ek match box bhi kharidney ka paisa naheen hai. Isleny woh jo rassi latka ke rakhtey hain ussey woh log biri, cigarette, sulka ka pitey hain. Is sey maloom hota hai ke hamara des ketna gharib hai. Is leay jo important chizen hain ussey yeh tax hatadeya jai. Hazar (Rs. 1,000) rupia sey ager ek (Re. 1) rupea hata diya jai, to hazar rupia waley ko kush asan naheen kerta hai, parantu ager dus (Rs. 10) rupia sey ek rupia hata deya iai to dus rupia waley ko asar hoga. Sales tax to dhani bhi detey hain

aur gharib bhi detey hain leken gharib ko musibat hoti hai. Important chizon sey jaisey, kapra, mamooli kapra, reshmi naheen, bulkey jo Rs. 5 ya Rs. 10 rupea men milta hai un subhon sey tax uthadena chaleay keonke yeh gharibon aur masdooron ke kam men ata hai.

Hamarey rashtpita ney namak ka undolan kiya tha, keonke woh namak ka tax gharibon per ziada asar kerta tha, isleay woh tax uthaney ke lisy koshesh keay they. Aplogon men kitney hongey jo namak ka undolan men shamel hoey they aur jail bhi gaey hongey. Isleay humko istaraf kheyal dena chaheay ke unsub chizon per sey jo necessaries of life hain, yeh sales tax unthadeya jai aur yahi hamara kahna hai.

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

ইটা KANAILAL DE: সভাপাল বহাপত, বাননীয় বহীবহাপরের পুতার সর্বানে আরি বু-একটী কথা বলতে চাই। আবাদের এই রাট্রে যে বক্তম হাবে বিক্রম-কর ধাট্য করা হরেছে, ডাহা বাংলালেশের দ্বিত্র প্রত্নর সম্পূল্যরে উপর অভ্যন্ত পীড়াগারক। এই বিক্রম-করের হার আবাদের এই রাট্রে, আন্যান্য রাট্রের ভূলনার সর চাইডে বেলী। আবাদের এখানে চাকায় তিন প্রসা বিক্রম-করের ধাট্য হওরার, জনসাধারণকৈ অভ্যাবিক করভার বহন করতে হচেছ। বাপ্রাক্তে বিক্রম-করের হার চাকায় এক প্রসা, বিহারে বিক্রম-করের হার নাজালে বিক্রম-করের হার চাকায় এক প্রসা, বিহারে বিক্রম-করের হার লাকায়, এবং লেখানে সকল জিনিথের উপর একই হারে বিক্রম-করের ধাট্য হয় না, জিনিম বিশেষে বিক্রম-করের ভারতা আছে। আবাদের এই রাট্রে ক্রিম্ম-করের হার প্রান্ত হওরা উচিত। বিশেষতঃ কডকণ্ডানি নিতা বাবারার্থীয় এবেরর উপর তিন পয়সা হারে বিক্রম-করে বাহ্য থাকায় গরীবের বুক্তের আভ্যন্ত অব্যাহ্য বাহারে বিক্রম-করের বাহ্য থাকায় গরীবের বুক্তের আভ্যান বাহ পরেনা এইডাবে বিক্রম কর হুকে পেওবা উচিত। এই সরত্ব থারীব লোকপের গারে জড়ানর বত কোন বুতি, চালর বেনে লা। Sales tax ও Cotton excise taxএর জন্য বুতি, পাড়ীর লাব বেড়ে গিয়েছে। ৭০০ টাকার বুতি ও ১০০ টাকার পাড়ীর উপর Sales tax নাই কিছ ঐ মুলার বুতি পাড়ী বাছারে পুর কর পাওরা বার, সেওলি বহাবিছ লোকের কাতে হুব করই পৌছার। সেইজন্য আবি পুভাব করি বাননীয় বারীবহাপ্তা যেন লগ চাকা মুল্যের বুডি ও ১০০ চাকা মুল্যের পাড়ী পর্যন্ত সেল-ট্যান্থ ও ১০০ চাকা মুল্যের পাড়ী প্রান্ত সেল-ট্যান্থ ও ১০০ চাকার বুলার পাড়ী প্রমান্ত সেল-ট্যান্থ ও ১০ চাকার হারের পাড়ী প্রমান্ত সেল-ট্যান্থ ও ১০ চাকার বুলার পাড়ী প্রমান্ত সেল-ট্যান্থ ও ১০ চাকার হারের বুলার পাড়ী প্রমান্ত সেল-ট্যান্থ ও ১০ চাকার বুলার পাড়ী প্রমান্ত্র সেল-ট্যান্থ ও ১০ চাকার বুলার বুড়ি প্রমান্ত বুলার বুড়ি প্রমান্ত বুলার বুড়ি প্রমান্ত আবি বুলার বুড়ি প্রমান্ত বুলার বুড়ি প্রমান্তন বুলার বুড়ি প্রমান্তন বুলার বুড়ি প্রমান্তন বুলার বুড়ি বুলার বুড়ার হার।

কতকণুলি জিনিদ বেষন কুল বীজ, কৱলা, ঝালানী কাঠ পুতৃতি ৩০ হাজার টাকার উপরে বিজয় হলে ১৯ থাব। এতে মনে হতে পারে, এই সমন্ত জিনিদ অচপ পরিমাণ বে কিনবে তাকে বিজয়-কর বিজে হবে না, কিছ ঐ সমন্ত থাবসালাররা এক লপ্তে ৩০ হাজার টাকার জিনিদ বিজয় হলেই ৪৯/৪৪ ১৯৯ নেবে আর তার চিয়ে কর বিজয় হলে নেবে না, এবন নর। তার। সকল জেতার কাছ বেকেই ৪৯/৪৪ ১৯৯ আগার করে থাকে—এবং বছরের পেথে বা ছয় বাসে ববন হিলাব হয়, ওবন যদি বিজয়ের রোট অভ ৩০ হাজার টাকার কর হয়, তাহলে তাকে সরকারী তহবিলে ৪৯/৪৪ ১৯৯ দিতে হয় না, কিছ জ্যোকের কাছ থেকে যে বিজয়-কর্মান করে, সে বিজয় কোথায় যায়। আমি বাননীর ব্যাবালারকে অনুরোধ করি তিনি বেন এ বিষয়ে অনুস্কার করেন এবং যাতে বাবসালারর। এবনি তাবে বিজয়-কর্ম্ম আগার ক'রে আর্মাণ করতে সা পারেন, সে বিষয়ে সঞ্চার বাহ। এবং সম্বাধ হলে ঐ সমন্ত জিনিবের উপর বেকে বিজয়-কর তুলে দিলেই ভাল হয়।

আৰু একটা ছিনিব স্কুল্ কৰবাৰ আছে। ২০০০ টাকা বুলোৰ পৃতি ও ১০০০ টাকা বুলোৰ পাড়ীর উপৰ বিজ্ঞৰ-কৰ exempt হবে আছে, অবচ নাকিন বান, ছিট, পেড়ী, কৰান এই সৰজ ছিনিবেৰ উপৰ বিজ্ঞৱ-কৰ বান্ত্ৰ্য কৰা হবেছে। এই সৰ ছিনিব গৰীৰ গোকৰেবও কিনতে হয়। পৰীৰ গাঁওতান, চাৰ্যী এবা কোট, সাৰ্ট কিনে পৰতে পাৰে না, হবত একটা বাত্ৰ গেড়ী কেনে কিছু তাৰ উপৰও তাকে বিজ্ঞৱ-কৰ বিভে হয়। আৰু একটা ছিনিব—পুত্ৰকেব উপৰ বিশেষতঃ পাঠ্যপুত্ৰকেব উপৰ বিজ্ঞৱ-কৰ ভূগে পেঙ্যা আৰম্ভা। বে Primary বছৰীন Text Book Committee হাবা approved তবু সেইবানিই ক্লেম্ব হতে exempted কিছু তাছাছা পত পত ছেট ছেনেবেৰ বই বা আনাদের বালো বেশের বাজাৰে চনছে, সেঙালি exempted নয়। আনি পুতাৰ কৃষি এইজপ বত বই আছে তাৰ উপৰ বিজ্ঞৱ-কৰ ভূগে পেবাৰ ব্যবহা কয়া উচিব। ইউবোপে ও অন্যান্য লেখেৰ বীনের উপন্ধ বিজ্ঞৱ-কৰ নাই, কাষণ পুত্ৰক ভানপুচাৰেৰ পুৰান সহায়।

পুঞ্জের উপর বিক্রয়-কর বস্তুত পক্ষে ভিনবার আলার করা হয়। পুরুষে কাগজের উপর, বিভীরং: বর্ষন বই बाजा Pressa क्रांनान वय, तारे Printingas हैनज, अबः नव त्नाय, वह विक्रायत नवत। छात्रान तार्वा বাজে, বস্তুতপক্ষে এক টাকা দাৰের একখান। বইরের উপর ডিন পয়সার বেশী বিক্রম-কর নেওয়া হচেছ। এই विषया विरविधना करत यर्पाष्टिक वावन्ता कता मत्रकाव वर्तन कति। त्राष्ट्र मत्रकाव अक्ट्री वावनाधी পण्डिमेन नवः ৰে কোন উপায়ে কিছু রাজত্ব অজর্জন করনেই সরকারের কৃতিত্ব পকাশ পায় না। কেবল জনসাধারণের সুখসুবিধা বিধান, ও শিক্ষা ও আছোর উনতি, ও তাদের পালন করবার জন্য যে পরিষাণ রাজস্ব নেওরা দরকার দেইটক সংগ্রহ করার অধিকারই স্বকাবের আছে। এবং সেই রাজ্যের কোন রক্ষু অপ্রায় না করে রাষ্ট্রের কল্যানের क्रमाই তাহ। नाव कता উচিৎ। এবং দরিদ্র অপেক। ধনীর নিকট হইতেই বেশী পরিমাণ রাজস্ব মংগ্রহ করা व्यावनाक। व्यामात मत्न द्रव taxation এत देदाहे यस नीजि। नतकात्त्रत এवः स्नमानात्रत्व সম্পর্ক যাতে একটা বাবগায়ী সম্পর্কে পরিপত না হয় সেইদিকে দৃষ্টি রাধা দরকার। আর একটা কথা আমাদের अवारिक शाहरे एक्का याव, वड वड वावनायोचा एटे अवहा Limited Companya Register करत শ্বাবে এবং Bales tax certificate নেয়। Sales tax না নিয়ে তাবা জিনিঘ নিয়ে আলে ও বিক্রয়ের नवर tax याणार करतः। छात्रभत ७ मान वा ১ वर्शन भव स्मर्था गाँउ स्म এव अनिकाश ('ompanyहे उद्या जनः विकाल Companyर উঠে गांग। एरेजारन निना sales taxa छिनिम निरा गरन sales tax আছার করে ৫. টাকটো প্রকারকে জনা সের না। বড়বাজারে অনুসন্ধান করলে দেখা যাবে যে কোন কোন बाबनाबीब नात्म क्षाउन। जूबा Registered Limited Company आहा। এवः ज़ाहे नात्म जात्मब sales tax বুল registration certificate ও আছে। এই রক্ত Companyকে গ্রন sales tax registration certificate দেওৱা হয় সেই সময় যদি income-tax registration certificate দেখা হয়, তাহলে আমাৰ মনে হয় যে অনেক পরিমানে এই ভুয়া কারবার বন্ধ করা যেতে পাবে। আমি এই विषय प्रश्नीपदानस्यत मृष्टि व्याकर्रम् न त्रिकः। व्यापास्य स्मान वकते तक वानमा hessian & gunny नःमस्य भाग ३२० क्वांकि निकार गए किनिय विरामान होतान हुए। वर्रुबान आहेरन exported देखर sales tax ৰাষ্ঠ্য কৰতে পাৰা যায় না। কিন্তু আইনেৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰে সমন্তির tax ধার্যা কৰবাৰ অমতা সৰকাৰেৰ নিশ্চয়ই আছে। সেজনা আমি পৃত্তাৰ কৰি যে কোটি কোটি টাকাৰ hessian ও gunny বিদেশে চাবান যায় বাব উপৰ ষদি Hales tax ধাৰ্ব্য করা হয় তাহলে ক্ষেক কোটি টাকা পাওয়া যায় এবং গৃহত্ত্ব নিতা বাবহার্থ। এই সমুদ্ধ ছোট জিনিমের উপর ৪৪০ e tax করবার পুরোজন হয় না। এই কথা বলে আমি মূল পশুরে সমর্থন কর্জি। আবাদের অর্থগতির মহাশয় এখানে আজ অনুপঞ্চিত। যে নরীমহাশয় তাঁর স্থলে উপস্থিত আছেন তিনি যেন এই ক্থান। ওাঁকে জানিয়ে দেন। বড় বড় বাৰসামীরা ও বড় বড় মহাজনেবা জনসাধানণের কাছ থেকে sales tax नित्य गढकावत्क योकि मित्रुष्ठ, अव: meome-tax फैंकि मित्रुष्ठ । এই गकल यणि यिन्तिमी वह कराव करते। बावका कता ना हत. एटब बामारमव विकास या अफिरगांश, व्यामता शबीरवव कारव बीनरक आर्थ दबनी स्मित गुरे কথা একেবাবেই উড়িয়ে দেওয়া বার না। প্রতরাং বাষ্ট্রের কল্যাপার্থে জনসাধারণের কল্যাপার্থে এই সুমন্ত গুলুদ ब्रह्म कहा मतकात। এই বলে आर्थि मूल পৃথাৰ সমর্থন করছি।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply in brief first to the remarks made by Mr. Mudassir Hossain. I. Sir, listened to him with very great attention, but I must confess my inability to understand the point he tried to make out. He perhaps wanted that the entertainment tax should be raised to such an extent that cinemas should go out of existence. That was the moral of his speech if I have been able to follow him aright. Sir, in making out this point he brought in various arguments and he gave us very great details about which he seemed to be very conversant but about which I might contess my entire ignorance.

Sit, I must say that it has been the policy of this Government not only not to encourage cinemas in mofussil areas but there is also a proposal under contemplation to extend the entertainment tax also to rural areas with the result that cinemas in rural areas which are now enjoying exemption from entertainment tax may be brought within the scope of this tax.

Sir, it has been announced in the press as also the M.L.As. know that the recognised policy of this Government in granting licences to cinemas in mofussil areas has been that there should first be no encouragement to new cinemas in mofussil areas, and wherever there is a proposal for a new cinema

in a mofussil area, local opinion has to be consulted including the opinion of the local M.L.A., and if they agree, then only Government will consider the proposal for starting a new cinema in that mofussil area. So that will perhaps meet the point made out by Janab Mudassir Hossain, and that will perhaps satisfy him that India—he said that India has to give spiritual lead to the whole world—will not lag behind in the performance of the sacred duty he has assigned to her.

Now, Sir, I would like to come to the points raised by Mr. Sibnath Banerjee. Unfortunately I do not find him in the House just at the present moment, but I am thankful to him for the various points he has raised. Sir, he accused me that I did not mention anything in my opening speech and that the few remarks I made betray nothing new. He further accused me that I have followed the traditional policy of the British Government and that no new change has been made. Sir, I totally deny that charge. What I said was that various changes were introduced last year. This year we have not made any further changes; and the changes last year were made after due deliberation and various progressive items were introduced and beneficial results were achieved by them. So it has been thought wise not to disturb the present arrangements. I never said that the policy followed by the British Government has to be followed even now or that this Government is in any way pledged to continue that policy. What I said is that it has been our policy to continue this year what the legislature agreed in their wisdom to follow last year, and that no further change has been thought necessary.

Secondly, Sir, he has pointed out that sales tax touches the consumer and as an indirect tax it is an odious tax. Sir, in general, I agree. It must be the policy of every progressive State to emphasize more and more on the need for direct taxation rather than on indirect taxation. This has been the argument of all nationalist forces in our years of struggle, and, Sir, I cannot but declare that that is the policy of this Government also. But, Sir, he will realise that it is a tragedy of a poor country like ours that in spite of our best efforts, we cannot change the tax structure over-Though we are steadily progressing towards placing more emphasis on direct taxes, still unfortunately indirect taxes play a large part in the total tax structure of our country. Sir, I agree with his general criticism but on various points which have been raised by him about sales tax, I have something to say. He has referred to the speech made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister last year in moving his motion. If I may quote from his speech, Sir, I may say that it was then made absolutely clear by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in moving this demand for grant that though the rates apparently seem to be high in this Province, still in reality they are not high. He said, "It appears to me, Sir, that there is some misconception in public mind about the structure and mechanism of sales tax." is a single point tax, which means that it is a tax levied at one and a single stage and not like Madras, levied at many points. We register dealers if their annual turnover exceeds Rs. 50,000, and importers and manufacturers if their annual turnover exceeds Rs. 10,000. The registered dealers are, as it were, fenced off within a tax-ring. Honourable members are aware that the larger part of our economy is outside this ring. The bulk of the goods in use, particularly in the countryside, do not enter into this ring at all but are produced, dealt in and consumed outside this taxring. Such goods, particularly those produced by the villagers, do not pay the tax, even if they are not on the exemption list! So, Sir, the House will realise that a very large bulk of the goods do not enter into what the Hon'ble Finance Minister called the "tax-ring."

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: What proportion?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: He said "bulk".

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: "Bulk" is a very vague word.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I cannot give you the exact figures.

Sir, he next pointed out that by far the larger part of usable goods in this Province is outside the scope of the tax. The restriction is severest in this province. For, no province has such a high registrable turnover. In some porvinces, he pointed out, it is as low as Rs 5,000, so that almost everybody is roped in. Even in Bombay it is Rs. 30,000 for ordinary dealers as against Rs. 50,000 in this Province.

Thirdly, Sir, if you compare the exemption list of this province as he has pointed out in his last year's speech---

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Are you sure that it is Rs. 30,000 still in Bombay?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I have no news about that Sir, it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister last year, as I was saying, that the exemption list in this Province is the longest as compared with the exemption lists in other Provinces. That assertion still stands frue. In Madras so far as I am aware even only a few days ago they were taxing even the articles of everyday consumption like chilles, pepper and rice. Sir, if he refers to the rules of the Act here he will see that our exemption list is a very long one and it gives exemption to all cereals, pulses, flour, bread, meat which has not been trozen, fresh fish, cooked food, milk, and so on. I need not go into the whole list. So, Sir, these are the basic and fundamental features of sales tax in this Province. I do agree, as I have said, that an indirect tax always talls heavily on the poorer sections of the community, but, Sir, apart from this general criticism if you once accept the proposition of an indirect tax within that proposition I must say that the sales tax in this province has been framed with a view to afford rehef to the poorer sections of the community.

Si. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Exempt coal from taxation

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I am coming to that. Then, Sir, the next point that Mr. Sibnath Banerjee has made is that different provinces levy tax in different ways with the result that there may be some anomaly, especially so far as contiguous Provinces are concerned. With your permission, Sir, I may give you this information that efforts are being made to introduce a uniform system as far as possible. Conferences have been held in Delhi, which were attended by representatives of different provinces. A dead level of uniformity was thought impossible to secure because of large variations in conditions in different provinces. Still some principles are now under discussion, which might be introduced all over India. As a matter of fact, steps have already been taken in this direction. I am referring the honourable member to article 286 of the new Constitution of India which lays down: "No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place---

- (a) outside the State; or
- (b) in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India."

I might also draw his attention to sub-section (3) of that article where it has been laid down: "No law made by the Legislature of a State imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any such goods as have been declared by Parliament by law to be essential for the life of the community shall have effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent."

I have no doubt, Sir, that in exercise of the power conferred by this section on the Indian Parliament, the Parliament will consider what articles should be considered essential to the life of a community, and when they consider this they will naturally declare whether the State should be entitled to impose a tax on articles thus declared essential for the life of the community.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You want your mistakes to be rectified by the President?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: No., Sir. It is uniformity that we want. Then, Sir. he has mentioned something about the administration of sales tax. He has given me a pamphlet which, I can assure him, will be very thoroughly read, scrutinised and examined by me as also by my friend, the Hon'ble Finance Minitser.

Sir, I have no hesitation in declaring that there are unscrupulous dealers who use every conceivable means to deprive the Government of their dues. Sir, it is also true. Mr. Kanai Lal De has made that point out, that there is false registration and false impersonation with the result that when the time for assessment comes it is found that the firms or the persons exist no more. They have evaporated into thin air. This is a thing which is practised and it is known to the Government that this practice is in existence. Sir, Government are taking firm steps to prevent such things. I nder the present law you cannot prevent registration of a company where there are apparently reasonable grounds for such registration. The reality or unreality of the firm is put to the test after, say 3 or 4 months, when the tightening this up so that such false registration and false impersonations do not take place.

Sir, mention was made last year in the budget speech by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that a central section was being created for tightening up the machinery of detection and check so that there might be something like a cross check between the central organisation and the local organisations. At the very outset I may report to the House that this central section has now been strengthened and the reports we are getting have been very helpful in detecting tax evasions and we hope. Sir, that, as we go on strengthening the central section a little bit more, tax evasion will be considerably less than what it is at present. Other methods for checking tax evasion are also under consideration and I hope it would be possible to announce before the House next year that tax evasion had been considerably brought down.

Then, Sir, there is the question of declaration of stock. It has perhaps been pointed out that there is not demanded any declaration of stock. Sir. this is not true. The current procedure under the law is that the firms and the dealers are to deposit month by month roughly the amount they have to pay to the Government. Sit, it is not always possible to make final assessment. Therefore, Sir, deposits are received on account and say, after 3 months or 6 months this assessment takes place. There was, in many cases, some delay in making such assessments due to shortage of staff and I do not deny that. In some cases assessment could not be made even before one year. But, Sir, whenever this assessment is made stocks have to be declared and stocks are checked up. You may say that there should be more speedy assessment and quicker checking up of stock. Sir, here I entirely agree but then that is again a matter of expansion of staff to which objection is raised whenever Government comes forward with such a proposal. But, Sir, I can assure this House that attention is being given to tighten up the machinery also in this respect. Sir, all-out efforts are being made to have checks of stock and assessments made as early as possible.

Then. Sir, Mr. Banerjee has referred to certain items in the Exemption List. He has pointed out that gold is exempted from taxation; that petrol is exempted from the tax; that newspapers are exempted from taxation and he has also hinted that these are exempted from taxation because they are used by rich people and that if they are taxed the richer people may be taxed. Sir, I do not agree either with the suggestions made nor do I accept the points he tried to make out. I would point out that last year the question of taxing the newspapers was under consideration. Since then very great changes have taken place, I mean constitutional changes and I refer to item No. 82 in the Union List of the New Constitution. There you will find, Sir, that taxes on the sale and purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published thereon have now been taken out of the purview of the States and it has now become a Central subject. So, Sir, the fittest place to raise this point is not the State Legislature but the Union Parliament.

Secondly, Sir, he has mentioned about petrol. I am afraid he is completely under a misconception that petrol is not put under any tax. There is a central tax on petrol as also a separate provincial tax and petrol is taxed under the Provincial Act at annas 6 a gallon and this rate is the highest anywhere in India. So, Sir, I totally deny the suggestion he made that petrol is exempt from taxation because the richer people who use petrol may be affected thereby.

Then, Sir, about gold. Under the present Rules there is no sales tax on bullion and species because that is more or less a matter of international commerce. But, Sir, whenever gold ornaments are sold without abour charges being shown separately the tax is put on that and therefore, Sir, his suggestion in this case also is not correct, at least not wholly.

Then, Sir, Mr. Kanai Lal De has mentioned about primary text books. He has also pointed out that in many cases primary text books which have not been recognised as text books are put under tax. Sir, the point made by Mr. Sibnath Banerjee is really a case of illegal exaction. If an officially recognised primary school text book is sold and a tax is charged on the sale, Sir, if is a punishable offence. Mr. De has suggested that not only the primary school text books recognised by the Primary Text Book Committee but also all books should be exempt from the sales tax. This suggestion, if accepted, will lead to certain complications because our object is to give exemption only to primary school text books. After all there should be some criteria to judge what is a primary text book. In the present circumstances the only possible criteria to judge what is a primary text book is the hall mark of recognition granted by the Primary Text Book Committee However the question of liberalising this policy might be examined but to exempt books as a whole from tax is not reasonable because I do not find any reason why imported books or other books which are very highly priced nowadays or say even novels or books of bad morals which Janab Mudassir Hossain was so vehement in condemning this afternoon should be exempt from the sales tax.

Mt. Kanai Lal De further said that books are really taxed thrice. Firstly paper is taxed and then there is taxation during the process of production and finally there is a tax at the stage of sale. This is also not correct because recognised publishers, whenever they want paper, are exempted from paving any tax on paper. The rule is that registered publishers get their paper and printing materials, etc., tax-free. I do not know if he has knowledge of this. If there are any other cases which are not covered by this rule I would be glad if he brings to my notice those cases. So, Sir, tax is at one point only, not at three points as suggested by Mr. Kanai Lal De.

Mr. De mentioned about another point and that was about sales tax on sarees and dhuties. Perhaps he is already aware that mill-made sarees and

dhuties up to 4½ yards in length and not exceeding Rs. 7 per pair or where they exceed 4½ yards in length and do not exceed in price Rs. 7-8 per pair are exempted from tax. There are certain other exemptions regarding mill-made sarees.

As regards handloom sarees and dhuties of any size they are exempted from taxation up to Rs. 15 per pair. As regards mill-made dhuties it has been suggested that the exemption figure should be raised from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10. Sir, I do not know if that will solve the problem, because if a person can pay Rs. 10 for a pair of dhuties, I wonder if he is really not able to pay a few pice as tax. I do not know whether Rs. 7-8 or Rs. 7 is not a sufficient exemption. However, that point will be seriously examined further.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: What about coal?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: The tax is for above Rs. 50,000.

Lastly, I will briefly refer to the point made by Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai. I think he tried to make out that dhuties and sarees should not be taxed. I have already touched the point and need not cover that point again. Then he has referred to matches. I may point out to him that matches is a Central subject, and it is exempted from the sales tax. It is a question of Central Excise and that again is not a provincial subject.

These are the few words, Sir, that I wanted to say in reply to this debate and I hope I have met the points that have been raised by the honourable members opposite and also by honourable members from this side of the House. And with these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my cut metion

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any objection?

(No objection was taised)

The motion of Lanab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13. Other Taxes and Duties" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then by leave of the House, withdrawn

The motion of S_1 Sibnath Benerice that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13. Other Lives and Duties" was then put and lost

The motion of the Hon'ble Band Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs 13,90,000 be granted for expenditure upder the head '13. Other Taxes and Duties', was then put and agreed to.

XVII-Irrigation, etc.

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Crovernor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 7,69,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads. "XVII Trigation - Working Expenses; 18—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues; 68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue; 80A—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account".

Sir, this amount includes the following provisions .-

(i) Rupees 4,61,00,000 being the contribution of the State of West Bengal to the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1950-51 towards the cost of the execution of the Damodar Valley Project.

- (11) Rupees 2,00,00,000 for the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project.
- (iii) Rupees 32,46,000 for other long-term Development Projects.
- (iv) Rupees 8,55,900 for short-term minor schemes in progress and schemes taken up since last January.

The provision of Rs. 7,69,17,000 is, however, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 4,19,600 expected to be recovered from the Union Government in respect of certain Food Production Schemes and on the scheme for the Ganga Barrage Investigation.

- I shall now proceed to give the House a brief resumé of the main lines of the policy and programme which we have been attempting to pursue since the 15th of August, 1947. The various items of work tackled by my department come under four categories;
- (i) The first group relates to maintenance and repairs, extensions and improvements of existing works, such as canals and embankments.
- (ii) The second group, viz., Minor schemes of irrigation and drainage has assumed for some years past a great importance because these schemes can contribute substantially to an immediate increase in the production of food crops. Recently, owing to the decision of the Union Government to attain by the end of 1951 self-sufficiency in the production of food crops, the importance for execution of minor schemes has increased all the more.

These schemes costing ordinarily less than Rs 50,000 and more than Rs 10,000 in each case, are capable of execution in one or two working sessions. We completed 14 minor schemes up to the end of 1948 and have thereafter completed 12 more. At present 8 schemes are in progress. We have also decided to take up new schemes of this category at a total aggregate cost of Rs. 19,28,000 and have provided for Rs 3,00,000 in the revised estimates for 1949-50 and another Rs 3,00,000 in the budget estimate for 1950-51.

(m) While this short-term programme is pursued with the urgency it rightly deserves, our main policy and programme continues to be one of effecting permanent improvement by the execution of long-term projects of development which necessarily involve time and the outlay of large sums of money. Of such projects we have completed during 1949, the Rukni Khal, Kulai Khal and Putrangi Khal Irrigation Projects in Midnapore and Bankura districts bringing a total area of 3,300 acres under urigation.

The other long-term projects are in progress. Of these the most important is the Mayurakshi Reservoii Project. It is the biggest of the projects so far handled by my department. The construction of the main barrage at Tilpara near Suri which was started towards the end of 1948, and the excavation of canals and construction of hydraulic structures are progressing. Preliminary work in connection with the construction of the dam at Messanjore and resettlement of the persons to be displaced from the reservoii area have also been taken up.

The most widely known of the long-term projects is the Damodar Valley Project of the expected benefits of which the House is fully aware. This project is being executed by the Damodar Valley Corporation, and we have provided a sum of Rs. 4,61,00,000 for the year 1950-51 as our share of expenditure on the project. We have to find this money as also the money we require for the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project from the Government of India on loan. The Government of India have been urgently pressed by us to make the required provision in full.

(iv) As regards the fourth group, viz, investigations and preparation of schemes and projects, the foremost is the investigation regarding the Ganga Barrage Project. The investigation which was started by my department in 1948 has, I am very glad to say, recently been taken up by the Central Water-power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. The

cost of this investigation is being borne by the Union Government and the State Government of West Bengal on a 50:50 basis. A provision of Rs 2,40,000 has been made to meet our share of expenditure during 1950-51. Investigations in connection with the preparation of "Master Plan" for relieving drainage congestion in Calcutta and the surrounding areas have progressed under the supervision of an Expert Technical Committee whose report is awaited. A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 has been made for this scheme.

Investigations have also been taken up to explore the possibility of drawing up a scheme for construction of dams and reservoirs across the Cossye and Ajoy rivers with a view to mitigating the floods of these rivers which bring havoc to the areas through which they flow.

We have a River Research Institute with its office and laboratories scattered at Alipore, Russa, Belghurria and Galsi. To enable the Institute to function properly it is necessary to have all its component units located at one place with an up-to-date laboratory. We have selected Haringhata as the site for this purpose where the Central Livestock Research Station of the Agriculture Department has been constructed. Owing, however, to the present financial stringency, we propose for the present to construct the buildings required for shifting the laboratory at Russa only and have for this purpose provided a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 in the budget for 1950-51.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that in 1946-47 the Irrigation Department spent for the whole of undivided Bengal the amount of Rs. 1½ croses including Rs. 362 lakks on account of charges for establishment. As against this, the Irrigation budget for 1950-51 for the truncated State of West Bengal provides, exclusive of contribution towards the Damodar Valley Project, for a total expenditure of Rs. 3 croses 6 lakks out of which the total cost on establishment is estimated at Rs. 33½ lakks. Thus even compared to the position of undivided Bengal, we have increased our work to 240 per cent, while the cost on establishment has been brought down.

I should like to stress also that the limitations imposed by shortage of finance, building materials, particularly cement, brick, iron, steel and all machineries as well as by the prevailing scarcity of fabour and trained technical personnel, have competled the department to severely curtail its programme and many good schemes have had to be postponed for the time being much as we would like to take them up. I am fully conscious that our people expect much more from the nation-building departments, but if they carefully consider the current limitations beyond our control, they will, I trust, realise that the utmost possible under the present circumstances is being achieved.

With these observations, Sir. I commend my motion to the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir. I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII-Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department and failure to take minor schemes.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII- Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

I also move-

Mr. SPEAKER: Your second amendment is vague---what work that is not mentioned.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Anyway, I do not move that motion. I move 26.

I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII—Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about Mayurakshi Project's slow progress.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, the department seems to be penny wise and pound foolish. My friends over there do not realise the poverty of the people, the illiteracy of the people and the bad state in which the country has gone. Sir, the Congress leaders in their wisdom have said that our State will be a co-operative commonwealth. I thoroughly agree with that view and unless and until we take to co-operative methods, our State can never be improved. (The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha: I suggest that the best way of co-operating would be not to move the cut motions.) I do not understand you.

Sir, the wisdom of saying that the State will be a co-operative State is this that when the country is in distressed condition, when poverty is running rampant, when there are no sufficient tool and sufficient clothing or anything on which the maintenance of life depends, only co-operation can succeed and unless and until we can take to co-operation in every branch of the administration, it will never succeed and the term "co-operative commonwealth" will remain confined to theory and book but it will not be in practice. As has been said by learned Mussalmans:

That means that the true Muslims have gone, true Muslims are in the grave and the Mussalmani is now confined to book confined to theory. So, this co-operative commonwealth will remain in theory, will remain in book but will never be worked out in practice unless and until you take to co-operative methods.

Sir, my friends over there are enamoured of western method of management of affairs, western method of administration. Sir, this method was introduced by the British Government for their own purpose. It was not a co-operative method, it was a bureaucratic method it was an Imperialst method and my friends over there are closely following on the heels, on the footsteps of those Imperialists, even in this department or even in $|\partial|$ departments they are following in their footsteps but they have missed their tootsteps and are being led astray anywhere and everywhere. Our leaders had said that we must convert the State into a cosoperative commonweal or What is meant by that? It means that the whole body of people, the entire people who are residents of this poor country, should be taken into confidence and they shall be made to work hard and hard for the good of the people Unless they work hard and if everything is dependant on Government, if can never fructify, it can never be brought into fruition and the co-operative commonwealth will never come into existence -it will always remain a dream of the people.

Sir, the first point that I have raised is about the inefficiency of the department. In what respect it is inefficient? It is inefficient in every respect. Sir, no ray of sunshine, no ray of hope, can be seen through the gloomy administration of my friend over there. Darkness prevails over the whole area. I ask my friend, what have you done to convert it into a co-operative department? Your department is the principal department—rather the only department—which can supply——

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: On a point of order, Sir. He is really making a reflection on the Chair when he says "your department".

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, he does not understand things. He has not the intelligence to understand things.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: On a point of privilege, Sir. That is again a personal reflection on a member of the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, he does not understand English. "Your" means you and I as in English literature and grammar. When I say "your" I mean to say—that is grammar—of which you and I are speaking.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: That is also ultra vires of the rules. May I quote the rules? (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER: All right, you go on.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Therefore, Sir, there is inefficiency of the department in every respect, as I have said. Co-operation in the matter of irrigation - what does it mean? What is meant by co-operative irrigation? Co-operation not only in irrigation, but in every subject there must be co-operation. Not only in irrigation, but in acquiring food, in distributing food, in production, in distribution and in everything there should be co-operation, but how can it be formed? Co-operation can be formed by the united efforts of the whole body of people of villages or towns or cities or countries. That is the meaning of co-operation. That is spiritual minity. Not only unity for material welfare but it is also unity for spiritual welfare because unity in material welfare leads to unity in spiritual welfare spirit and matter cannot be separated from each other.

A man without spirit is a beast and an animal with a spirit becomes a man. He is a great son of the Congress, a great follower of the Congress, and I regard ham is a true and *bona fide* follower of the Congress, but, Sir, he knows nothing as to what leads to the maturation of the schemes laid down by the Congress. Am I to sit down, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: Please be relevant.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: What I say, Sn, is perfectly relevant I am speaking of co-operation, and irrigation is the first subject which recourses co-operation. Therefore, Sir when I say that he is metherent I am perfectly relevant. What I mean to say through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. am perfectly relevant. is that in every vislage in India steps should be taken for securing the cooperation of the people in irrigational matters. India lives in villages, Our father, i.e., the tather of the nation Mahatma Gondhi used to say that India lives in villages, and what eise has he said. He has said that agriculture is the mainstay of the nation. Whether you admit it or not agriculture has remained and should remain the mainstay of the country, and if you tike to industrialisation like the materialists of the west, well, Sir, what will you do? You will go on producing manufactured articles and consumers goods, and you will dump them and you will produce more than what you require, and then you will have to find markets for those goods, and there will be a war as the Germans tought for finding markets in the first war as well as in the second world war. So, I think that industrialisation will not serve the people of India. It will lead us to war for the purpose of finding markets as the Britishers, Americans, and other nations are fighting with each other. (The Hon'ble BRUPATE MAJUMDAR: Finding markets is left to the Irrigation Department!) There you are mistaken. That is why I say that a gloom has been cast over your head. Irrigation is the first necessity for agriculture, and agriculture can only be improved by co-operation. Where shall we get money? You require thousands of crores if you go on paying like this. What I mean to say is, the long and short of what I want to say is that you should try to unite the people of the villages, the people of the thanas, the people of the unions, conscript

labour and make them work in your irrigation and such like things, and you will find enough money from them. Don't follow the material economists of old days. Follow the economy which has been prescribed by our leaders, i.e., the Congress leaders. Yours is the most important subject. Therefore, I implore you to take to co-operation. As to how it can be done, I can tell you. If you kindly order me, I will submit a plan, and as I have said milk and honey will flow throughout the country. It will be a land and analysis are the submit a plan, where you and I and everybody will live in plenty and happiness.

ষ্টা, SIBNATH BANERJEE: বাননীয় শ্লীকার মহোলয়, যাননীয় স্থানিবাপর বে বক্তা দিরেছেন সেজনা ওঁকে অভিনশন জানাচিছ। আষার মত তিনিও পড়াগুনা বেশী করেন নাই, খেলা হুলা নিরেই ডিনিও থাক্তেন আমিও থাকতায়। এথানে অবলা দু'চাব জন সথী আছেন যেনন Mr. Sinha, Mr. Sen ওারা bookworm, কিন্তু এই স্থানহাপয় কেডাবের পোক। না হরেও যে ছবিটা আয়াবের সামনে দিরেছেন সেটা অভিজ্ঞান। তিনি যথেই পরিশ্ব কবেই বলেছেন সেজনা ওঁকে যে ধনাবাদ জানাচিছ সেটা আছেরিক।

শীকার বংগণত, আগনার কাছে আমার নিবেদন এই বিষয়ের decision যণি আঞ্চকের মত ুলতুরি রাধ। হয় ভাষকে ভাল হয়। দুইটা জিনিছ আমার বলার আছে। কালকে ১৫ মিনিটের বেশী নেব না। ১৫ মিনিটই বংগ্রু।

Mr. SPEAKER: Don't you want to speak today?

8j. 81BNATH BANERJEE: I would request you to permit me to have my say tomorrow. Then I shall be more relevant; otherwise I will have to speak like some other triend.

Mr. SPEAKER: Very well. It that be the desire of the House I shall adjourn the House now.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6-41 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 9th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 48 members.

Obituary.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I was not here yesterday but I feel it is my duty to place on record the loss that the country has sustained by the death of Dr. Sacchidananda Surha. If I may be permitted, may I say just a few words?

Dr. Sacchidananda Sinha had been a well-known figure in Indian political life. He was the uncrowned leader of public opinion in Bihar, the province where I was born and where I spent the first 20 years of my life. It is very natural that I and he should be very closely associated both in public and private life. Only about a fortnight before his death he came over to Calcutta to consult me professionally and although he even then recognised that his end was near, he was on the whole very cheerful. He felt that he had served his country faithfully and well for wellnigh 50 years and more. He had hved a full life. He was a very great and erudite scholar and a publicist of enumence. In fact it would not be wrong if I say that he was the maker of public life in Bihar. He had a very genial temperament. In fact when one came near him one would not recognise in him the greatness that was practically inherent in him. He was cordial, gentlemanly and combining in himself the modern culture with the old tradition of a great public man of the past, he was one of the greatest and the last link between the old and the new. His public career need not be recapitulated here, because all of us know it. He was the first President of the Constituent Assembly elected or nominated by the people to preside on the occasion when the Constituent Assembly was first formed. He contributed his best for the service of the nation. I request you, Sir, to convey to the members of his family our sincerest condolences.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I fully associate myself with what the Premier has said.

Mr. SPEAKER: I wholeheartedly associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed by the learned speakers before me. Though Di Sacchidananda Sinha died at the age of 79 years full of years and honours, still he was keeping sufficient vitality to take part in the public affairs of this country. As a matter of fact we were reading his articles in the various newspapers that were being published in this province. He was the first President of the Indian Constituent Assembly and he was also the President of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for a long time. He was also the Finance Minister of that province. He was a great lawyer, a social reformer and a man of great ability and crudition. As a matter of fact he is the maker of modern Bihar. His passing away is a serious loss to the country and I have no doubt that this House will wholeheartedly associate itself with the condolence resolution which has been proposed by the Leader of the House.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now request you to rise in your seats for one minute in silence to express our condolence.

(The members rose in their seats and stood in silence for one minute.)

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, please take your seats. The Secretary will now do the needful.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

State buses

- *46. 8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home (Transport) Department be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number of State buses-
 - (i) bought by Government,
 - (ii) in actual service, and
 - (iii) damaged or burnt by anti-social elements;
 - (b) total cost of State buses purchased;
 - (c) cost of running State buses for the year 1949 and for December, 1949, under the following heads:—
 - (1) establishment,
 - (ii) overhead,
 - (iii) maintenance, and
 - (iv) other expenditure;
 - (d) total income from running State buses for the year 1949 and for December, 1949; and
 - (e) the number of (i) drivers and (ii) conductors employed and their respective scales of salary?

MINISTER in charge of the HOME (TRANSPORT) DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): $(a\cdot(\iota))$ One hundred and seventy-six buses.

- (ii) One hundred and thirty buses.
- (iii) Two buses completely destroyed and 36 buses damaged.
- (b) Rs.31,78,800.

(c)	Total cost from 1st January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949	Total cost for December, 1949, only,	
	R ₅	R-	
(+)	85,800	13,170	
(11)	81,700	8,430	
(111)	8,10,200 (mehding operations) cost)	98,870 (including operational cost).	
(52')	. 18,17,200	2,17,630	

(d) For 1949-Rs.28,97,710 and for December, 1949-Rs.3,20,176.

(r)	Number.	Salary.	Dearness allowance.	House rent allowance	Total.	
		Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(i) Drivers	 336	90	35	9	134	
(ii) Conductors	 360	50	25	5	80	

(No scales of pay have yet been fixed for the conductors and drivers of the State Transport Segrices.)

^{***} B.—As the final accounts for 1949-50 are not yet complete, the figures in respect of (c) and (d) above are approximate.

8j. SIBNATH BANERIEE : कीनशांदर डेक्टर त्वरंड शाहिर पूटी यांन भूटड निरंत्रह यांव अकी यांन damaged स्टब्टड, वरे damage वर शवियांन कड approximately ?

The Hen'ble Dr. SIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: What value I cannot say; must be about 4/5 lakhs. I cannot say offhand.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : ठेवत "e" व number वनि क्यम मात्रा श्रावित ?

The Hen'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: ভারিব বলতে পারব না, approximatelyও নৱ :

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : বে বাল বুটো পুড়ে পিরেছে তার value কড।
The Hen'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY : না বেবে বলতে পারব না। মুবছ নাই।

Calcutta newspapers publishing Covernment advertisements

- *50. Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home (Publicity) Department be pleased to state—
 - (a) the names of the Culcutta daily newspapers that are given advertisements by Government and their respective daily circulation; and
 - (b) the principles which govern the issue of advertisements by Government to daily papers?

MINISTER in charge of the HOME (PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) The names and circulation of daily newspapers in which Government advertisements are ordinarily inserted are given below:—

Name.			Circulation.
(1) Ananda Bazar Patr	nka		76,220
(2) Statesman			71,357
(3) Amrita Bazar Patri	k a		 57,462
(4) Jugantar			 55,000
(5) Viswamstra			 50,993
(6) Basumati			36,568
(7) Hyndusthan Standar	rd		 30,438
(8) Swaraj			16,000
(9) Ittehad			15,450
(10) Rozana Hind			11,352

- (b) In inserting Government advertisements in the daily papers, the circulation, status and the tone and temper of the papers concerned are taken into consideration.
- Sj. KANAI LAL DE : বছীবহাণৰ জানেন কি কাগজগুলিৰ circulation.এছ বে সংখ্যা কেবালে। হবেছে অন্ততঃ একটা কাগজেৰ circulation সেই সংখ্যাৰ 🖟 নয়।

The Hen'ble Dr. BIDHAN GHANDRA ROY: তা আৰি তানি না, যদি বলেন তো আঁত নেব।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: কাগভঙ্গিতে যে advertisement দেওবা হয় তার জন্য paymentas কোনা কি rated চাকা কেরা হয়: সকল কাগভ কি একট rated দেওৱা হয়, না পুতোক কাগজকে ভালেৰ নিজেব নিজেব rated দেওবা হয়:

The Hen'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: আমি টেক জানি না, তবে আমার মতে একই ফেচে হওলা উচিত।

Mr. SPEAKER: Questions over.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

XVII, etc.-Irrigation.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বাননীয় শীকারবহাদের, কালুকে আবি বাননীয় বহীবহাদেকে অভিনন্ধন লানিবেছি—তিনি গেভাবে প্লামো সহছে আনাদের সান্ত্রে কিন্দাটা উপস্থিত করেছেন ভারতনাঃ। আজকে লে সহছে কিছু স্বালোচনা করব। তবে পুথবেই বলে বাবি যে স্বালোচনাটা তাঁর পুতি স্বটা পুযোজ্য নর,—বিশেষতঃ লাবোদ্ব Valley Corporation সহছে যা বলব তাতে আবাদের এখানকার Ministerএর function স্বস্থ advisory, এতে বেচার গতেবেকটা আছেন, Central Government আছেন, আনবা তাঁদের বলতে স্থবোগ পাইনে, সেইজনা আছিলৰ বলতে স্থবোগ পাইনে, সেইজনা বাহিন্দাকর পতি আবাৰ অনুবাৰ—আবার এই স্বালোচনার বন্ধা থেকে বেছনি সহছে convinced হলেন ক্রেছি বন আনিবে দেন বধারাকো; এবং সেইজনাই এখানে আজ সেই পুশুটা তুলে আলোচনা করছি।

जानाव त्य notice जिल डोएड এकी। हिल slowness नवरक । सब बाकी नवरक-- लिंग ruled out ছছে যাত্র। আজ আদি দাবোদর Valleyর slowness সহত্রে বলতে চাই। কতকগুলি dam ্য भिर्माण अवसात कथा किल छ। बर्किक ना । अधारन नवतु नारबानत Valley अथरक वाःलारक यनि जालामः करन (स्वारम) बाब छाष्ट्रल नीरहव निरंक करते। (lunua work हव এरकनारत ऋषिত चारक मा हवूछ नारव बाज इरलएइ। এ नवरद्व शारानिकछ। ना छुटन । यात्रता वनटक हाँहे या मार्साम्य नवरद्व scheme वा project वर्षम शब्द एवं छवन त्यांने श्वानछ: कत्र। इटलकित flood controlat क्रमा, --५ ध्वात ताःतारमध्य मार्गापन बमान्न ब्रमा क्रिक शर्माक्रम । जान क्रवनाराम ब्रमा এवाच अहे flood control क्रम क्रिया करतहे लाजान्य Valley পরিকল্পনা হর। বাংলা দেশের জনা গুর বেশী প্রোজন ছিল, এই পুদেশের flood নিবারণ আর proper irrigation এই मूर्ति এश्रीनकात भाषिक मनकात, जनााना विषय এव भरत এই projectus अञ्च रू हत । आमि ना बारना म्हलत याँता भवामर्भनाठा हिल्लम ठाँता कि छहे। करत्रहरून,---छहे। अवनाहे त्वाद्ध शाकतन । किस भावि भगताव कवि छोता यम जात्र वित्पचार कहे। कहन। এই य Annual Reportहे। यहे। खाउर भवान, शंक September अधार विवयन এटा बाटा । उत्तर्भव बाटाक हिन शिराहर अन्य अहा up to date हरण जान हरता। এই Reportifia नरण यपि এकी map पिरव पिरजन, जाहरन बालानहे। আরও সহত্তে বোঝা যেত, পড়ে চিন্তা কোরে বোঝার চেয়ে map দেখলে প্রকার বোঝা বায়। বাংল্য দেখে ৰে dam পতে, সেটা grow more foodএর জনই হটক আৰ flood controlএর জনাই হটক, সেটা ना इस्त भएक आएक त्मरेक्टना वाला त्मरण क्विडिंग्डिक ग्रविक। हिन बरलएकन वह scheme (interruptions) हाहे scheme शंख वरनव इत्याह, व वरनव इत्याह ववः छात्र शता आक कत किछ इत्याह,--छिन हाजान এकत स्मिन्द्र हाराय तर्मावन्त शरप्रहा। वस्ता कता यथन मञ्जत श्वान, ह्यांने schemean श्वा यपि किह काष्ट्र हम तम तहें। अ मत्लन जाता

একটা জানগাৰ শেশছি audit objection, টাৰ) যা ডোলা হয়, ডোলা ত নয়, loan নেওয়া হয় ডা সমস্ত থকচ হয় লা। Audit objection ভুল কৰে কৰেছেল, ডাৰ একটা উত্তৰ শেওৱাৰ চেটা চচ্চছ। আমান মন্ত্ৰীমহাপায়েৰ সঙ্গে সাকাং সম্ভ্ৰম নাই। যা বলহেন ৫০ লাখ টাকা দিয়ে আৰম্ভ হয়েছিল, ৬০ লাৰ কিছু নয়। Central Government, বিহাৰ গাভন্মেন্ট খেকে কম্বেক লাখ টাকা loan নেওয়া হয়েছে, অধ্য খেচে কমা হয় লাই। এদিক খেকে আমাৰ মনে হয় এই টাকটা যদি মান্ত থকচ কম্বতেন, ডবে ছোট schemeএৰ ক্ষিক খেকে ৰক্ত schemeএ এপোত লা। ছোট schemeএ যা হয়েছে, ৩ হাজাবেৰ জাৱগায় ৩০ হাজাব একৰ হতে পাৰতে।, ভাহলে "Grow more food" এর শিক্ত অনেক এগিবে বেত্তে পারতে।।

ভালপনে আৰু একটা জিনিঘ যা চোৰে পড়ে এই বিপোটেন ভেডর দিবে এর Head-office গাঁটাতে কেন ? (Janab Md. Raffique : For obvious reasons.) আমি নেই obvious reasonaৰ কথা বলছি না। গাঁটী যদি বানবাহনের দিক থেকে সুবিবা হ'ড, নেবানে বদি বারী ভৈবী করতে না হ'ত বা আনা কোল কিক কিবে স্ববিধালনক স্থান হ'ড, ভাহ'নে না হব হ'ড, কিছ কোনদিক থেকেই নেটা সুবিধালনক কোৰা বাজেছ না। Workerকের পক্ষেও বেটা central place নর। নেদিক থেকেও আস্থাবিন, এডক্সেম্বাও বেড অভিনাকে নাটীতে নিয়ে বাওলা হয়েছে। ভার obvious reason বিনি নেটা নিয়েছেন।

किसे (मो) बारमन। दीन मन्महर्क वह सक्य romark कराफ छाहे गा। (वह पारिम (कम सीडीएफ (मेंस्स) ছাল, এটা সাধানৰ বৃদ্ধিতে বৃষ্ধিত পান্ধবি লা। পূৰ্বৰে এই অফিল ছিল দিলীতে, তালপথে হ'ল ক'লকাউলি बांब बरम (स्था) इ'म बीडीएड! वर्षमान, बानमान, बानानरमान गुरुष्टि Industrial Areacu वहे बाहिन ছ'লে সৰ দিক বেকেই কুৰিব। হ'ত, বানবাচনের কুৰিবা, বাবা নেবানে কাল করচে তাবের প্রকেও কুৰিব। প্রকরার স্থাবিবা, এই সমস্ত সুবিবা অপুচিয় করে তাঁরা বাঁচীতে হেত্ অফিস নেওবা ঠিক করেছেন। অকিসের किक्की बरवरक कनिकालाव, किक्की अभिक, किक्की अभिक-अकी किंक बुबरल नांत्रकिमा-अवकरमद मारमित कि १ মন্ত্ৰীক্ষালর বলি এর বৌক্তিকতা সকর্মে একটু বুলিবে দেন তাহ'লে তাল হব। এদিক থেকে আদি একটু আন্তেট बरमाहि बोने विकास विषय व बारमान share ଓ विकासन मजनान कम नव। अवारम राजिस नारमान 55 मान-विशासन ७) जान ; total (वर्गे) (मध्या प्रस्ताह छाएछ नाश्मात proportion क्या मह। छ। नास्त्र (क्या तीरहर dam यह कता प्रतिक श्रीमा निवाद (मध्या प्रतिक (क्षांते schemed कछ होका बंदह प्रावह চাঞ্চাৰ টাৰার চোট scheme। লাবেলরে ৪াও কোটা টাকা, বনুরাকীতে আড়াই কোটা টাকা, এই রক্ষ কোটা कारि होका बत्रक सरक त्रवारम, रावारम छव् schemean number निरमंद्र गुक्छ हविहे। रहारबंद नावरम আনে না। Schemea ৰত টাকা ধৰচ, কি কি বাৰদ হ'ল, সেটা বিস্তাবিভভাবে দিলে কিছুটা ভৰু ৰোধা बात । बता प्रसाद अपे schemes कांचा अ प्रकार अवत irrigated प्रसाद (वर्षात कांकी कांकी प्रोकात वार्राभाव, त्ववारम व्यवश्च त्वनी वाना कता बात। এই विर्मारित मरवा त्रावरक technical helpsa कता America बांडवा श्राहरू । महत्र महत्र व क्यांत बना श्राहरू १५ कमहरू हिमिश्वत कमा Tennessev Valley Project त्यो। इरबर्क त्यवारम शाठीन करत। अञ्चलन बरत scheme क्लाक, आप अवस्था भाग्नाम इत्व व'त्न त्कन बरवरक, कानि ना। এই schemean गरक गरकर Technical Educationa জন্য এলেশের লোককে দেখানে পূর্বেই পাঠান উচিত ছিল। তাচ'লে তারা দেখান থেকে ভাডাভাতি লেখে শিখে এলে এই scheme কাৰ্যাকৰী কৰতে গাহাৰ্য কৰতে পাৰ্ছেন।

এको। ज्ञिनिय वद्यीवशानंत वरलाइका स्व coment এवः क्षर्रकाश्चित जञ्जास जासक जासूविश करकाः Steel महाड "Forest" heads बनवार मनत बरलिए। बनाजारन cement and steel वहा ना करत Industrial Developmenta सना अंतर करा डेहिस मामान कर Heel देखी হচ্ছে, তার অধিকাপেই এই Industrial Development, dam তৈনী, electrical generator তৈরী পত্তি অত্যাবশ্যক কাজেন উদ্দেশ্যে বর্ষ্ণ কৰা হোক। কানকে একজন বন্ধা বলেছিলেন সিনেনার বিক্তমে। তিনি বলেছিলেন অন্য কাবণে, আছকে আমি বলছি অন্য কাবণে। সিনের। বহু হয়ে গেছে, গত করেক করবের मत्था कंतकांश, शक्ष्म वदः वक्षावतः। ठावक्रमा किन्न steel ও cementaa त्कान बाजाब इव माहै। ्य Projectan उत्तव बालाव ভविषाप निर्वत कवरण अू बालाव नय बाला, विदाय ও छात्र खाला लाला ৰত ভাৰণাৰ ভবিষাৎ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰছে। আৰু সাক্ষেত্ৰিৰ অভাবে পাৰোদৰ Project এৰ কঠাৰা কাৰ কৰতে পাৰছেন না। এটা তাঁদেৰ একষাত্ৰ Planning এক অভাৰ বা প্ৰদৰ্শিতাৰ অভাৰ ভাঙা আৰু কিছুই নত। সিনের না হলেও সিবেপ্টেৰ যা পুরোজন, তাতে বর্ডমান outpuba কুলার না। স্বামি পুরতাকটা ক্ষেত্রে ज्ञानि cement 3 steel वर्ग ज्ञानकार करवाक। यात्र गाउँ मधानकार क्य, ज्ञानकार प्रतिकार महान्या करव steel এवर cement निरुष योग्रन, त्यष्टेकना यात्रि Irrigation Ministeres अन्यवास कार्नाकिक। त्याकाय यथम बला कटबाबित, उथम बला कटबाबिन श्रीक वाहत्व और Project वन काम त्याय कारण হৰে: দেৱী হ'লে কি কি অস্ত্ৰবিধা হবে তাও এই বিপোটোঁর মধ্যে রয়েছে। যে জিনিমটা পাঁচ বছৰে চঙৰাৰ कथा (मचारम यहि माठ वष्ट्रन दस ठाए लि.से. louin कता होकांत interest (वनी हिएए इस अव: बांबक करनक सञ्चित्राय পঢ़रूट ध्य, समामा मिक पिरव अंत्रष्ठ (वनी धरव बाव। এই ग्रवह कारनाष्ट्रिक सरवरण। अबन और नीह बक्दबन मत्या मूंबहन एक। केंद्रीर्थ करत (अन । किंद्र अबन एक) काल गत्व क्रक करवाह । काल लंब हरन क्रिक नारे, अनकी लीक बहुत लागरन, कि मुक्ति लीक बहुत लागरन, किहुरे अन्य सांका बाराहरू मा। बुव Blow progress श्टाइ। ध नवटक बाटना धकता कथा निरामकाटक देशाय कना ननकान-त्व कनाति बाटकटिक সাধারণ আলোচনার সময় বলেছিলান। আমাদের যদি এই সময় scheme successful कराउ हत, छाउँ। সাধারণ বৃদ্ধিতে বোঝা বার আবেরিকার সক্ষে সংযোগ বাঝা উচিত। কেন জানিনা, এখানকার বারস্থানী ও বিষয়ে ৰনতে পাৰেন না নাজাৎ ভাৰে। কিছ Government of Indian ৰে policy, devaluation चारविकांत मान एक्ट करन निरंत करवरक, Sterling धनाकान मान । धरे मनक काल मकन कहार क'रन. প্रदासनीय स्थानाठी देशाणि, এই कारण बाणा चिक्क देशिनियत अक चारविका स्कृत जनाज गांक्या बाद मा,

कारकरे जावता नावा रुक्ति जारविकान जरक, hard ourrency country । जरक वक्त इरछ। अनिरक चानांत होनांत्र प्रतानांत्र (रनी । कार्यादे अहे नवस नवनांत्र नवांतांत्र कहा अकास नुरक्षांच्य । कुछताः अवानकांत्र विश्वन Contralas व्हीत्त्व नत्त्र भवार्त्य करत धक्ते। जूनावद्या कक्रम । जल्ठाःशत्क त क्वेत्र कान्यांनीत नक्त जानान जात्नाहना श्रदाहरू, बीबा जात्मरूक अरत enquirys करत (श्राहन, बीरवत छेनत order (१९४३) arous नरक चारात्मत मुक्क बोक्एछ इत, छाहरन के Sterling area (बरक्ट हेबिनिवत ७ शुरताचनीत জিনিৰপত্ৰ আন। উচিত ও দরকার; তবেই সৰ কাজ তাড়াডাড়ি হবে। 'কিন্তু তা না ক'রে তাঁরা আজ ধৰ अञ्चित्र feel कत्रद्वन, हैक्किनियत शांत्रहरून ना । Currency बांशांत्रको क्वरकांत्र बर्तन्द्वन । Currency हिंक कि (मध्या हरन, अवारन अरू गांक का किंकू बना हद नाहे, piecemeal बना हरताहु। वनि अहे नवस्र currency বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি এখানে এক সকে দেওয়া হয় তাহ'লে বস্তুতে স্থাবিধা হয়। এই রিপোর্চ বিনি রচনা करप्रदेश. जिनि बरनाइन-We can husband our resources properly. এই द difficulty शराब्द. त्यहे hard currency न नाम बुक दए ना शांदरन अहे नवन्त नवनात नवाबान कहा जांबारम्ब शराब কটিন। এটা যদি শীগ্র কিছু সমাধান করতে না পারি, তাহ'লে এই যে পাঁচ বছরের scheme বার দ'বছর চলে গেছে, তা শেষ করতে আবো যে কত বছৰ লাগৰে, তা ঠিক বলা যায় না, এবং ধরচ বে কত হবে সে चारतावना चालाठउ: नारे वा कबनाव। Loan निरंद छीवा कांच कंद्राइन, এই loan payable कवन हरव व्यानि मा। Loan payable when able! जाना निक्छ। बान निरंग यनि payable कदाद निक ৰেকে বেৰা বান, তাহ'লে এই hard-currency relation ও Sterling এন এই economic relation এৰ পরোজনটা বিশেষ করে চিন্তা করবার প্রোজন হরে পড়েছে।

ভারপর যে বোর্ড হবেছে, তার composition সহকে বলা হবেছে, এখানে তার সমর্থন করা হবেছে, বে বোর্ডটা করা হবেছে তারা ইঞ্জিনিরারিং জানেন না। এবকর লোক দিরে করাটা নাকি ভাল। যুক্তিটা জারার রাথার রথো জানে না। তারা একটা overall picture পাবেন। ইঞ্জিনিরর না হ'লে জন্য লোক হারা একৰ কাজ ভাল চলতে পারে না। অবশা আবেরিকা তা করে নাই। লিউলিখান (१) আবেরিকার একজন বড় Scientist, তিনি Tennessey Valleyর charged ছিলেন। তিনি administrator ভাল হতে পাবেন, কিছ তাঁর ইঞ্জিনিরারিং সহকে জান নাই, বা যা আহে তাও নার রাত্র। এই বকর লোক দিরে কর্পোরেরন করাটার বানে আমি বুখতে পারি না। অন্যত্র হয়ত administrator বন প্রকার হতে পাবে, কিছ এটা বে ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং কাজ। কাজেই এটা ভাল engineer ও technicianএর হাতে ছেড়ে দিকেই বোধ হব ভাল হ'ত, তাহ'লে আর কাজটা বাহত হ'ত না।

আদেক বজার জিনিম আছে। সবটা বলা সক্ষব নয়। কারণ পানর মিনিটের মধ্যে আমি পেম করতে চাই। আজও তাঁর। একজন চীক ইঞ্জিনিয়ার appoint করে উঠুতে পারেন নাই। তেবন কোন উপযুক্ত লোকই তাঁরা বুঁজে পাচেছন না। কাজেই non-technician লোক দিরে কাজ চালিয়ে নিচেছন। এই রক্ষ একটা বিরাট ব্যাপার করছেন, অবচ নিজেনের একজন Chief Engineer নাই। তাঁরা বলেছেন যে শীমুই হবে, সেই পেপ্টেছর বানে, আর আজকে মার্চ বান, এতদিনেও সেই Chief Engineerএর appointment হরেছে জিনা সংক্ষয়।

ভাষণৰ আৰু একটা ৰজাৰ কথা ব্যৱহে। একটা quotation চাওৱা হ'ল কোন কাৰ্বের কাছ থেকে, সেটা দেখে ভলে বিবেচনার জন্য technicianএৰ কাছে না দিবে একটা non-technical কমিটাৰ কাছে পাঠাবার পুজাৰ হ'ল। জানিনা সভ্যি কি বাঁড়িবেছে। একজনকে বাইবে পাঠাতে হলে বলা হ'ল এ হচেছ্ bost equipped, bost suitable, ভাৰ কাজে লজ্জা আছে, ভাকে পাঠাবার কথা ব্যাব, জানি না তাকে পাঠান হবেছে কি না। বোটা বুটি দেখা বাব বে একটা technical ব্যাপার সাধারণ লোকের পক্তে বোঝা কঠিন। কিছু এবাংন technicianদের অভ্যন্ত নীচে খান দেওৱা হবেছে এবং জন্যান্য non-technicianদের বড় খান দেওৱা হবেছে। বাংলা দেশ খেকে বিনি ব্যৱহেছেন, ভিনি একজন বড় কেরিট।

কিছ তাঁৰ এই ব্যাপাৰে অভিক্ৰত। নাই। 🕦 a chemist তিনি তান কাল করতে পারতেন। কিছ এই বিকে তাঁৰ কি বোগাত। আছে জানিনা, এবং কেন তাঁকে পাঠান হবেছে তাও জানিনা। তাঁৰ বত অভিক্ৰ লোক study কৰে research কৰে অনেক কিছু বিতে পারতেন। স্নতবাং তিনি বে linea ছিলেন নেই linea বাকনেই তান করতেন। The Hen'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHUR! : সেটা Controld গিরেই বর্লে ড ভাগ করতেন।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আবি আপনার কথা শুনছি না। আপনারা এথানেই শুনেছেন বে কড papera Government daily advertisement দেন, ছতরাং তা থেকে এই বল্ছি বে এই রক্ষ কোন অভিবাস হবার কারণ নাই, বিশেষ করে এইটা report-এর ব্যবহুট ররেছে।

চাৰণ Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ex-TVA Chairman, made the following observations:

"Engineering and Construction should be distinct. In my opinion the organisation both as to field work, planning and design, should be separate from the construction organisation. It is very difficult indeed for a contracting firm which is doing construction to be an entirely independent and critical judge of the quality of its own work and of the proper prices for compensation. Your engineers should be so independent of your builders that they can handle the issues which arise, fully independently and without any financial bias." Fife wing only a to windless that they can handle the issues which arise, tally independently and without any financial bias." Fife wing only a to windless that they can handle the issues which arise, tally independently and without any financial bias." Fife wing only a to windless which is supply engineering service and to have contracts for construction. This, I behave, leaves those for whom the work is being done with inadequate protection".

এই যে স্বাংলাচনা Dr Morgan কৰেছেন সৌন অতি স্বীচিন স্বাংলাচনা। এতে শেওৱা ছবেছে International General Electric Company, Cooljan Company এই বৃট্টা allied firm, এবের Drector Boarda common লোক আছে। কাজেই যে জিনিমটা condemn করেছেন কেই জিনিমটাই তাবা জোব তালে করছেন এই স্বংছই আলোচনা করেছেন। আলোচনার করে কোন প্রিম্কান রয়েছে কিনা জানতে চাই।

खांव এकते। क्रिनिय, अधिकारन कांकरे अर्थाहरू या इटाइक ए। contractor एवं वावा इटाइक। Government নিজেই সেটা করছেন না কেন ছানিনা। আছকে ভারতবর্ধ এবং অন্যান্য দেশ থেকে contract system डेब्रिटर त्यनान करे। इत्हेड १न: जनन व्यवशाय डेर्प्रेट शित्यत्ह। १३ - (v.ntraot - evatemb) सीडिन विक ल्लक नवर्षनत्याता नय। ज्ञानश्रक त्यनाहम এই शारताश्रक Valley Project, वयनाची Project जावण क्या शरबाइ त्रशास अथरवरे जान नांडी कवा नश्चन नगः। किन्न छात्मन ध्यमाना रा नवश्च चञ्चनिक्षा शरब धारक---ভালের থাকার ব্যবস্থা, জলের ব্যবস্থা, চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা, এইগুলি inadequate রয়েছে এই স্থান্ত মন্ত্রীসভালতের ৰ্ট্ট আকৰ্ষণ করতি। কারণ বন্ধীনহাশর এই সম্পর্কে যে সমন্ত কথা বলেছেন তাতে বন্ধীনহাশরের সাক্ষাৎ অভিক্রত। मोदे। किन्नु छात्र अञ्चलका धाका प्रतकात। कातन यथन Government अवसा Corporation कृष्टि करबद्धन এव: त्रोते public utilitya बाालाव। श्रुडता: याबारमत अवारत प्रवासनाधन। कतात व्यक्तिकाव আছে এবং এটা সমালোচনা কৰা দৰকাৰ এতে চয়ত কোন কোন মন্ত্ৰীমহালয় চটে বাৰেন কিছু উপায় নাই। বাংলার বায় পাষেলা যে অংশটক ছিল তা পর্যব্যক্ষেই পচেছে। স্বতরা সভা সভাই---বাংলা শেশের যে অংশ हैक West Bengalas बरना পড়েছে--ভाকে यपि श्रूकता श्रुकता नेगा नेगानता कराउ हव छात अमेरिक कार्याकती कत्रए७ इरव : ठिन वरनत यार्श यात्रात এकवात यार्वातकाय Tennessey Valley (श्ववात ক্সৰোপ হাৰেছিল। পেৰানে বিশিধিপি নদীৰ উপৰ দিয়ে নৌক। চৰতে, ৭০০ বাইল প্ৰায় জাতাত চলছে, ভৰ छोडे भव छात्र हात्र शाल ५०० बामा शायनवृद्धिनानी इत्याह, चात्रविकान कुपकरणत बारमक हैगुडि इत्याह। चुछवार ভাৰতবৰ্ষকে উনুত কৰতে গেলে এই দিকে দৃষ্টি রাধা দবকার। কোন বকম কার্পণা না করে মাতে এটটা শেষ कका बाब छात (हुटी) कता डैहिर। १ वरगत्वत माना २ वरगत छ त्यम दाबाछ नाकि ८ वरगावत माना बानि अहा। लच कत्राङ शादान ङाव चानि बनावाम (मरवा)।

Sj. NISHA PATI MAJHI: মাননীয় শীকার বাংচাব, আদার ব্যালাবীর আহাজের বরর রাজ আনাায়। আমার মনে হর এই বৃহৎ ব্যাপার নিয়ে বিশেষ কিছু বলা তাল নর। তবে আদি বে জেলার বাস করি, নেই বীরভূম জেলার বিঘর করেকটা কথা উল্লেখ করছি। সেচ বিভাগের মাননীয় মনীবহাণার আবাবের জেলার বযুরাজীয় বে পরিকল্পনা কর্মানুহী করবার আরোজন করেছেন দেটা নার্থক হতে চলেছে। এই কাজ স

শেষ হলে এই জেনার বোট ৪ নক্ষ ৯ হাজার ৪ শত ৪০ একর জমিতে সেচের ব্যবস্থা জনারাসে হবে। ৰীরভূব জেলার বে কান্ধ আরম্ভ করা হরেছে তাতে ৫ কোটা টাক। ব্যর বরাদ করা হরেছে এবং আরো এক লোট টাকার পুরোজন হতে পারে। বীরভূব জেলার সকলেই জনসেচের ব্যাপক ব্যবস্থার কথা অনুভব করছি এবং রব্রীবহাশরকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচিছ। ভারপর বজেশুর বাল সমূহের জন্য ৭,৫০০ একর জমি জনসেচের স্থকল পাচেছ। এই সেচ বাৰত। চাল রাধনে এবানে দিন দিন সমৃদ্ধি হবে। এক কসলের জারগার দুইটা কসল হবে। স্পীকার বহাপর---বীরভ্র জেলার ইতিহাস আলোচনা করে দেবা বার বে ১৫০ বঞ্চার বরে পৃতি ১০ বংসরে একবার করে প্রতিক হয়েছে। আল ব্যু আনশের কথা যে সরকার এই রক্ষ বছ পরিকল্পনা সারাদেশব্যাপী পুহণ করেছেন। **এটक्रल পরিকল্পন। কার্য্যকরী হলে এই জেলা**য় বার বাসই জল সেচ হবে। বীরত্র জেলা স্থজনা সুকলা হবে। এই জেলার দৃতিক পৃতিবিধানকদেপ এই সমন্ত খাল সংস্থার করার আয়োজন হয়েছে। সালকি-উলকাশি বাঁধ কার্য্যে পরিপত হলে ১,০০০টন ফলল বৃদ্ধি পাবে। ধানগোড়া সেচ কলপনায় ৩৭ টন বৃদ্ধি পাবে। হিচ্নলো बीटब ১৮৫ हेन बुद्धि शांटन। शांकटनता-कानमान करुशनाय ९ हेन बुद्धि शांटन। क्रनाई बीध करुशनाय ১৫ हेन ৰদ্ধি পাৰে। এবং ধন্দা-পাতিলা বাঁধ কাৰ্যো পৰিণত হলে ১২৫ টন ফলল বৃদ্ধি হবে। কৃষি বিভাগ হাবা আরো ২২টি ভোট গাট পরিকলপনা কার্য্যকরী করবার আয়োজন চলচে তাতে ৬২ হাজার বিধা জমিতে ফলল রক্ষা পারে। আছে বীরভ্র জেলার জ্বারিব দান বাড়ছে এবং জ্বানির দিকে সকলের নতার পড়ছে এবং যে সমস্ত জনাবাদী জারগা আছে নেগুলি আবাদ করা চচেছ। এখন পশ্চিম বাংলার যা অবস্থা তাতে প্রত্যেক লোকের ভ্রমির দিকে দৃষ্টি দেওয়া দরকার কারণ লোক সংখ্যা যেরূপ দেশে বাড়ছে সে অনুপাতে ফসল বাড়ছে না। বর্ষমান জেলায় দায়োদর পরি-कम्भमा कार्याकती हरू हालाइ। २८-भन्नभा ७ जनामा स्मनांत्र এवः कनकालान बाहेरत रा गमछ मनी वह हरत গিয়েছে তার ফলে হাজার হাজার একর ভাল জমি ধারাপে পরিপত হচেছ। এর পৃতিবিধানকলেপ সেচ মন্ত্রী-बहानम नृष्टै पिरमरहून। शका (बैंटन विमाननीत किछ शृतरानत विधिष्ठ व्यानाकति करमक बहरतन मरनाई दरा।

আমার এখানে জাতীর সরকারের কাছে নিবেদন বেরূপে আমর। ময় রাকী পরিকরণনা, দামোদর পরিকরণনা ছাতে নিরেছি সেরূপ পরিকরণনা যেন অজয় নদ সছছেও গুরুপ করা হয়। অজরের থারে যে সরস্ত ছোট ছোট রাটার বাঁথ আছে, সেগুলির পুঁতি বেন বরীনহোদর সতর্ক দৃষ্ট রাবেন। অন্যান্য নদী সহছেও শুনা বায় বে বন্যায় আমেক উর্বর জানি নট হরে যায়, তাতে দেশের ক্ষতি হয়, কসলের অভাব হয়। বীরভ্বের পরিকর্পনা রতন বিদি পুত্যেক জেলার এক একটা পরিকরণনা সামনে রেখে কাজে অগুসর হওয়া যায় তাহলে পশ্চিম বাংলার বে জানুবপ্রের অভাব দেখা দিরছে এবং কৃষি-কার্যাের যে কতকটা আচল অবস্থা এসে পড়েছে তার সমাবানের উপার যে। বর্ত্তরানে পুরোজন যাতে আরও বেশী কাজ করতে পারা যায়, তার জন্য কৃষক রঞ্বন্যের নিরে সম্বর ছোট ছোট পরিকরণনাগুলিকে কার্যাকরী করতে হবে।

সেচ মন্ত্ৰীমহাপায়কে অভিনশন জানিয়ে বসবাৰ আগে আৰি ওঁৰে আৱেকটা বিঘৰেৰ পতি মনহোগ আকৰ্ষণ কৰছি, সেটা হচেছ এই বীৰভূম পৰগণা কেন্টেই গাঁওভাল পৰগণা উৎপত্তি হবেছিল, তাকে আবাৰ বাতে বীৰভূমে কিবিয়ে আনা যাব সেইদিকে দৃষ্টী বেধে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহাপায় বেন মপানজোৰ কাজে অগুসব—এবং সভূম মপানজোৰ কাজি অগুসব—এবং সভূম মণানজোৰ কাজিকটা কৰে ভোলেন।

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday Janab Mudassir Hossain delivered a long lecture.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: बांडनाय बनून ना :

The Hen'ble BHUPATI MAZUMDAR: আনি co-operation সকলের কাছ থেকেই চেরেছি। Co-operation এব কোন কিছু করা হচেচ না বলে এই বিভাগটা বে একেবারেই অকর্মন্য, পূর্ব দিককার (pointing to opposition benches) বে সকল বহু এই রকম মত পুকাল করেছেন, আনি তাঁকের নতামত কিছু গুহণ করতে পারি যদি তাঁকের মত এবং কাজের লভে একটা সামঞ্জনা গুলে পাই। (A MEMBER FROM THE GOVERNMENT BENCHES: তা কর্মনো পাবেন না।) আনার রোলাস্সের হোলেন সবছে আনি বলতে পারি বেকটি কনিটিতে তাঁকে আননা member করেছি এবং তাঁর বে কটি সভা হজেছে তার একটা সভাতেও তাঁকে উপন্থিত হতে বেনিনি। বীরত্ব জেরার বে Multipurpose Co-operative Society হরেছে তাতে irrigation সক্লর্কে কিছু কিছু আন করবার আছে, আনি তাঁকে আনিরেছি বে ছোট পরিকল্পনা পুরণ করবেন এবং নিজেরাই তার কাজ সবার। করবেন কিছু আনি বুংবের সহিত আনাটিছ বে কনার বোলাস্সের হোলেনের নার কোন Co-operative Societyৰ মতেই সংবৃক্ত গেবিনি—অকতঃ irrigationএর সক্লর্কে বছঙালি Society

লাহে তাৰ একটাতেও। তাৰাতা, পুতি বছৰ সভাৰ সভাবেৰ কাছে চিট্ট পাঠিবে থাকি, এবাৰেও সভাৰ সভাবেৰ কাছে তালিকানুনাৰে চিট্ট পাঠিবেছি। বৰ্ষৰ কোন কোন কোনাৰ কাজেৰ ক্ষমা কোন contractor tender
মা কৰাৰ অথবা পুনিক উপৰুক্ত সংবাক না পাওৱাৰ আৰৱ। কাজ স্কুক্ত ক্ষমেত পানিনি তথনি আনি সভাবেৰ কাছে
কাজৰে পুৰ্থনা জানিবেছি বে বে বৰ পৰিকলপনাঙলি সন্দানু কৰা আপাড্ড বেশী পুৰোজনীৰ বলে তাঁৰা বৰে
চৰেন সেগুলি সন্দানু কৰাৰ জন্য তাঁৰা আনাকে সাহাৰ্য ক্ষমেৰন। আনি বে সৰভ চিট্ট লিখেছি জনাৰ বালাক্ষেৰ
হাসেনকে তাৰ কোনটাৰ উত্তৰই তিনি আজ পৰ্যন্ত কেন নি। আনাৰ বোধ হব তাঁৰ উত্তৰ তাঁৰই জেলাৰ
নামাক্ষে এখানকাৰ বাননীয় সভা পুনিক নিশাপতি বাৰি জনেকটা দিয়েছেন। আনি আপা কৰি ভবিষ্যুতে বুলি
স্ত-তাসংহাতা তিনি ক্ষতে চান irrigation সন্দৰ্কে তিনি নিজে তা ক্ষতে এগিৱে আসাৰেন,
এবং আনাৰ সঙ্গে হাড বিনিবে তাঁৰ নিজেৰ জেলাৰ কাজগুলিতে বোগলান ক্ষম্বনে।

শীৰক্ত শিৰনাথ বানাজি ৰহাশৰ গোড়াতেই বলেছেন তিনি যে বিষয়ে স্বালোচন। করেছেন তার সজে এখানকার ব্যৱস্থল, এখানকাৰ পূৰ্ববিভাগ বা গভণবেক্টের খুব বেশী সাক্ষাৎ সম্পূৰ্ক নাই, যদিও পরোক্ষসম্পূৰ্ক বেশ আছে। Damodar Valley budget बानना टिनी कतिनि, बाबना छात्र त्कान नाविजुङ गुरुन कराज भातितन। खाँव সমালোচনা বপাছানে পৌছে যদি ফলপুনু হয়, আবৰা সুখী হব। Damodar Valley পরিকল্পনার পুথৰ আৰম্ভ,---तकाहै, जिनि त्व नतनत्वन flood control जान irrigation वन मुना जानर्ग नित्तहे करविका। जानराह Tennessey Valleyৰ ৰতন multipurpose project নিৱে বৈদ্যুতিক শক্তি প্ৰত্যুত কৰেক কিছু कतनात नत्नानक कराण शिरव भून नरु नकरमत scheme द्राय शर्क्षक । वैजिन्दना सामात्मत किसीय नवसारमञ् অৰ্থ সন্ধট এসে যাওৱাৰ যে পৰিয়াণ অৰ্থ Damodar Valley Corporation বাম কৰতে চান ভা পাননি বলে কাজটা কিছু কিছু আটকে আছে। তিন বক্ষে Damodar Valley Corporationএর কাজ জার্গ করা আছে। তারবংধা একটা হলো ${
m flood~control}$. তাতে আবাদের দের ৭ কোট, বেহারকে কিছুই ण्टि इत्व ना, त्करम्मत ९ त्कांकि capital. Irrigation 4 12 8 त्कांकि 4की नारना ७ त्वहारस्त्र, Centrece কিছু দিতে হবে নাঃ ভারপত্তে multipurposedu বাবদে তিদ গভৰ্ণবেশ্টেরই স্থান স্থান ৰয়ত করতে হলে। ৫৫ কোটৰ ভিডৰ ২৯°২ কোট পশ্চিম বন্ধের দেব, এইজন্য পশ্চিম বাংলার এই সঞ্জা निन्छबड़े नावि कबरण शास्त्र स्व स्व कृता छेएकमा निरंद चुक, flood control चाव irrigation, এগুলি শীশু শীশু করতে, অনাগুলি পিছিবে গেলেও ক্ষতি নাই। এব কলে বাংলা ও Indian Union পুইবেরই ৰে ৰাদ্য সৰস্যা আছে সেটা ৰেটবাৰ পূৰ্ণ সন্তাৰনা বৰেছে, কাজেই irrigation ও flood controlage কাজটা আগে করা উচিত। তবে এ বিষয়ে দেশের বড় বড় দোক একত্রিত হয়ে ভালরক্ষ technical advice নিয়ে কাজ করতে হবে। ওঁরা বে power এর জন্য বেনী জোর দিচেছন তার একটা কারণ এই ৰে সেই powerএর যে ব্যৱ ভার জনা বিদেশ খেকে অর্থ এণ পাবার সুবিধা আছে বলে। আনাদের দিক খেকে चानाएक এই গতर्नत्वर एकाव पिरवर्डन---मीरहद बुरहा dam এव बना। Dr. Morganaब बराउ यदि डैह्हाडाई क्रिक বাৰা যায় ভাচলে তা খেকেই শুষোজনীয় বহু পরিয়াণ জল বিদ্যুৎ শক্তি পাওয়া যেতে পারে। এবং দেই বুটো ৰাব নীচেকার barrage বদি হয় তাহলে বামাদের দেশের খাদ্য সংকটের ক্রন্ত অবসান হবে। এই টুকু ্ৰীৰুক্ত শিৰনাথ ৰশোপাধ্যার মহাশয়কে বলতে পারি।

আৰি এইটুৰু শীৰুজ শিবনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় বহাপত্তক বলতে পাৰি বে "data collection"এৰ দিক খেকে তথ্য কিছু সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৰেছে এবং জৰিপ ও অন্যান্য কিছু পুথাবিক কাজ হয়েছে, বলিও অনেক ৰেণী কিছু এই নিচেকাৰ দুটা damaৰ জনা হওয়া উচিত ছিল বলে আনাৰ বনে হব, তবে এই সম্বকাৰ খেকে ক্ষমাণ্ডই Damodar Valley Corporation এবং কেন্দ্ৰীৰ সম্বকাৰকে জানান হচেছ, দাবী কয়া হছেছ ৰে নিচেকাৰ দুটা damaৰ জন্য বিনয় না কৰে বাতে শীন্ত তাৰ কাজ আৰম্ভ কৰতে পাৰেন কাৰণ বাংলাৰ থাক্যেছ তিবিয়াং এই দাবোদৰ পৰিকল্পনা, irrigation ও flood controlag উপৰ বেশী নিৰ্ভৰ ক্ৰছে। জল-বিশ্যুতের জন্য বাংলাৰ তত বেশী জক্ষী নাৰী নেই।

(Sj. SIBNATH BANEBJEE: বন্যবাদ জানাচিছ। তবে আৰ একটু জোৱের সজে চাপ দিন।)
পিবনাথ বংশাগোৱার বহাণর বক্তাপুনতে গাবোলর থেকে বাবে বাবে বাংলার দু-একটা কথা বংলাকেন, হরত
ইচ্ছাক্ত নর, কিছ তিনি হরত তুল করছেন। বহু পরিকলপানা পরে ছোট, small scheme আছে।
কারণ বহু বহু পরিকলপানা সাথে small scheme, major scheme থাকে। ভাছাতা আরও
বংলাক scheme আছে বাকে আমরা minor scheme বলি। নল থেকে পঞ্চল হাজারের ছোট ভীবঙালি
বাতে ইন্জিনিরারিং বৃদ্ধি বরকার করে, নেঙলি আবরা বহু সংবাক হাতে নিরেছি এবং অনেকগুলির কাল পুনি
প্রকার করে এনেছি ও আরও কতকগুলি শেষ করতে পারব অনুর ভবিষ্যতে।

- (Sj. Sibnath Banerjee: ভাল করে clarification করে না কলল বুবতে পারা বার না।)
 কালকে বে হিসাব দিবেছি ভাতে বলা হরেছে বে major scheme ১৮টি এবং minor scheme ১৪টি।
- (Sj. Sibnath Banerjee: এই ১৪টি minor schemeds জন্য কড টাকা involve করে?) কালকের বক্তুতার মধ্যে দে কথা বলেছি। গত বৎসর থেকে পশ্চিম বজ সরকারের ওরকে একটা থাল্য কমিটি হরেছে, দেটা হচেছ আনাদের মহিসজ্ঞার খাদ্য-কমিটি বে কমিটুড়ে Irrigation, Agriculture, Co-operation, Forest and Fisheries এই সময়ওলি একঞ্জিত করা হরেছে এবং সেখান থেকে মিছিই করা হয় কোন্ কোন চোট কাজগুলি ধরা হরে। সেখানে স্থানীয় জ্বেলা কমিটি আছে, তারা এই সময় বিষয় আলোচনা করে কোন্টা priority পারে সেটা বিষ করে দেন। সেখান থেকে জ্বেলা কমিটির আছে থেকে priority পারে আনাদেন কাচে এলে পরে, যেওলি দল হাজার পর্যান্ত তা Agriculture Department থেকে করা হয় এবং গ্রেপ্তলিতে ইন্জিনিয়াবিং বুদ্ধিন দরকার নেই, সামান্য চোট ছোট কাজ, বেগুলি ভাড়াভাড়ি করনে পরের খাণ্যপ্রা ফলনে মুবিশা হয়, সেই রক্ত্র কাজ ৮০টা পূর্বের্থ সম্পূর্ণ হয়ে গিরেছে এবং আশা করা বায় যে এ বছর আরও ১০০টা সম্পন্য হয়ে।

এছাড়া আৰি গেচের দিক থেকে, যদিও এটা আনার বিভাগের নয়, এ সম্পর্কে জানান পুরোজন বনে হনে করি। এছাড়া tank improvementএর দিক থেকে অনেক কাজ হয়েছে।

(Sj. Sibnath Baneruee: একণটা কাভে কত টাকা বরচ হবে এবং কত একর ভারিতে ভল কোচ হবেং) একণটাতে কত বরচ হবে সেটা এবন হঠাংবলা যায় না, তবে কত একর জানিতে ভল সেচ আরি বলছি। (Sj. Sibnath Baneruee: আচছা, তাই বলুলেই হবে।)

Tank excavation হলেছ—all ready 1948-49 সালে ১৩,০০০ একর জনি। তারপর December পর্যন্ত হলেছে productive area ১৪,৯৭৫ একন। সেচের সন্দে সংশূটি বলে আমি এই বর্মনা এই সভাতে জানাচিছ। আমাদের যে বাদ্য কমিটি আহে তার চেরারমান হচেছন আমাদের কৃষিমন্ত্রী, এবং শেখান থেকেই এই সবস্থা ব্যবস্থাপ্তলি করা হয়। কৃষ্ঠ কমিটি সেচের সম্পানীয় বলেই এই খ্যাবস্থাপ্তলি করা হয়। কৃষ্ঠ কমিটি সেচের সম্পানীয় বলেই এই খ্যাবস্থাপ্তলি করা হয়।

কতকগুলি বৃহৎ পৰিকল্পনা নিষেই শুৰু আনবা নেই, তাৰ চেষেপ্ত বেওলি চোট ছোট পৰিকল্পনা সেগুলি নেপ্তৰা ছবেছে, এবং পৰে পঞাপ চাজাবেৰ sehemeগুলিও নেওৱা ছবেছে এবং আৰও ছোট সেচ পৰিকল্পনাজ্বলি বেৰন tank improvement কৰলে পৰে হব সেই সৰত্ব পৰিকল্পনাগুলি গুহুণ কৰা হবেছে এবং
আৰম্বা বিশাস কৰি যন্ত শীত্ৰ সন্তব ১৯৫১ সালেৰ বংৰা, আৰম্ভা যদি ঠিক এইভাবে কাজ কৰে বৈতে পাৰি
ভাষকো আৰম্ভা অৱংসম্পূৰ্ণ হতে পাৰৰ খালা সন্তব্ধ। অন্তব্ধ: ৰতটা খালাপসা আমন্ত্ৰ। ভালতে পাৰি বলে বনে
কৰ্মি, তা নিশ্চৰই ক্ৰতে সক্ষম হব। যতানিন না লামোদৰ ও মধ্বাকী পৰিকল্পনা সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় ততালিন বে
আম্বাৰা খালা সম্বাচ্চ একেবাৰে ক্ৰম্পন্ত গতিব তা বনে কৰি না।

(Sj. Sibnath Bankrjee. कड এकर जिन irrigated एरहरू?) Nearly about a million. चारात्वर deficit भाग इस नक हैन। यह राक्षीर्ट भाग जिन नक हैन भूवन दरद बारत, अदः खाँड खाँड लाँड लाँड नार्ट कार चारा नार्कीहेकू करत रक्तर्ट भागत तरन कर है। (Sj. Sibnath Bankrjek: भुक्त रन बरानव अपराह नजरान, चार्शन रकन वाक स्टाइन।)

বহু রাজী পরিকল্পনা সহছে একটা স্থাংবাদ দিছিছ, বে সেটা scheduled timeএর কিছু আর্গেই অপুসর হবে চলেছে, এ পর্বায় বে কাজ হবেছে, সে কাজে আররা অনেকটা এগিয়ে গিরেছি। Main bariageএর কাজ বা ধরা হরেছিল সেটা এ বছরই শেষ হয়ে বাবে এবং আগছে বছর ২০০ রাইরের উপর বাল বনন শেষ হবে বাবে। বতদিন না dam সম্পূর্ণ হচেছ, ততদিন সারা বছর ববে জল দেওবা ও তিন-চারল বাইল canal করে ববি পরা উৎপনু কুরা সম্ভব হবে না। কিছু এ পর্বায় বে কাজ হবেছে তা ধুবই সজোর জনক এবং তার জনা আবরা সকলেই বুসী আছি। এই সভাকে এইটা জানিবে বিচিছ বে আর্বানের এই সকজ কাজ loanএর উপর করতে হব। রূপ পারার জারগা হল কেন্দ্রীর সরকার, এবং সেবানে বদি অর্থসভূচি শেষ হবে বাবে, তারবে ঠিক বে সম্বরের ববো এই পরিকল্পনা সম্পূর্ণ করবার কথা, রূপ পোনে পরে আ্রারা-জার বিচ্ছু আর্বাই সম্পূর্ণ করবার কথা, রূপ পোনে পরে আ্রারা-জার বিচ্ছু আর্বাই সম্পূর্ণ করবার কথা, রূপ পোনে পরে আ্রারা-জার বিচ্ছু আর্বাই সম্পূর্ণ করবার কথা, রূপ পোনে পরে আ্রারা-জার বিচ্ছু আর্বাই সম্পূর্ণ করবার কথা, রূপ পোনে পরে আ্রারা-

ৰ পৰ্যন্ত বা কিছু main barragedৰ কাৰু, earthwork, stone quary, ইইক ভৈনাৰী, tructure and building, transport, workshop পুত্তি সৰক কাৰণ্ডনি ঠিক সৰৱের কিছু আপেই পেয় করে চলেছি। স্বভরাং বাঁরা বনে করছেন বা ভর পেরেছেন বে হয়ত মর্রাকীর কাৰ্য্য সম্পূর্ণ তে বুব দেবী হবে বাবে তারা তুল কবেছেন তা নব। বলি কেন্দ্রীর সরকারের অর্থসভাট না ধাকে এবং সেধান থেকে বলি ঠিকসত বলি গাই তাহ'লে কোন অস্থাবিধা হবে না, এবং আলা করি যে, সমন্ত কান্য নির্দ্রাধিত গরবের ববে। সম্পূর্ণ হয়ে বাবে।

এ সক্তে আর অধিক কিছু বনবাৰ নেই। বে সমস্ত cut motion আদা ছরেছে আমি তার বিরোধিত। চবহি এবং আশা করি যে এই সভা আমাব পুাধিত যে টাকা, সেই টাকা মন্তুর করে আমাকে বাধিত করবেদ।

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: After hearing the Hon'ble Minister, I beg to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossam that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII -Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I beg to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 or expenditure under the heads "XVII--Irrigation, etc." be reduced by 3s. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I beg to withdraw my second motion also.

*There being no objection >

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 or expenditure under the heads "XVII-Irrigation, etc." be reduced by 3 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bhupati Majumdar that a sum of Rs. 7,69,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XVII "Irrigation"-Working Expenses; 18—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues; 68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue; 80A Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account" was then put and agreed to.

25-General Administration-General Administration.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,30,30,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25 -General Administration—General Administration".

Sit, the sum looks rather high, and it is necessary for me to place before the House the relevant points with regard to this demand. Sit, the expenditure on General Administration in the year 1948-49 was Rs. 1.80,00,000; the revised estimate for this year is Rs. 2.21,00,000 and Rs. 40 lakhs appreciation, and next year we estimate that it would be a little more than that, namely, Rs. 2,30,30,000. It is necessary for us to realise the exact position and the reason why this expenditure has been incurred and is proposed to be incurred in the next year.

During the last three years, the total expenditure on development schemes conducted or taken up by this Government amounts to Rs. 26,60,00,000. Of this I may mention in passing that Rs. 8,90,00,000 are given by the Government of India either as loan or as grant, and the remaining Rs. 17,77,00,000 have been spent out of our revenues. Sir, in order to spend this 25 or 26 crores for development purposes, it is necessary to employ men to carry it out, and if you take the total expenditure on General Administration you will find that the total amount proposed to be

spent is about Rs. 50 lakhs more than it was in 1948-49, so that we have had to spend Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs more in order to produce or bring about development programme work for Rs. 25 crores or in other words the total expenditure on establishment and service would be about 2 per cent. of the total cost on development schemes.

Now let us analyse for a moment what are the main items on which this expenditure has been incurred. In the year 1949-50 the total amount spent for development purposes under Education was Rs. 92,76,000; the total amount spent on Medical was Rs. 2,25,00,000 and that on Public Health Rs. 32,24,000. This is in addition to the usual budget expenditure to our development programme. In the case of Irrigational programme outside the revenue account, we have spent in the year 1949-50 Rs. 3,33,00,000, for road development Rs. 2,34,50,000. We propose to spend in the year 1950-51 for educational development Rs. 94 lakhs; for Medical Relief Rs. 1,96,00,050; for Public Health 26:24 lakhs; for Trigation Rs. 6,61,00,000 including contribution to the Damodar Valley Corporation; for Civil Works—Roads Rs. 2,53,00,000. I have picked out only a few of these items of expenditure, of proposed expenditure in order to show that if we are to have development on the correct line, -- by that I mean development for what we usually call nation-building subjects-it is essential to incur expenditure so far as General Administration is concerned. One of the items under the head Education and the development programme under the head Education is an item of payment of Rs. 44 lakhs for additional salaries to primary school teachers. Although this is an item which has to be considered as part of the increased expenditure we cannot help it. Therefore, in order to bring about all this improvement and development, it is essential that we should employ a large number of men. That is one explanation and a big one why we make a demand for large expenditure on General Administration.

Besides that, Sir, it is obvious that a large number of people whom we employ are on a graded scale and there is a certain proportion of the sum allotted under "General Administration" which is practically the normal increment in these cases. Ordinarily, it is found that whenever there are a large number of people in a particular establishment, some retire and some come in, the new-comer gets much less than the man who retires; the average remains almost the same, but in our case it is not so. At the time of partition a large number of more or less senior officers went away and, therefore, the proportion of the number of officers who retired during the year and the number whom we employed or who have come over from East Bengal is quite disproportionate. The third reason why this difference occurs is this. I see one of the cut motions refers to the expenditure on Civil Secretariat Department. Under this head the amount spent in 1948-49 was Rs. 50 lakhs, in 1949-50 it was Rs. 61 lakhs and next year it will be Rs. 64 lakhs. But when we come to analyse the difference it is found that of this Rs. 11 lakhs difference Rs. 7 lakhs is accounted for by the fact that it is merely the transposition of the head under which the expenditure has been incurred. For example, in the case of Transport (Home) Department, this year we have put in the General Administration Rs. 2,32,000 which really in the year 1948-49 was included in another head "63". This time it has been brought under item No. 25. Similarly in the case of Home (Publicity) Department previous to 1949-50 all the publicity that was done by different departments of Government, let us say Irrigation Department. Food Department, used to be handled by the department concerned, but we decided last year to get all the Publicity Departments concentrated in one place, and therefore, the expenditure is now shown under one head "General Administration" and not under different heads. There is always a corresponding credit under the other head. Then again in the Home Department for the last two years we have had to increase our staff, so far as anti-corruption department is concerned and so far as inter-Dominion relations are concerned. Those who are in the Administration know what

amount of difficulty we are to get through and what watch we have to keep over the happenings all over the border and the connection that we have to make for the Centre and through the Centre to the Karachi Government. It has resulted in developing a very large department called the Inter-Dominion Department. Similar is the case of the Anti-Corruption Department. In the case of the Finance Department again there is a subdepartment which is called the Partition Claims Department. Members are aware that at the time of Partition a very large number of people who had supplied goods to the undivided Bengal and whose bills had not been checked or paid, they had to be checked, they had to be in some cases to a certain extent paid. This again requires a great deal of correspondence as well as arrangements and agreement with the Eastern Pakistan Government. Similarly there is another department opened since 1949-50 called the Political Sufferers Department through which we pay a certain sum of money to many of the political sufferers. So, Sir, the point is that many of these items of expenditure are due to their being brought under General Administration which were previously shown under different heads and in many cases the expansion of the departments on account of the development projects undertaken by the different departments has caused this increase. I give this general explanation because I find that several of my friends have considered it necessary to put in cut motions in order to get the reaction of the Government with regard to the points that they have raised. With regard to the other points that have been raised by individual members. I shall be in a position to give them answers when I have heard what they refer to in their various cut motions.

With these words I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

8]. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the communal bias of the Administrative Officers of various Government departments.

Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the highhandedness and callous indifference of the Administrative Authorities in the case of a convicted T. B. patient.

Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the general policy of the Government in this department.

Janab MUDASCIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25--General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100..

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be educed by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the labour policy of Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, how can you move this motion when you say in your motion that you want to discuss the labour policy? This is General Administration head.

31. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I think, Sir, I can move——

Mr. SPEAKER: All right, you can move this.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I have already moved it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The discussion may be resumed after the adjournment. (At this stage the House was adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

81. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Abhi mera jo 3 motion hai usmen main pahley uur tesri motion ko agey rakhtahoon. Main criticism, criticism ke liev, ya party ki haisiyat sey, Government ko criticise naheen kerta hoon, bulkey hamey yeh asha hai ke is criticism sey wah log sochen aur samihen aur is criticism men jetni baten hain unko achi tarah sey samjhney ke had gote upai nekalan. Is hey men dochar baten kah raha hoon. Pahley to hamara hills, vani Darjeeling jo North Bengal men har, with pure tarah sey West Bengal sev cut giva hai. Puritarah ke maney yeh hain ke Pakistan aur Hindustan ka jo sima hai, yeh sima usey alag ker raha har jetna news aur views har woh Pachim Bengal tak naheen pohauchta har, bulkey ek iron curtain laga diya giya hat, wahan ke admion ki awaz, khaber naheen ati hai, ke kiya ker rahey hain, aur kiya kha rahey hain, wahan ke admion ki kiya dusha hai, yeh sub West Bengal Government tak naheen pohauch sakti hai, keonke wahan ke admi jo hain, woh gharib hain, pichrey huey hain. Yahi sabab hai ke wahan ke news aur views naheen pochunch sakety hain.

Backward honey ki wajey sey aur ghatib honey ki wajeh sey unlogan ka jetna mang hai, demand hai, woh West Bengal ke jetney patrika hain un men naheen nikalta hai. Gharibon ki mang ko, unke demand ko yeh sub patrika naheen nikaltey hain.

Darjeeling zila men Government service men huni kahtev ham ke purey gila men 4 ya 5 hillmen gazetted officer hongev, is sev ziada naheen hain. Cinchona Plantation, Forest, Deputy Commissioner's Office, yeh sub office leker hillmen gazetted officer serf 4 ya 5 admi hain. Mamuli officer, clerk io hain un men bhi 75 per cent, ya 80 per cent, plain ke admi hain. Jitna beopar aur banijja hai woh bhi capitalist Marwari ke hath men hai. Gharib junta ke hat men kuch naheen har. Sub sev dukh ki bat veh hai ke jo Administrative Officer hain, jinkey hathon men district ka administration hai unka bhi gharibon per koie nazar naheen hai. Wohan ke jetney bare bare kam hain us men hillmen pohauchney patev he naheen. Jub Darjeeling men koje vacancy ya kam khali hota hai to fauran wahan per vacancy fill up naheen kertey hain, bulkey plain say admi lejaker fill up kertey hain. aur Darjeeling ka vacancy plain men dekhatey hain, ta ke wahan per koie doosra ajar. Aur jub ke wahan ke prithinalhi kuch kahen to wah kahtey hain ke yeh subversive activities hain, Government ke khilaf kam ker rahen hain. Wahan per koie subversive activities ka admi naheen hai, wahan aisa koie naheen hai jo is takht ko ulatneywala ho. Unlogon ka jo ek chotamota mang hai ke unlogon ke jua sankhiya ke unsar pertek chitter men unko oppurtunity diya jai. Walma per jo chotey chotey clerks hain, jo chotey chotey Civil Supply Inspectors hain, unlogon ko doosrey taraf sey indirectly victimise kertey hain. Hal he men hamarey Darjeeling men Civil Supply Inspectors ko nichey plain men badli kiya giya tha. Hamen maloom naheen ke keon badli kiya giya. Civil Supply Inspectors jub kam men rakhey jaey they to wah is condition men rakhey gaey they ke unlogon ko district ke baher naheen bheja jaiga. Yeh to pre-partition ke bat hai. Abhi jo wah Midnapore aur Jalpaiguri men bheja gaey to wah kistarah sey efficiently kam ker sakengey. Hill ke jo admit hain wah beshesh kerkey Bangla bhasha naheen jantey hain. Civil Supply Inspector ko jab plain man bheja jai to wah kistarah dukanon men jaker khata pat-ter check karengey. Jub wah theeck sey check naheen ker sakengey to Government kahegi ke yeh inefficient hai isko nekal dena chaheny. Jub hum Hon'ble Minister sey kahtey hain to wah kahtey hain ke ek State ke admi hain, hills ke admi ko plains men jana chaheay aur plains ke admi ko hills men jana chaheay. Mager Government ko dekhna chaheay ke kistarah sey efficiently kam chaley. Hill ka admi jub plains men kam naheen ker sakey to pher usko koie motive leker plains men transfer kerna theeck naheen hai. Main ney Hon'ble Minister Dutt-Majumdar Saheb sey kaha tha, to unhoney kaha ke ager motive har to bohut kharab hai, naheen to yeh mamuli routine work hai. Mager main ney kaha ke is key pichey motive ho sakti hai. District Controlor sey jub mala to wah kahney lagev ke yeh do bohut achhey admi ham inko promotion milna chaheay. Us wakt Darjeeling men Chief Inspector ki jageh khah thi. Laken un men sey kisi ko bhi jeh post naheen mila, in dono ko nichey bhejney ke bad plains sey ek Chief Inspector bheja giya. Aj hum yeh Government sev kahtey hain ke yeh communalism, yeh sampradaiek bhaona keon nikal rahen hain. Wahan hills ke admion mey Government hi sampiadaiek bhaona la rahee hai. Hum dekhtey hain ke Government Lapchas am Bhutias, sub ko alag alag ker rahee hai. Istarah sev hill ke adını sukhi naheen rahsaktev hain aur Government ko bhi taklif hogi. Jub hum kisi admi ko apni tarat lana chahen to dimag sey kam lena chalitych. Hum zabardasti kisi ke dil ko conquer naheen ker saktey hain. 'We must stoop down to conquer them. We cannot conquer them by bullet, by bayonet, by machine gun. We have seen the British tried their best to subjugate the Indians with bullets, bayonets and machine guns, but here is the result. They have seen that they had to yield, they had to leave this country for ever

Hamen dekhna chaheay ke ab hum kabhi kisi admi ko, kisi section ko, kisi samptadat ko, bullet aur gun sey naheen daba saktey ham. Agar humko unka dil jitna hai to hamare Rashtpati ki jo adesh hai us sey unko conquer kerna chaheay. "We must stoop down and we must conquer them." Is ko Government ko samajhna aur sochna chaheay. Doosri bat veh hai ke jetuev Congress ke member hain unki jitney baten hain, wah sub theeck hai. Congress member ka ager kore Birod karey to us admi ko nikal diva jata hai aur Government bhi usko nikalney ke koshesh karti hai, serf isliev ke uska Congress member sev madbhed har. Ager koje doosrey political party ko Government ki mankari naheen mil sakti hai to Congress party ke member ko bhi Government service naheen milna chaheay. Hum apke samney is bat ko rakhtev hain ke Sri Sarju Poddar aur Ganga Tsering Congress Secretary hoti huey bhi Darjeeling men Government ke Labour Officer hain. Mager doosra koje hota to naheen hosaktey.

Abhi pher kiya hua. Darjeeling zila men Social Adult Education ka jo new posts creute huwa to is posts ke liev advertisement diva gaya. Do-char admion ka application bhi call keva giya, do, char admion sev interview liya gaya, mager jinko interview mila unko post naheen mila anr jo interview mey ayeh naheen tha unko post milgiva. Pundit D. D. Sharma jo Congress ke admi thev unko milgiya aur jo interview men gaev they unko naheen mila. Yeh sub kiya horaha hai, isko aplogon ko sochna chahey. Hum jin haton ko leker Government ko kathey hain our district ke admion ka mangon ko leker jub Government sev kahtey hain to uskey uper Government koje nazar naheen rakhtey hai. Jub Pakistan-Hindustan partition hogiya to Darjeeling ka Government Press ka bhi partition hua aur wah Pakistan ke hissey men giya, leken 40-50 admi jo wahan kam kertey they usey Calcutta sana huwa. Aghi yehan aker kam kertey hain leken Government ne abhi tak unlogon ka rahney ke liye koje subita naheen kiya. Hillmen ke rahnara

ka koie subita naheen kiya aur yeh log jo Government House ka stable hai wahan din bita rahen hain. Yeh sun ke Congress ke member aur is Congress Government ko shram hona chahiyeh. Government ke pas representation kiya giya laken Government koie khayal naheen kerti hai. Wahan ka hawa pani itaa kharab hai ke do admi ko T.B. hogiya aur wah Darjeeling chaley guey. Government ko yeh sochna chaheay ke istarah sey kam naheen ker saktey hain. Ager un admion ko rakhna hai to unko khush rahker unki magon ke taraf khayal rakh ker unsey kam lena chaheay. Government ka unke sath koie sympathey naheen hai, koie humdardi naheen hai. Humari minority community has our also minority had ke Constitution men is community ka koie isthan hi naheen hai. Ager majority community ke admi naheen dekhengey, unke sath sahanbhuti naheen karengey to yeh backward community buch naheen sakti hai, mager in admion ka koie voice naheen har aur unka voice suna bhi naheen jata hai: "It will become a voice in the wilderness". Ab hamara doosra motion: "To raise a discussion about the highhandedness and callous indifference of the administrative authorities in the case of a convicted T.B. patient" ko pesh kertey hain. 1948 Dewali ke sat Kurseong me ek cinema ke samney kuch golmal hua tha. Ap jantey hain ke techar men kuch na kuch golmal to hotahi hai jaisey apkey yehan Holi men hota hai. Ek cinema ke samney kuch goondon ney golmal kiya to Police aker ek nawjawan larka ko, jiska nam Jogendra Lama tha, paker ker legai aur uskey khilaf Police karwie shuroo hogie aur wah larka convict hogiya. Wah larka ek purana T.B. patient tha, wah Shillong me do-char sal sanatorium mey tha. Usey Darjeeling ke Civil Surgeon ka certificate leker Kurseong T.B. Hospital men bharti kiya giya. Mager wahan ke S.D.O. Saheb ka kheyal hua ke yeh admi T.B. ka bahana kerke conviction sev baher rahna chata hai "on pretension that he is a T.B. patient". Is bey uske upper kari nazar rakhney lagey, pher usko court men surrender kerney ke liev bolaya. Jub court men lejaney ke liev unka resteydar acy to hospital ke doctor nev kaha ke hum "I cannot take the risk. It you want to go you can go at your own risk." Keonke do-char din sey wah blood yomir ker raha tha. Parantu S.D.O. Saheb ney doctor ko telephone kiya ke is admi ko keon roktey hain. Usko jail men jana hoga. Is hey is ko ek haptey ke under surrender kerna hoga. Jub wah surrender ke liey court giya to usko fauran jail ke under rakhdiya giya kiya ek T B, patient ko jail men rakhney ka authority hai? Jub wahan per jail medical officer ko bola bheja to wahan jaker unhon nev pariksha kiya aur kaha ke yeh ek T B, patient hai, do-char din sey lohu vomit kiya hai. Tub 8 D.O. Saheb kahney lagey. "Doctor and pleader are cheats. Whether you give him a certificate or not, I am sending him to Darjeeling. If you are atraid you may say that you are giving this certificate under the orders of the S. D. O. Yeh kaliker wah jail men rakhney lagey: "No, he must go by third class". Jub medical officer ka certificate istarah leker wah usko Darjeeling bhejney lagey, to S.D.O. ney kaha ke 3rd class men jana hoga. Leken S.D.O. Saheb ke pas jub doctor ka certificate dekhaya to usko 2nd class men lejaney ko kaha aur Police escort ko 3nd class men janey ka hukum diya. 2nd class men uskey sath koie Police escort naheen tha, ager rastey men wah jump kerke bhag jai to responsibility kiski hogi. Humko jub khaber hoie to doostey din Deputy Commissioner Saheb sey molakat kiya. D.C. ney kaha ke humko to maloom naheen hai. Doosrey roz he maloom hua ke us larkey ko Suri Jail men lejaney ka tajwiz keya giya. Hum kahtey hain ke itni jaldi kiya hai. D.C. ko hum ney kaha ke veh patient ney 3 din pahley blood vomit kiya hai yeh kaisey itna lamba rasta tai karega. Hum ney kaha ke usko Darjeeling T. B. Sanitorium men rakha jai. Us din us larkey ko wahan sey lautaya gaya aur do-char 10x ke liey Darjeeling T. B. Sanstorium mey rakha gaya. Pichey pher Suri Jail lejaney ke liey, Darjeeling Jail me ley gaey. Pher jaker hum Jail Superintendent sey mulakat kiya tub us T.B. patient ko kamrey ke bhiter paya. Wah bhi ch chotey sey kothri men band tha aur iske liey koie special bandobust naheen kiya giya aur doosrey din isko Suri Jail men bhejna ka bandobust kiya giya. Darjeeling ke T.B. Sanitorium ka doctor ney ek putter likha tha ke yeh risky hai aur ager usko lejana he hai to doctor ko escort kerkey lejana hoga.

Jub hamney kaha ke is admi ko kisitarah sey naheen leja saktey hain. Tub Jail Superintendent ney kuch soch samajh ker usko waheen rakha diya. Abhi Shayed wah Darjeeling T.B. Sanitorium men hai. Wah ek convict hai mager admi to hai. Ap ke bhi bal bachey hain our ager aisa treatment kiya giya to ap ka kiya khayal hoga. Yeh sub keon hota hai? Yeh sub suspicion ke karen hai, ap ko hamara biswas naheen hai. Ager istarah sey kam karengey to kam nheen chalega. Government istarah kam naheen ker sakti. Ishey main kahtahoon ke Hillmen ke upper zara acha nazer rakhna chaheay aur unki mangon per dheyan dena chaheay.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, administration of West Bengal which has been described as the problem Province of the Indian Union has become extremely difficult and to one who has no faith in the ultimate goodness, mercy and love of God will seem insoluble, but, Sir, to me, a humble man as I am, it presents no difficulty. We should not and will not allow ourselves to be carried away by despair and drift along with the tide of helplessness and hopelessness. We should not lose our morale and become the abject slaves of despair and guilty of inaction, sloth and moribund state of mind and body. We must be fortified with robust optimism which will enable us to work and work hard with a firm and grim determination to do and succeed. If we do so, there is no doubt that we will succeed and the cloud and gloom which overhangs the atmosphere of our country and nation will fleet away like vanishing fog at the advent of the rising and life-giving and brilliant sun-shine.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: ('o-operation সম্বন্ধে কিছু ব্ৰক্তিন নাণ

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: No. Sir, no. I am very serious today. What I am speaking I am speaking from my heart. Sir, I have every faith in our Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers and the great party to which he belongs. I have faith in their sincerity of purpose, bona fides, patriotism and their ability to tackle the situation in a manner worthy of real and sincere followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, who brought freedom to this vast sub-continent of India. Like all true benefactors of humanity he suffered and ultimately sacrificed himself for maintaining the freedom which was won. In facing a problem and tackling an apparently hopeless situation which it is not, I with all humility and sincerity pray to them to act according to the precepts of Mahatma Gandhi and to follow the footprints left by Mahatma Gandhi in the desert sands of India. In the above background of what Mahatma Gandhi said and did have we or East Bengal done anything to create a sense of security or fairplay in the minds of minorities on either side or have either side done anything to associate their respective minorities with the administration, specially in defence and security services? When a minority is deprived of their legitimate share in the administration and a feeling is engendered in their minds that the administration does not care for them and regards them as so many suspects, they become panicky, despondent and try to flee to safety where they think they will be cared for and looked after. To deprive a minority of the opportunity of serving their country and people tantamounts to discrimination, disenfranchisement and segregation and isolation against which the Indians are fighting in South Africa and other countries. simple cry that our State is secular or a simple cry that our State is Islamis without translating into action the fundamental principles of secular or

Islamic government will not improve matters and the common man will think and find that these are false cries which have been invented by the respective parties as a slogan in order to hoodwink the masses." sincerity or hypocrisy, which is a movement of heart, manifests itself in action and conduct. Simple tall talks and preaching the philosophy of freedom, philosophy of secular State, philosophy of an Islamic State do not help anyone. The philosophy of a free and beautiful constitution does not help anyone; neither does it improve matters nor does it help establishing peace and harmony between two contending States or parties. The common man never cares whether the Government is autocratic, oligarchic or democratic so long as he feels secure and feels that he is free to carry on his ordinary avocation. Keeping these fundamental principles of Government in view I propose that the Governments of East and West Bengal should put their heads together and come to an agreement over these matters and give effect to the same immediately. We must face the situation in the context of reality. It is now useless to conceal that India or for the matter of that West Bengal Government has a soft corner for the Hindus of Pakistan and regards them as their own. Similarly it is useless to conceal that Pakistan has a soft corner for the Muslims of India and regards them as their brothers. In spite of the technical ideology that this feeling leads to an anomaly in the interpretation of international law everything has an exception and this is an exception. We need not discuss why it is so. We must remain satisfied with the state of things as it is and suggest remedies in order to bring the rival States nearer and create such an atmosphere by all means at our command both spiritual and physical which will be conducive to the establishment of peace and harmony and cordial relations between East and West Bengals. It is a matter of great shame that the two neighbours, two brothers, are behaving like two co-wives after the death of their husband. The two countries look like pigmies and ridiculous in the eyes of the world. I suggest these remedies and with folded hands I beg the Chief Minister to note these suggestions

- (1) Let the East Bengal Government take a Hindu Minister and West Bengal a Muslim Minister immediately and they will be named "Minister for Hindu affairs" and Minister for "Muslim members". These Ministers will advise their respective governments about Hindu and Muslim affairs. The respective Deputy High Commissioners will also be in close touch with the administration and will give information to both the Governments.
- (2) The West Bengal Muslim officers who are now in East Bengal should be immediately brought to West Bengal and be reinstated in the positions which they held here in West Bengal. Similar number of East Bengal officers holding similar positions here should be sent back to East Bengal and should be reinstated in the positions which they held in East Bengal.
- (3) If these mutual transfers do not make up the proportion of population either way then the remaining number should immediately be recruited in either State from the Hindu and Muslim community as the case may be.
- (4) A proportionate number of Ansars should be taken from the Hindu community in East Bengal. A proportionate number of border or other militin or volunteer force should be taken in West Bengal from the Muslim community.
- (5) In defence force of both the States proportionate number of Hindus and Muslims should be taken.
- (6) Trade facilities should be given proportionately in either State to Hindus and Muslims respectively.
- (7) Facilities for the culture of Sanskrit and Bengali should be given to the Hindus in East Bengal and Arabic, Persian and Urdu to the Muslims in West Bengal. There should be a Chair for Hindu theology in Dacca and Muslim theology in Calcutta.

- (8) Mohalla or village defence parties to be created in which able-bodied young men from both Hindu and Muslim communities will be taken.
- (9) In every mohalla or village panchayet should be immediately formed in both the States in which both Muslims and Hindus should be represented and they should be invested with the power of disposing of all village disputes and other village welfare. They will serve as peace and goodwill committees.
- (10) There is great lack of teachers in East Bengal. They should immediately go back to East Bengal and be reinstated in their position,
- (11) Agriculturists and artisans who have come should return. Others who had business there let them return and carry on their ordinary avocations——

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: What about the abductions there?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Well, that problem can be solved. Now, please do not disturb me. After I have finished please put your questions and I shall try to answer them to the best of my ability. What I am speaking now I am speaking sincerely and not in a jocular mood——

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: I am also serious and not putting this in a jocular mood.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Well, please put all these questions afterwards. I have faith that you can solve this problem and if I lose that faith I shall lose all

- (12) Those who have been killed or whose houses have been looted or burnt should be compensated either in cash or in kind. This will apply to both the Governments of East and West Bengal. They should be rehabilitated in their original homes.
- (13) Right of free worship should be recognised as under the British rule.
- (14) By frequent goodwill and peace meetings amity and goodwill should be restored.
- (15) All restrictions for journey either side should be removed. Trains, steamers and boats should come and go without restriction.
- (16) Free flow of trade between the two countries should be resumed and steps should be taken immediately for the same.

Tolerance, brotherhood and equality are the watchword of an Islamic State where there is no difference of caste, colour or creed. This will be evident from the charters granted by Muhammad to the monks of Senai and Christians in general residing in the Islamic State of Muhammad of which he was the head. This is as follows:—

"That whenever any monk in his travels shall settle on any mountain, hill, village or any other habitable place by the sea or in the desert or in any convent, church or house of prayer I shall be in the midst of them as their preserver and protector and their goods and effects I shall protect with my soul jointly with all my national people because they are a part of my own people and an honour to me. Whenever the crop of the earth shall be plentiful the inhabitants shall be obliged out of every bushel to give them a certain measure. Neither in time of war shall they take anything out of their habitation nor compel them to go to war nor even shall they require of them any poll-tax. I think it is my duty to clear the misundertanding about the Islamic State. Those Christians who are inhabitants and with their riches and traffic are able to pay the poll-tax shall pay not more than 12 duhems. Excepting this nothing more shall be required of them. The Quoran says: 'Do not molest those that have a veneration for books

sent from God but rather in a kind manner give of your good things to them and converse with them and hinder any one from molesting them'. If a Christian woman shall happen to marry a Muslim the Muslim shall not prevent the inclination of his wife by keeping her from her chapel and the practice of her religion. Let no person hinder them from repairing the churches. No one shall bear arms against them but on the contrary Muslims shall wage war for them. This is the main principle of an Islamic State and because there is much misunderstanding as to what an Islamic State is, I have given a full context of what an Islamic State is." You will agree with me, Sir, that this conception of an Islamic State is grand and sublime. If, however, we find that persons elsewhere are not really working it out, that is quite another thing. Whatever that might be. I have given my suggestions. I now pray to the Chief Minister and also to the Council of Ministers and to the great Congress party to kindly consider this point and try to come to some agreement with the East Bengal Government and take such steps as they jointly think proper. It is not my dictation but my suggestion. I do not find fault in your administration but it is my duty as a member of the Muslim community of India, as a member of this House to suggest a remedy. I have done it and put it before you for you are the only persons to whom I can suggest and not to the other Government because it is under your protection that I live and work.

\$j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শ্ৰেপুটা শীকাৰবহোগৰ, গতকাল আৰি "নেসান্"এব বিপোটাবদেৰ সন্দৰ্শক যা বলেছিলাৰ, সে সৰছে আৰি পৰে বিপোটাবদেৰ সক্ষে আলোচনা কৰে জানতে পেৰেছি যে এতে ভাবের কোন গোঘ ছিলনা। আৰি বিপোটাবদেৰ পুতি অন্যায় কৰেছি, কাৰণ গোল যে বিপোটাবদেৰ পুতি আন্যায় কৰেছি, কাৰণ গোল যে বিপোটাবদেৰ পোটাবদেৰ জালা জনক printing processas যথো দিয়ে আনে, স্কুডরাং definitely এতে বিপোটাবদেৰ কোন গোৰ নেই। কালকে শীকাৰবহোগৰ বলেছিলেন বে আনাকে জানালে পরে এব বিক্তমে action বিভেট হবে। আৰি বলেছিলাৰ একটু leniently গেৰবেন। কিছু আৰি বলছি, এখন আৰু কোন step নেয়াৰ সম্বন্ধৰ নেই। এটা printers' devilas কাজ বলে ধরে নেওৱা যেতে পারে।

আছকে আলোচনা নহতে আনক কিছু বক্তব্য স্ববেছে, কিছ পুধান মন্ত্রীসহাপর বলেছেন তাড়াতাড়ি সারতে, কাজেই বজ্বুর সংক্ষেপে বলতে পারি সেটা চেষ্টা ক্ষরত। General Administration ভিতর নাই, এবন জিছু নাই, সব এর মধ্যে মধ্যেই। মনে পড়ে এই হাউলে বখন General Administration বা পুলিপ বাজেট আলে তখন উজ্জ্বেনা উত্তর পক্ষ থেকেই পরিলক্ষিত হ'ত এবং সবত বছরের যা কিছু কীত্তি ও অপনীতি এখানে তলে বলা হ'ত। পুলিশ বাজেটে পুলিশের কাল, গভর্ণবের কাল, ন্যালিট্রেটর কাল ও মন্ত্রিবর্গীর কাল সবত কিছু এনে বেত। আনার ইচছা ছিল তার অভ্যত্ত ক্ষেক্টা pointl বিশেষভাবে আলোচনা করার, কিছু আলক্ষেত্র ডাঙ্গুর হচেছু না। জানি না আনাক্ষেক্টা time স্বেড্রা হবে।

এর বধ্যে কতকণ্ডলি হচেছ chronic আরু কতকণ্ডলি acute. পূবর বেটা chronic, বেরন civil aiberty বে জন্য আবরা চিরকান চিংকার করে এবেছি—বৃটিশের আবল থেকে, নীগের আবন থেকে এবং এবনও করছি। অবশা এবন তার পুকারভেদ হয়েছে কিছু বে ব্যাধি, সেটা বরে গিরেছে, তার ব্যবহা হওয়।

ভাষপর দুটা ভিনিদ। এবার cut motions দিহেছি। গত ১৯৩৭ সাল খেকে বলতে পারি পুড়োকবারই বলা হরেছে বে চৌকিলারী ট্যান্ন কেন প্রাকের গরীব লোকবের কাছ খেকে নেওবা হবে এবং গতর্পবেল্ট revenue খেকে কেন থরচ হবে না। আবার eide খেকে আবি গোড়া খেকেই এই লাবী ভানিবে আসছি। কনিকাভার বড় সহরে বারা ৯ble to pay, বারা বহিন্দু ভাবের জন্য পুলিশের থরচ গতর্পবেল্ট খেকে করা হব আর প্রাবে বারা গরীব, সেথানে law and order maintain করবার থরচ প্রাকের গরীব লোকবের দিতে হয়। এ বিষয় অহবার বহু বড় বছুভার ভিতর দিয়ে আলোচনা হবে গিবেছে। আবি বনে করিবে দিতে চাই বে আলকের বানলীর মহীবহাণরের বছুভার ভিতর বিষয় আলোচনা হবে গিবেছে। আবি বনে করিবের দিতে চাই বে আলকের বানলীর মহীবহাণরের বছুভার ভিতর বলি এই বিষয় ওলি touch করতেন বা এই বক্ষম problemb। নিরে আলোচনা করতেন ভারবেল বুল্লভার ভিতর বলি এই বিষয় ওলি touch করতেন বা এই বক্ষম চানার বনা হর—
"ক্রিক কথা, কিছু আরাকের টাকা নেই বলে পেনে উঠিনা, আন্তে আক্রে ব্যবে"। আবি আনা করি Congressmental এদিক থেকে আল ওবিকে নিয়ে, জাঁকের প্রভিন্নতি, মুক্তি ও programme একেনারে স্কুল্লে

মাননি। (The Hon'ble Brupati Mazumdar: Congressmen একি থেকে ওদিকে বিশ্বে বাবে কি? আপনি কি একনিন একিক ছিলেন না?) আনি same, একইভাবে আছি! বেবন একান থেকে আৰু আনি বক্তা নিচিছ, ভেননি পূৰ্বে বৰ্ষন আনি একিকে ছিলান ভবনও ঠিক এইআবেই বক্তা নিবেছিলান ভা বোৰ হল আপনাবের ননে থাকতে পারে। চৌকিদারী টাল্ল গুনের নোন নিভে পারে বা প্রেলিকেটের কেনে নিবেছিলান ভা বোৰ হল আপনাবের নবে থাকতে পারে। চৌকিদারী টাল্ল গুনের নোন নিভে পারে বা প্রেলিক নিবেছিলান ভা বোৰ হল আপনাবের নান করছেন না। Divisional Commissioner এর থাকার বোন পূরোজন নেই, এই বুজিটা, আনি বরাবর দিয়ে আনাহি। আপো বর্ষন বক্তপুরেশ বড় ছিল ভবন থেকেই এই বুজিটা দিরে আনছি বার আজ সেটা আনও বেশী appropriate. বার ১৪টি জেলার জন্ম Divisional Commissioner থাকার নোটেই পুরোজন নেই, বর সেটা আলও কতিসাকান। পূর্বের সেটা ভোল বিল্ব বানার বানার বানা প্রেলিক। তিলাজানাকান বানার বানার বিলিম্ব আলকে সেটা লোপ করতে পারেন। নাতকে সেটা Commissionerএর হাত দিয়ে আনাব কলা বিলিম্ব ছাত ভবন এর তিনগুল ছিল, ভবন বিলাজানাকান এর বানা পূর্বের কোন লাভ হয়নি এখনও ছচেছ না। যাবন বক্তানে প্রান্ত তা করা হয়নি। পূর্বের সেটা আল বক্তানিকান। আল বাংলালেশ একত্তীয়ালে, সভ্যাং পূর্বের তার যা পুরোজন ছিল না, আল ত তার চেয়ে আরম্ব প্রান্ত বা প্রান্ত বার বাংলালেশ একত্তীয়ালে, সভ্যাং পূর্বের তার যা পুরোজন ছিল না, আল ত তার চেয়ে আরম্ব প্রান্ত বা প্রান্ত বার প্রান্ত বার প্রান্তিন।

बामाएक वर्श्वमन नवना। वा problem डिनाहि कि हाबहि वना (यटड शारव)। त्वयन Refugeo problem, Civil liberty, chowkidary tax গ্রানের লোকদের কাছ থেকে আদায় না করা, Commissionerএর পদ উঠিয়ে দেওবা। এই কমটিৰ মধ্যে পুখম ডিনটি মচেছ "acute trouble" वा acute disease किছ Commissionerএর পদ উঠিবে দেওবা এখন খুব সহজ, সেটা কেন হরনি আমি তা বুরতে পারছি না। Refugee problem राते। यदना यारा किल ना अपन क्राराइ। शंड वहत अ गण्यार्क गरबह बारलाक्ष्मा হয়েছে, এ বছরও হচেছ। অবশা এ বছর এটা জারও তীবু আকার ধারণ করেছে। এ সহছে আবার পূর্ব-बढ़ी बद्धा त्य नवछ suggestions निरवरङ्ग छ। नवछदे जावि नवर्षन कवछि। छैनि भूननवान विनादि वरनहसून् ৰাবি secular Stateএর একজন নাগরিক হিসাবে বলছি এটা করা পুরোজন। Minorityদের পৃতি जनाव जनिवाद स्टब्स्, छात्रा safe feel कद्राष्ट् ना। बक्रा secular Statean मानविक हिनादि जानात्मत गरम वाथा त्मत्र, कहे त्मत्र। त्महेजना डेंनि त्य मुखावश्चनि अत्माहक जात शांता किष्टूही हैमुखि হৰে, তাই আৰি এগুলি সৰ্বন করছি। তার হারা বে স্বস্ত স্বস্যা স্বাধান হবে তা ধনে করি না, তবে বত্তসূত্র হর তার চেটা করা উচিত। এবানে যদি আবরা বানিকটা কৃতকার্যা হতে পারি, সফল হতে পারি তবসই আবাদের जरिकात পुতिष्ठिष्ठ इरव । याता जाना State a जारह अवर देनुमानिक् बरम नारी कतरह, यमि ६ नुरर्ववर्षी कहा এটা স্বীকার করেন নাই এবং নাজিবউছিন সাহেব তিনিও বলেছিলেন এটা Islamio ব্যাপার নর। এটা Islamic আইনবিক্ত হয়েছে দে পুণুও ডোলবাৰ অধিকার আনাদের নাই। কিছু আমি এটা বলতে পারি একজন সাধারণ বানুষ হিসাবে, একজন সাধারণ নাগরিক হিসাবে যে সব দেশেই মাইনরিটাণু আছে, এবং মাইনরিটা एम व्यक्तित वाशरमंत्र कना यात्रा progressive क्रमनाशादण छात्रा हितकान नहाँदै करद अरन्दकन अवद এখনও করছেন। ভার্মাণীতে Jewera উপর বধন অত্যাচার হয় তখন সন দেশ খেকেই শুডিবাদ ভাসিরেছে ৰাতে তাদের উপর অত্যাচার না হয়, এবং পুশিপপ চেটা করেছে বাইনবিটাকে বাঁচাতে। জেঞ্জেলার, প্যালেটাইন, পোল্যাও, রাশির। বা যে কোন দেশই হোক সংব্রেই নাইনরিটা আছে। আজকে নাইনরিটা পূর্বে ও পশ্চির উভর बारनाबरे तरवरक् अवर छात्र। यनि जरनाव कारक् hostage हरव बारक अके छेटव शुरनरनव शरकरे कनास्वत क्या, तिहा कावल व्यक्तीकाव करवाव देशाह तिहै। Border repercussion हएए शादि अवः छात्र वा পুভিবিধান, বেবনভাবে সভা অগতে হবে বাকে দেইভাবেই করা কর্ত্তবা। কিছ বারা অসহার ভাবের উপর অভ্যাচার করে নিজেবের পৌক্র বাড়ে না, এবং বিশ্বের সভার তাবের position ভাল না হয়ে, আরও बाबानहे नुष्ठिनमु हरक। अ नवरक निरम्ब बरन त्यान नवियात्र स्वयान अ नवरम् शहरू नावरम् । बरम बरम बोग नमा किंक नब रव जनाव नाकर कवाइम। बोग वह कबवाब जमा किछारव छीता किही करवाइम ৰা কৰছেন বেটা জানবাৰ সুবোগ আবাৰ একটু হবেছিল, কিছ পেটা কন্ত deep-seated তা আপ্ৰসাহ। तिहै। बुबबाद ना करद वित्र पेनिवाद निष्ठम छोट्टन चारमक छोल हरछ। पेनिवाद निम वद चारम मुद्दे armon इरमहिन । इनिरांत निम कावनानात ७ जना कावनात लाक नावा नरगहिन, छारमत नाता रामिन मुद्दे रामी शरबहिन । सुख्या: वृतवात नित्र military picket वात् (व कन नाक्ष्या निरम्हरू, निष्ठी नित्र क सविवाद क्या केतिक क्षितः यादे दशक तम भुनु या चारमाञ्चा अवन बरव्य मा।

বে পুতাবতলি এবানে উনি করেছেন পুনান মনীনহাণর দে বিষয় আলোচনা করেছেন। অন্যান্য পুতিনিবের ভাক বেকেও এই বৰন পুতাব করা হরেছে Prime Ministerএর কাছে, এবং এ গহছে আলোচনা চলেছে। কাজেই আজ বে পুতাবতলি এই হাউসে Janab Md. Mudassir Hosain এনেছেন দেওলি আদি সমর্থন করছি। Civil liberty যদিও chronic disease কিছু এবার বে বকন acute অবস্থান এবানে আনবা পেরেছি। একদিনের ভিতর Black Bill পাশ করা হরেছে। দিলী বেকেও lesson দিয়েছেন স্তরাং এখন civil liberty সহছে কিছু বলা একেবারে অবারুর মনে ববে, তবুও কিছু বলাও হয়। (A voice : পুলিশের জন্য থাক।) পুলিশের জন্য থাকবে বলছেন, আছে। ভবনই বলা বাবে। এবান labour policy নয়, policy towards labour—এ সম্ভাৱ বলি। আনাদের নিটালেকে বিভাবেছন যে "The State must be model employer". সেই model employer যে আনাদের গভর্ননেন্দ্র না বাবে। বাবে প্রত্নেন্দ্রেন স্থান প্রবাধ বাবে গভর্ননেন্দ্র না বাবে। বাবা বাবে পুলাণ দেব। বাজেন্টে পুণ্য ধরনে দেখা যায় যে গভর্নবের নাইনে ও বাব সমন্ত্র household নিয়ে এই ধরনা হয় লাখ চাকা।

জাৰপুৰ Revised Estimates ধৰা হয়েছে ৬ লক ২৬ হাভার, কিন্ত actually ৬ লক ৪৪ ছাভার, এই বংসার ৫ লক ৪৮ হাভাব ধরা হয়েছে, জানিনা এত কম ধনা হয়েছে কেন। বোধ হয় 15 per cent cut बनारन भुरमान करा स्टार्ट्ड। अवह अकल्म लाहकत लगा भाव ৫८ सलात होका चेत्र कर ছাৰ Central Pay Commission হওয়াৰ আগেট আমাদেৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী পণ্ডিও ছত্বলাল নিজেই बरलहिरलम त्य लाग्ने होका महिरा -- Maximum, ता बरामक मिरान कथा, পण्डि शारक गिराको दश्चे उरल शिरहाइका। धामना त्म मनदः नरलिक्नाम त्य minimum pay ७०८ होन्छ। धनकान । এकक्रम त्नारकर नारं पात अन करनत माहेरन ১০ छटनत हर्नी difference इ.इस. डेहिर नस । किन्न minimum 🕉 होकारक ३०८ ाका बड़े लंगांड कता दानि। यामारमव यारलव टा formula-eo होका minimum इर्ड 600 तिका maximum ---बाला बानना तिति हारे। बाक यरि ७०४न कांग्याम २००५ करनन धरः ७००५ होकार स्वायतीय এक शासान करनन डाटरन हनएड शास्त्र এन: Central Pay Commission शैवडाटन আলোচনা কৰে সেই বিশ্বান্তে পৌতিকেন। তাৰা বলেছে basic pay ১০১ টাকা আৰ dearness allowance देखामि बर्ग मारम ४०८ होका। किंच ३ गंडर कम कबन्छ दछ्या हेडिए नरे। छात्रभव maximum श्राचात काक २ शामान काक किन्न minimum ३ गए होना १५८० प्रतक्तिः Central Pay Commission ও বংসর আবো calculate করে এই গিছাতে উপস্থিত হয়েছে। বাংলামত করেসস Government आएए। करालुन महिमधनी विदाव, U. P., मालास्क enquiry करव এको। जात्कव कि স্বরন্ধার----ক্তর্থানি কাপড় গরকার, বাসস্থান, শিক্ষার জন্ম কন্ত পরকার এই সমস্ত হিসার করে mminium ৫০১ कटि QQ तेका निकास करतरह। (ग.1 ১৯১৭ जातनत कथा, सात धर्मन लठ जान। धर्मन Qठ तेकात क्रिनिय ক্ষিমতে গেলে অন্তত: ২ শত টাকা দ্বকার। কিন্তু আজ সেটা এখানে বকৃছি না। আজ minimum এক শত ্ষ্ঠিকা অন্তত্ত দিন। তারপব maximum ১ হাজার বা ২ হাজার হোক, মন্ত্রী এবং অফিসারদের ২ হাজার হোক আতে রাজী আছি। Central Government ৮০১ টাকার রাজী হবেছে কিছু বাংলা Government विकृष्टि वाकी नद्र। जानवा व्याप्त Central Pay Commission वन Recommendation त्यस्त निष्ठ बनाव ১५६ तिकाटक वाहित्य ১৩६ तिका करबन এवर छात्र महत्र dearness allowance ইউग्राणि पित्र ৫६६ ोका करबर्द्धम। এই कारक मुद्रेचम मही चड़िए दिलाम। এककम अनारक त्वां करबर्ट शास्त्रम माहे, छिनि खब् चावक करब्रहितन, चाव এकजन এहा (नष करवरहन। এই Government Houses यात्रा करान ६ मानीव काल क र उद्देश्य मोहेरन dearness allowance निरंद ७०० रोकांत कम शाव। अवह अहे कनकाजात All-Bengal Telegraph Worker छारण्य कांद्र ६०० होकांद्र कम नवः। यस्त mmunum wage क्छी क्य कदरन अकी। लाक रीकटंड शांदर ना वा Central Pay Commission ज्ञान निरदाह এবং পণ্ডিত নেছেকও বেনে নিরেছেন সেটা আনাপের ব্রাবহাশর বানতে চাচেছন না। আনরা সেকনা চেটা करवि । वह Assemblyco यात्रा कांक कतरह, त्यत्रन ठाभक्तारी, जात्मत बाहेरन dearness allowance बिहत ७०० होकांत्र निरु त्यारक उपाद यात्र ना ६- व्यवह बाकारकत पिरन दिनाव करत एपवा वात्र--विनि dहा move-ভ্ৰছেন ছিনি ভাভাৰ, ডিমিও এটা খীকাৰ কৰবেন--ৰে ২০০১ টাকা বা বলেছি লেটা এবন একটা high standardan कथा मत । इंडबोर बहे रव बार्क्ड कता शरकरक् राहोत दल त्वांका यात त progressive क्षा क्ष वर्गव ठाकार वा: वरमहिराम त गहिरम ১৯ होका हरछ ८० होका--300 per cont. व्यक्तिर शिराहि । विश्वाद, U. P. क्रांत्मन (पंछ) Recommend क्रांत्यक व्यासारण वर्धात त्यक्तिक वरि त्यक्ता मा व

Si. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আপনারত উত্তর দেবার মত কিছুই নাই।

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

31. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I want a little more time.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already spoken for 27 minutes and I can give you only three minutes more.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am entirely in your hands and I leave it to you. From the Opposition only three members are taking part in the debate and in view of that small number at least I may be given more time. In the Bihar Assembly and in the U. P. Assembly the Opposition people have been allowed to talk for two hours. Of course I am not going to talk for two hours.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can sit for the whole night; you can go on.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I won't speak any further and I have finished.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I did not purposely refer to the different items in the cut motions because I expected those motions to be moved and that I would have an opportunity of replying to the difficulties which each member might feel and express while speaking on their cut motions.

My friend from the hill station Mr. Sheo Kumar Rai has suggested that the hill people should be treated as a minority. Sir, personally I am always afraid of that word "minority". I happen to be a Brahmo and there are only 4/5 thousand Brahmos in the whole of India. Thus I am one of the smallest minorities. I do not get any particular privileges because of this. Some gentlemen happen to live in the hills; some live on the plains. My friend forgets that there are probably as many Gurkhas living in the plains and serving with the different armed units as there are on the hills perhaps. Therefore there is nothing special in it. Because a man happens to live on the plains or on the roadside or near the lake, or even on the sea there should not be different minorities depending upon the geographical posi-tions. My friend questions why a man who lives in the hills should be taken to the plains? I say why a man who lives in the plains should be taken to the hills? After all, I know of a very large number of members of his community who are working very creditably in the plains today in the different areas where they are posted. In fact, it is one of the proud privileges of the Gurkha soldiers that they are to be found everywhere and in all climates, and, wherever they have gone, they have shown their usefulness and utility. I do pray to Mr. Rai not to raise the bogey of a "minority community" with reference to any particular area. All the same I entirely sympathise with him and I feel that he has a right to voice the needs of a backward community. After all in any country everybody cannot have the same privileges, cannot have the same advantages of education.

etc., and there are some who are backward and there are others who are forward. But those who are forward and those who are advanced cannot call themselves advanced unless they bend their hands down to raise the backward community up to their level. One of the proud privileges of an advanced community should be that they should do their utmost to see that those who have not had the same advantages by certain circumstances should be given full opportunities for expressing their opinion in a free and republican India. He has also mentioned certain cases where he thought there has been victimisation. I am sorry, Sir, that he has brought these cases to the Assembly. Instead of that if he had given me the privilege of attending to the cases that he has mentioned now earlier, I can assure him that they would have received full consideration such as they deserved. He has mentioned two cases of the Civil Supplies Inspectorate or something of that sort, who have been transferred from the hills to the plains. I asked my friend, the Hon'ble Minister for Food, and he told me that these two gentlemen have not only come to the plains but also they have been working wonderfully well and they also have learnt the Bengali language. Therefore there is no difficulty for those two gentlemen at any rate. They are giving their best service to the country. As regards his difficulty about language, I do plead with him that while I am prepared to learn his language—and I think I undersand his language because I deal with a number of Nepali patients—I do plead with him that he should learn the Bengali language which is one of the sweetest languages in the whole of India and which has been enriched by the genius of some of the greatest sons of India. I hope and trust that he will not only learn and be an expert in the language himself but he will ask all his friends to learn it so that there may be a better community of interest and understanding. I have not been able to understand the difficulties of the hill people under the present regime although I feel that the previous arrangement by which the Government used to go to the hills for a certain number of weeks in the year did bring the administration in closer touch with the hill people. But I am always nervous whenever I think of reviving the practice because my friend Mr. Sibnath Banerjee will at once quote the travelling allowance for the Ministers as so many lakhs and for the Governor so many lakhs. And therefore one has to think twice before he can take a large Secretariat over to the hills. But, at the same time, I do say that his needs are genuine, his demands are correct and we have been doing our level best, within the limited resources at our disposal, to see that they also get the advantage of education, technical, industrial and other.

I have taken certain steps: probably some of them he knows and some of them probably he does not know. If he wants to say that every individual in India should occupy the same and the similar position, I do say that that is not a correct approach. There are some people who are very good to do the clerk's job like Bengalees: there are some other people who are fit to handle the sword like the Gurkha soldiers. But the smallest amongst them—let them go up as high as they can and gain their full stature. I did not quite follow what he said about the Congress party principles. If he would kindly give me in writing what he said, because he had spoken in Hindi which, although I belonged to Bihar, I could not quite follow.—I will certainly make an enquiry. I feel very sad to hear of the experience of this prisoner who was a T.B. patient being the victim of official wrath. If this thing had happened only some time ago and if only the relations of the patient had brought this matter to me I would certainly have taken notice of it because it is not only an attack on the administration but it is also an attack on humanity itself.

My friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain's suggestions are excellent. My only difficulty is, and I say with all sincerity of purpose, that while I may agree to most of the suggestions he has given, I have no power to make the other

party agree to the suggestions he has made. I do not find that understanding, that mutual confidence, that spirit of give and take which would enable me to proceed on the lines suggested by Mr. Mudassir Hossain. May I suggest to him that as he is a member of a community which has probably greater influence with the Eastern Pakistan Government, he and his occlipionists might quote the Quoran and urge the people there to follow the fundamental principles not merely in theory but in actual practice—the principles on which the administration of Eastern Pakistan should be undertaken. I can assure him that if even one-tenth of that sense of goodness, of sympathy, of toleration expressed in that quotation which he say given us had been exercised either by this side or the other side, things would have been quite different. I do ask in all sincerity if he would kindly make it possible for us first to come to some compromise. On this understanding I would suggest to him again that he should move in the matter. I may tell him that I have tried in my own way to come to some understanding of this nature but it was not possible. I again suggest to him that he should take up the matter and go ahead with all our blessings, and I hope and trust that he will not fail in his mission.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: If the Premier sends for me in this connection, I shall meet him.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Well, you can write to me.

Now, my friend Mr. Sibnath Banerjee said about acute illness and chronic illness. Of course, I am accustomed to hear all these words. As regards chowkidars and dafadars we have got in West Bengal 2,356 dafadars and 29,869 chowkidars—the total expenditure on them is Rs. 26,48,000. Last year we gave them Rs. 3 per head for six months because of the distress and the poor pay they were getting. If we could not give them more it was not because we did not feel for them but because it was not possible for us even to accept the very modest suggestion made by the committee which was appointed in 1938 and which recommended that the total salary of these men first of all should be paid two-thirds out of the Provincial Revenue and one-third from the local fund. (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am afraid, my point has been missed. The villagers must not be made to pay.) Will you let me finish? You will get that point. It was suggested that two-thirds should be paid out of the Provincial revenue and one-third out of the union board or chowkidari tax instead of letting the whole burden fall upon the chowkidari tax. If this recommendation of the committee is to be implemented, it would mean a total expenditure of over a crore of rupees. If it were possible for us to give effect to it nobody would have been more pleased than I. But let everybody remember that after all the difference between Provincial revenue and local revenue is merely in the incidence or in the emphasis which you put to the place from where the money is to be collected. It is after all the people who pay whether they be here or there. If you say you pay one crore out of the Provincial revenue to chowkidar or dafadar, it will only mean that the people will have to pay more tax because the Provincial Government or the Central Government has not got a gold mine or Aladdin's lamp. It is the habit of some people that they can only suggest what should be done but they have no constructive idea in their brain as to how it should be done. Similarly, with regard to other suggestions he was making regarding the pay of the lower grade officers; he says—Drive away the Governor and the Ministers. Does he know what we are paying to the lower grade officers? He never cares to go through the printed circular. I am afraid, instead of reading that literature he takes . up the Civil Estimates and goes through the different items and gives cut motions and thinks that he has done a great job by moving cut motions. He should have constructive ideas and give us constructive suggestions.

sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: My task is destructive while I am on this side. When I go over there it will be constructive.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: With regard to the present position, the cost of living index today compared to 1939 is that for menials it is 367.5 and for middle class 349.2. Up till now the West Bengal Provincial Government has given certain increments to various persons, and today the position is menials in Calcutta are getting a salary which is 332 compared to that in 1939, so that while the living index has gone up to 367 they are getting 332. But take the higher services, viz., the West Bengal Civil Service or the West Bengal Junior Civil Service. They are getting only 149, 121, and 126. Therefore he does not consider this: it is not necessary for him to consider this. He simply says—give them a pay of Rs. 80. But the thing is, where is the money to come from? He thinks that highly paid officers are getting very fat salaries. But in fact they are getting at the present moment a salary which is half the cost of living index.

Therefore, Sir, it is no use simply saying things. Because he has got to keep his reputation as leader of the labour union, therefore he must say something.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You have been saying-

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I do not yield to anybody. Do not disturb me. Let me talk seriously.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You are not talking seriously.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I do not want to be interrupted.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: It is not what we want.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, would you kindly ask him to stop? I do not yield to him. Will he please keep quiet?

3]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: If you go on repeating——

'The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I do not want to be interrupted. Please ask him to sit down.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, please take your seat. I am on my legs.

3]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I must make my submission.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I do say, let him not interrupt me because it cuts all thread of my argument

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want to say? Is it a point of order?

sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Because he is repeating what he said last year. He is not meeting any point. He has spoken about 350 per cent. increase, but that does not fit in with my point and he has not meet it. He goes on having cheap jibes at me as labour leader. As labour leader I know what I have to do. Here I am talking as a responsible member. He is not giving him sufficient wage. He must answer my charge. He is starving that man.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I am very sorry I called him a leader—I withdraw that word.

The position is that the Secretariat and subordinate services are getting in Bengal more than in any other province in India except Bombay. I am sorry if I have to repeat certain things because certain people do not get any impression if they hear a thing only once. I am hoping that if I say it twice or say it three times, it will make some impression, but there may be some skulls which have got nothing within to make impression upon.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: A lie repeated a hundred times—an in-accurate statement—

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Why does he use the word "lie"?

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Inaccurate statement. I am very sorry for the word "lie". You will excuse me. I have corrected myself. Inaccurate expression, inaccurate figures, repeated a thousand times, do not make them correct.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I will not be interrupted please.

The question is so far as the higher provincial services, the West Bengal Civil Service, Junior Civil Service, Secretariat Upper Division and Lower Division, are concerned, everywhere we have followed the plan which obtains in India as well as in different parts of the country. I heard just now-I won't call him my friend because he objects to it --but I can tell him that in India in the subordinate services—Secretariat and Directorate—the salary is not 80 but as far as I can see it is 70 to 77.5 whereas here it is 59, but otherwise in all the other provinces people are getting less than we are giving. This is the position with regard to that. Some people think that it is only by saving that more pay should be given-more money should be given to certain individuals that the problem can be solved. It is very incorrect to think so because the difficulty is not about payment or a resolution for payment but the difficulty is where to get the money from. I wish that those who criticize and those who think that more money should be paid should, at the same time, use their brains a little to find out where the money is to come from. Simply by cutting one person here and by cutting another person there, you may get 1 lakh, 2 lakhs, 10 lakhs or 20 lakhs, but this problem is of crores—it is not lakhs. Therefore, I feel that most of the suggestions and most of the observations made by the honourable friend have raised issues which are of no value to my mind because they do not touch the particular problem which we have all to consider.

Sir, with these words I oppose all the cut motions that were put before the House.

5]. SHEO KUMAR RAI: After the Hon'ble Minister has given me an assurance I think I should withdraw my motions.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: After what I have heard from the Hon'ble the Chief Minister I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division called.

(While the division bell was ringing.)

- sj. sibnath banerjee: Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I request the Leader of the House through you to have the programme for the rest of the demands? The programme is changed and we cannot adjust our programme accordingly. Therefore it would be better if we know the dates as used to be done before.
 - Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not at this stage—after the division is over.
- 3j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: This is off the record. I am making a suggestion.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes-1.

Banerjee, Sj. Sibnath.

Noes-24.

Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar Barmari, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad Bhattacharyya, Sj. Shyamapada Ghatravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra Chatterjee, Sj. Haripada Das, Sj. Radha Nath Dolul, Sj. Harendra Nath Gelam Hamidur Rahman, Janab Majdar, Sj. Kuber Chand Majhi, Sj. Nishapati Majumdar, The Hon'ble Shupati -Mandal, Sj. Annadaprasad Mandai, Sj. Bankubehari
Mandai, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Kalipada
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Hom Chandra
Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra
Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Roy Singh Sarker, Sj. Satish Chandra
Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulia Chandra
Sinha, The Hon'ble Simal Chandra

The Ayes being 1 and the Noes 24 the motion was lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 2,30,30,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" was then put and agreed to.

Revised bysiness of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I adjourn the House-

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I was making my submission that-

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just wait a minute. You will please hear me. I should like to make an announcement here and now.

Before I adjourn the House for the day I would like to announce that some of the honourable members had expressed a desire before the Hon'ble Speaker to have a day allotted for non-official business. The Hon'ble Speaker fixed Friday, the 17th March, for such business. Non-official resolutions will be taken up on the 17th March and the business that was fixed for the 17th March will be taken up on the 14th March. In consultation with the Hon'ble the Leader of the House it has been decided that there will be no meeting on Saturday next, the 11th instant. Accordingly under the direction of the Hon'ble the Speaker I would like to inform the House that the business for that day will be taken up on Monday next, the 13th instant, in addition to the business fixed for that day.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7-30 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 10th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

118 [10TH MARCH,

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Failure of crops in certain thanas of Bankura district

- *51. SJ. KANAI LAL DE: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Relief Department be pleased to state—
 - (i) বীকুড়া জেলার রাণীবশধ থানা এবং খাতড়া ও ছাতনা থানার কতকাংশে অনাব্তির ফলে শস্তাহানি ঘটিয়াছে এবং তাহার ফলে ঐ অগুলে দ্ভিছের স্চনা হইয়াছে; এবং
 - (ii) শ্রসকল অপল হইতে প্রায় ২৫,০০০ (প'চিশ হাজার) স'ণ্ডতাল নরনারী অভাববশতঃ মজ্রির সম্থানে বর্ষমান ও হুগলী জেলা অপ্তলে গিয়াছিল এবং কাজ না পাইয়া অধিকাংশ লোক ফেরং আসিয়াছে?
- (b) যদি (a) বার্ণত প্রশেবর উত্তর হা হয়, তাহা হইলে মন্ত্রীমহাশয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক
 স্থানাইবেন কি—
 - (i) এ পর্যান্ত ঐসকল অগুলে কোন প্রকার রিলিফ কার্য্য আরম্ভ করা হইয়াছে কি না; এবং হইয়া থাকিলে কি প্রকারের রিলিফ:
 - (ii) कृषिचण, बलम इन्ने इन्त वण वा कान ध्यवाि ज्ञाहाया मिछता हहेलाह कि ना वर कान अकात Test Relief कार्या आवस्य कवा हहेलाह कि नाः वर
 - (iii) না হইরা থাকিলে সম্ভুর Relief কার্য্য আরুম্ভ করার প্রয়োজন সরকার বিকেনা করিতেছেন কি নাং

MINISTER in charge of the RELIEF DEPARTMENT (The Hon'ble Prafulia Chandra Sen): (a)(i) ব'াক্ড়া জেলার রাণীব'াধ ও ছাতনা ধানার এবং খাতড়া ধানার সামান্য করেক স্থানে স্নেদ্ধেটা: ফলে আউস ও আমন নস্যের আংশিক ছতি হইরাছে। তবে ইহার ফলে ঐসকল অগুলে বৃতিক্ষের স্চনা হর নাই।

- (ii) त्रीश्रावद्यां त्रवहारणः প্রতি বংসরই ধান কাটার সমর মন্ত্রির সম্বানে সংক্র জেলাসমূহে গিরা থাকে এবং এ বংসরও উহার ব্যতিক্রম হয় নাই। তাহাদের মধ্যে কাল না পাইরা অধিকাংশের ফেরং আসার সংবাদ সরকার অবগত নছেন।
- (b) (i) and (ii) इन। व्यक्तिश्रास्त वर्षात्र गतिमान कृष्यिन एम्ब्या वर्षेत्रारः। वनमञ्जत ७ जीम केमदानत सना वन करा वात्रक कृष्यिन क्षत्रक विवरण करा वर्षेत्रकः।

উপুৰ্ভ স্থানে খররাতি দান দেওরা ছইতেছে। Test Relief কার্য্য আরম্ভ করার শত অবস্থা আসে নাই। প্তেরিগী উময়নের কাজ আরম্ভ করা ছইয়াছে, কিন্তু বেশী মজুর আসিতেছে না।

- (गंगं) डेंटर ना।
- \$j. KANAI LAL DE: ুমাননীর মন্ত্রীমহাপর অবগত আছেল কি বে এই বংসারে অন্য বংসারেও চেরে বেশী গাঁওতাল অন্য মারগার কাজের সভানে গিরাছে কিনা ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: 51 (315 416)

Sj. KANAI LAL DE: বাননীয় বহীনহাপর অবগত আছেন কি বে এই বংগর প্রবন্ধ বাশীবাধ বানার এবং বাতরার অর্ভেক এবং হাতনায় পুরে অর্ভেক ভারগার একেবারে আরম ও আউস বাদ হয় দি ৮

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: আমি পৃষ্টেই বলেছি যে উৎপাদন কম হয়েছে। কোবাও ৬ আনা কম, কোবাও বা ৮ আনা কম।

8j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYA: এই বে এবানে উত্তর কেওলা হরেছে বে "পুক্রিনী উনুবনের কাল আবন্ধ করা হইলাছে, কিছ বেশী সন্ধুত্ব আসিতেছে লা। ভারলে বোলা বালেছ বে এইলনা সেবানে ভাগের কট হয়েছিল।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: কোন কোন সৰৱে শেখা বায় বে জন্ম কাজ পেলে পুৰুত্ব কাটার কাজে গাঁওভালর। বেশী সংখ্যার জাসেনা।

Sj. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYA: বছীবহাণর জানেন কি বে ঘর্ডবান জেলার পুকুর কাটার কাজে গাঁওতানরাই বেনী আসে।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: হতে পাৰে। বৰ্জনান জেলার বৰ্জনিব হাব সাধারণত: বেশী ভাই সেধানে আসুছে।

8j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYA: এই উত্তর থেকে কি কোঝা বাচেছ না বে বেধানে বজুরির হার কম আছে বলেই তারা দেখানে আগছে না।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: সেটা হতে পারে। বর্জনানের ছেতে বাঁক্তাঃ বছরির হার সাধারণতঃ কম।

Sj. KANAI LAL DE: शक्य कांग्रेस काटक किया मार्गिक कि शारत म्यापि (क्षांसा शासक र

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice sit, By term of the

8j. KANAI LAL DE: বাননীয় বহীবহানর জানাবেদ কি যে পুৰুষ কটার কাজ কোবার কোবার বাবের হবেছে ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice 518 (

Sj. KANAI LAL DE: বেদৰ অঞ্চলে পদা হানি হতেছে, দেই দৰ অঞ্চলে দৰকাৰের গুলাবে বংগট পরিবাংশ বান রাখা হতেছে কিনা ?

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: चारारण्ड त्यवीरन त्यवीरन procurement वह, त्यो। बाहेलि चकरनारे हन् ना नाहिल चकरनारे हन, त्यवानी क्ष्मीरन नीन नमूख करना वांचा वह।

Sj. KANAI LAL DE: ঐ অভগে procurement হচেছ কিলা ব্যালহাণৰ আন্তৰেক কিং

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Procurement नार्यक्र इस बास्य बार प्राप्त

SJ. KANAI LAL DE: বাননীর মানিহাপর জানেন কি বে, বেলব অকলে বান, চাল procure করা হয়, লে স্ব বারপার অভাবতটো বান, চালের বর চড়ে বার। সেই জালা ৭।০ টাকা বারে এবের বান কেওক: বার কিনা ? The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: 4110 ठीका गरत रमेखना श्रोत ना, कीय ने अपन अपन विकास परिवार

Sj. KANAI LAL DE: এমন ব্যবহা কি করা বেতে পারে নাবাতে ৭।।০ টাকা করে ভাষা বান পায় :

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA GHANDRA SEN: ৭০০ টাকা বারে ধান বেওরা সভাব নর কিছু ধান তালের জন্য ওলাবে নজত রাধা হয় :

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR CRANTS.

37-Education.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,05,72,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "37—Education".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to seek for the third time the vote of the Legislature for the Grant for Education in West Bengal as constituted after the partition of the province of Bengal and of India. It has been noticed, I suppose by the honourable members that in spite of all the adverse circumstances narrated in the Hon'ble Finance Minister's statement the Grant for Education proposed for the next year is definitely above Rs. 3 crores and attains a figure which was never attained before even for the whole of united Bengal. The highest figure that was reached before partition was no doubt Rs. 303 crores in 1946-47 but it was out of a total revenue expenditure of Rs. 4257 crores for the year whereas the demand for Education for the next year in respect of West Bengal which is about one-third of united Bengal, is Rs. 3-06 crores out of the proposed total revenue expenditure of Rs. 35-23 crores. In other words, the Government of West Bengal will be spending about three times as much per head of population and will be prepared to go ahead with all the new educational services and development schemes already undertaken in spite of substantial Budget deficit and deprived of Development Grant from the Centre. I would readily agree, however, that the demand cannot fully satisfy the educational requirements of our State. No doubt among the principal States in the independent Indian Union the State of West Bengal is the smallest in area but it is the fifth in strength of population. That is, it is the smallest and yet, having regard to the density of population, the most overcrowded State in India with the largest proportion of population, again, in the industrial and urban areas. Further, here in India education on modern lines took its start primarily through non-official initiative and efforts and even before start primarily through non-omeian initiative and enors and even before the establishment of the Calcutta University in 1857. With the establishment of the Calcutta University it was no longer a spade work, the sporadic attempts of a few leaders of the people, sometimes in alliance with generous Britishers, to set up educational institutions of a new type with the object of acquainting our people with a rich modern language and the fruitful results of the scientific enquiries of the West but it became the endeavours of a great many to rear up institutions for high school and college education. It was no more a turning of the tide but a flood and a spate—a rush for high school education and widely-felt aspiration for University studies which opened up avenues to administrative and other employments as well as to the learned professions. The flood continues unabated rather growing in volume with choking outlets and developing even destructive features and it demands costly canalisation and expensive diversion.

While on the one hand such was the crase for high school and higher education for meeting the requirements of the upper classes or for the production of the intellectual "elite", on the other, the education of the masses came to be neglected in an awful manner and for too long a time. With reference to the findings of Adam's Report of the thirties of the last century, it might well be said that we even lost our old grounds in that sphere instead of consolidating them and gaining new. It was a decade after education was made a transferred subject under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms that in 1930 the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act was passed, which for the first time attempted to grapple with the question of mass education by providing for the levy of education cess and education tax and a statutory annual contribution of not less than 23.5 lakhs from the provincial exchequer. True, the importance of the question of primary education was stressed so far back as in 1882 by the Hunter Commission but the Government of the day and of subsequent times tought shy of the financial burden and without promise of such substantial assistance as was forthcoming in England from the days of the Forster Act of 1870, committed it to the care of local self-governing bodies which again in this country proved, unlike the local authorities in England, a broken reed to rely on. To the indifference of the local selfgoverning bodies to the cause of mass education even in urban areas where educated people resided in very much larger number than in the country-side the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919 has been a standing witness. This is the Act which enables the municipalities to make primary education compulsory and free in the urban areas with the help of local taxation but, excepting one, no other municipality in West Bengal has yet availed of the powers conferred by the statute. The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act of 1930 did well, therefore, to provide for the assessment of primary education cess and primary education tax by the District Officers and not to leave it to any elected body. The Act, however, was not extended so energetically as it should have been after it was passed and, in fact, had taken a long time to cover all the districts of Bengal; for, it was only last year with the extension of the Act to Midnapore and Darjeeling by the present Government that the whole of West Bengal came to secure the benefit of free primary education in schools under the management and supervision of the District School Boards, not of course without very much larger financial assistance from the Provincial exchequer than any contemplated before.

sj. Sibnath Banerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request some improvement on the mike. I am unable to follow the Hon'ble Minister properly. Ordinarily we hear all right on the mike, but now I am not able to follow him well. It will be better if he speaks without the help of the mike for he speaks sufficiently loudly.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: I have given in outline the existing educational lie of the land to indicate where and why floods prevail and fallows exist. It will be my endeavour now to give an account of the steps that we have taken during the current year and propose to take in the next to canalise those floods and cultivate those wastes and the expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred for those purposes.

In marrating these measures, I shall begin with the much neglected major question. the question of mass education, i.e., of primary education of the children in the State and the social education of the illiterate adults. True it is, that a modern State and more so an undeveloped State which desires to come abreast with the advanced countries of the world does require highly trained men and experts but the foundation of a democratic State can hardly be well and truly laid unless

the masses have received fundamental education and are well-informed. A democracy mainly of men and women without such education and without sufficient ideas of the duties of the citizenship suffers from inherent weakness and potential danger; yet with that weakness in our body politic due to past neglect our new Indian Union has dared face the advent of Independence and the institution of a democratic sovereign republic with adult suffrage.

Fundamental Education, 1949-50.

- (i) Social (Adult) Education.—To make up the leeway we provided for a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 in the Budget for 1948-49 for Social (Adult) Education before we were given any idea of Central aid in the matter. Because of that provision which we fully utilised in training teachers and purchasing necessary equipments in 1948-49, it was possible for us to go ahead and, with the subsequent provision for Rs. 3,00,000 in the current year's budget, to attract and avail of the Central aid of Rs. 8,79,000 when it came to be offered. Our scheme of Social (Adult) Education, which was framed on the basis of the interim report of the Committee which was appointed by this Government year before last, under the chairmanship of Sri Atul Chandra Gupta readily met with the approval of the Central Government and 88 complete Social Education Centres and 416 Literacy Centres have already been started this year. The scheme it is reported is working satisfactorily and all possible steps are being taken to further such education with the advice of an Advisory Body which has been constituted with experts in the line.
- (ii) Primary Education.—The steps that have been taken by this Government to improve the other aspect of fundamental education, viz., primary education have been made public from time to time. As stereotyped criticisms are still being made either through ignorance or refusal to see the progress attained, the measures that have already been taken and are proposed to be taken to improve primary education in this province may be stated as follows:—
 - (1) Larger contribution, direct and indirect through local authorities, for promotion of primary education,
 - (2) Progressive improvement of the scales of pay of primary teachers,
 - (3) Introduction of new syllabus, and
 - (4) Supply of a new Primer for class III, at a cost of about a lakh of rupees.
- (1) When the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act was passed in 1930, it was provided in section 36 of the Act that the Government of Bengal, i.e., United Bengal would be under a statutory obligation to contribute Rs. 23-5 lakhs to the District School Funds for the promotion of primary education. The total contribution from the Provincial exchequer to Primary Education in United Bengal, however, rose to Rs. 1.01,52,142 (both as direct and indirect grants to primary education) just before the partition in 1946-47. After partition direct and indirect grants to primary schools and primary education through local bodies such as the District School Boards in West Bengal have been or will be as follows:—

Rs.

 1948-49
 ...
 74,32,802 (Actual)

 1949-50
 ...
 84,84,500 (Revised)

 1950-51
 ...
 1,00,13,300 (Budget)

Including the provision for training of primary (basic) teachers, Inspection, Direction and such other charges connected with primary education, the Government of West Bengal has been contributing since

isst year nearly or more than a crore of rupees, that is, more than double the amount of the total proceeds from primary education cess and primary education tax which amounted to Rs. 40 to 45 lakhs. In some of the advanced countries compared with the local rates, contributions from State funds bear less the burden of the cost of primary education. Here in our Province the State has to contribute a much larger proportion of the existing cost of primary education and I hope the significance of it will be realised by the impatient advocates of universal, compulsory and free primary education.

(2) As regards the improvement of the pay of the primary teachers honourable members may be aware that in 1946-47 the provincial contribution towards revision of the scales of pay of the primary teachers amounted nearly to Rs. 10 lakhs. Since then it has been raised as follows:—

1947-48	Rs.	
	23,95,135 (Actual)	
1948-49	34,77,188 (Actual)	
1949-50	42.00,000 (Revised)	
1950-51	48,00,000 (Budget)	

It is the largest single item of expenditure under head "Development Grants". With additional grants the progress in scales of pay and alowances of primary teachers has been as follows:—

	Original basic pay in 1946-47	Present pay.
	Rs.	
A category (trained Matric) teachers.	16	Rs. 35—1—40 plus Rs. 5 as Headmster's allowance plus Rs. 5-8 as dearness allowance.
B category (Matric and trained non-Matric) teachers.	12	Rs. 30 plus Rs. 5-8 as dearness allowance.
C category (non-Matric and untrained) teachers.	10	Rs. 20 plus Rs. 5.8 dear- ness allowance.

(3) Last year, I informed the House at this time that the Report of the School Education Committee which was set up by this Government year before last was under preparation. On the publication of the Report steps have been taken to implement many of the recommendations of the Committee. For instance their recommendations to recast the Primary (Basic) School syllabuses on activity principle have already been implemented in a large measure. It will depend much on the teachers to make a success of them. There was an agitation against the recommendation of the Expert Committee to omit text-books from and prescribe a picture book instead for class I. The critics not only failed to take note of what was being done in other progressive countries, but even what used to be done in our country before the Serampore Missionaries, Rev. Carey and Dr. Marshman, introduced printing press in this country early in the 19th century. To give better effect to the recommendations of the Committee the department, however, has taken care to draw up a hand-book for the assistance of the teachers in the primary grade. It is hoped that it will be possible for the teachers to adapt themselves to the new method of teaching and do justice to the new syllabuses based on principle of activity.

(4) There was an uproar when Government decided to produce a cheaper primer of better quality for class III in accordance with the new syllabus recommended by the School Education Committee. A combined primer in Bengali and Arithmetic has, however, been produced which is much cheaper than the existing books and of a definitely improved type with pieces selected by experts from the writings of leading Bengali writers. The publication has been well received and given relief to very many thousands, if not lakhs of poor guardians of students reading in class III. Government would not have been justified in consulting the interests of a few and in ignoring the best interests of the entire body of students in class III and the interests of their guardians as well.

Besides making these contributions and effecting these reforms, Government are also contemplating the introduction of compulsory primary education. Now that there are more than 14,000 primary schools in West Bengal, in those areas where there is a sufficient number of such schools, compulsion may very well be introduced. The House has just amended the relevant section of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act towards the achievement of the much desired object. It is hoped that in a large majority of areas where there is adequate provision of primary schools it will be possible on the advice of the District School Boards to introduce compulsion and thus to reduce and ultimately to remove the huge wastage which is now taking place in the field of primary education for noncontinuance of students in the lowest forms up to the end of the primary stage.

(iii) Basic Education.—A few words on Basic Education may not be inappropriate here in view of the criticisms that have been made to the effect that this Government have not been energetically pursuing the scheme of Basic Education as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi. Nothing can really be further from truth. Beginning with the last year Government have already sponsored 42 Basic Schools in different districts of the province with supplementary grants to the District School Boards and each one of these schools is staffed with teachers who had basic training either at Balarampur or in our Baigachi Training Schools under teachers who had their training at Wardha. It can only be a canard therefore to preach that we have no faith in the scheme of basic education propounded by the Hindusthani Talimi Sangha. If these schools are not giving the right type of Basic Education with teachers placed on a scale of Rs. 35—80 plus 25 per cent. dearness allowance then the instructions received by these teachers at Balarampur or at Baigachi under the staff trained at Wardha must be supposed to have failed to achieve the purpose; but I have every reason to believe that these schools are providing good Basic Education. At any rate no report has been received against them either from our Inspectors or from the District School Board authorities. On the contrary the authorities of many District School Boards are enthusiastically promoting Basic Schools in their respective areas securing gift of land and a part of contribution towards building cost is being contributed by the Government and the District School Boards together. It is true that it is not our scheme, as it was not the object of the Basic Education Scheme as Dr. Zakir Hossain himself pointed out in his Report "primarily to produce craftsmen able to practise their craft mechanically but to exploit the resources implicit in craft work for educative purposes". Nor do we think it desirable to promote a type of Basic Education correlated with instruction in a single craft at the s

If instruction is being given in relation to multiple crafts it is being imparted not to overlook two fundamental principles in the education of the children, viz.:—

- (i) that education must be child-centred above all and therefore the craft chosen must have regard to his aptitude and interest, and
- (ii) that the craft chosen must have regard for the environment in which a school is situated.

If we do not forget that Mahatma Gandhi himself observed that his scheme of Basic Education was particularly appropriate for rural environment and nearly one-third of the population of West Bengal live not in rural surroundings but in urban and industrial areas, it will be readily acknowledged that in West Bengal we cannot afford to be much too orthodox in this matter. However, we have the satisfaction that our liberal scheme follows the scheme adopted by the Central Advisory Board on the recommendation of the Special Committee constituted by them to which Dr. Zakir Hossain, the author of the Wardha Report, was himself a party.

As regards the objection that in our Basic Education Scheme we are not stressing the importance of production and self-sufficiency, I am not prepared to accept the criticism if it is meant that production must be the be-all and end-all of the scheme of education. The Zakir Hossain Committee rightly pointed out that the scheme of Basic Education outlined by the Wardha Conference was sound in itself, and even if it was not self-sufficient in any sense, it should be accepted. They went a step further and sounded a note of warning that "there is an obvious danger that in the working of this scheme, the economic aspect may be stressed at the sacrifice of the cultural and educational objectives. Teachers may devote —I am still quoting from Dr. Zakir Hossain's Committee Report-"most of their attention and energy to extracting the maximum amount of labour from children whilst neglecting intellecutual, social and moral implications and possibilities of craft training". Moreover, it is no easy discovery to find very many teachers (and we have to think in terms of hundreds and thousands) who have so much faith in a self-financing scheme of Basic Education as to assure us that neither the Government nor the District School Boards will be under any obligation to pay their salary after 7 or 8 years. Mahatma Gandhi, no doubt, observed that "if the State takes charge of their children between 7 and 14 and trains their bodies and minds through productive labour, the public schools must be frauds and teachers idiots if they cannot become self-supporting", but although in West Bengal we have through the agency of the District School Boards taken charge of the children in our Basic Schools by making their training and education free, we have to watch without insisting how far the teachers at the end of the first five years succeed in making their instructions productive. As Gandhiji himself did not think in terms of self-sufficiency so far as the first two years of such education are concerned, we may not compromise the future of the scheme by a hasty desire for fruits from tender saplings.

Secondary Education.—In the field of Secondary Education also we did as best as we could—

- (i) to strengthen with additional grant the financial position of a much larger number of schools and also the quality of teaching by improving the scales of pay of the teachers:
- (ii) to revise the syllabus and curriculum in accordance with the recommendations of the School Education Committee.

With the provision of additional grant of Rs. 13 lakhs, it has been possible to give up-to-date grants-in-aid to 679 H. E. Schools and 503 M. E. Schools this year as against only 364 High Schools and about 400

Middle Schools which were receiving aid in 1946-47. Most of the schools have got larger grants than before which have enabled them to meet their deficit and give effect to the higher scales of salary to their teachers introduced by the new Grant-in-aid Rules. No application for grant from a High School has, I am informed, been refused if the school has had a deficit and been found to conform to the new Grant-in-aid Rules. Under these Rules untrained teachers have also been placed on improved scales, although they do not find any place in the scales recommended by the Central Advisory Board.

In respect of Secondary Education also the recommendations of the School Education Committee have been implemented so as to (1) introduce Rashtrabhasa in the syllabuses for classes VI and VII, (2) attach more importance to the cultivation of Bengali, (3) make English a compulsory second language from the beginning of the secondary stage, (4) institute study of a classical language from class VII onwards, and (5) provide for a greater variety of study in the higher secondary stage. In this connection it may be mentioned that efforts are being made to attach Technical Section to three Government High Schools this year.

College Education.—One college for girls has been started at Hooghly this year on an aided basis. The Berhampore Girls College started before under the Development Scheme is now functioning as a first grade Arts College for women. A sum of Rs. 1.08,000 is being spent this year for research work in Government and Aided Colleges.

Besides the recurring maintenance grants made to 26 different colleges and grant of a lakh of rupees through the Calcutta University lump maintenance grants to the extent of about Rs. 80,000 are proposed to be given to 19 Calcutta and muffasil colleges. The development scheme of extension of the Presidency College, however, had to be postponed owing to the financial stringency. Two years ago in 1947-48 the number of aided colleges was only 17.

Engineering and Technical Education.—The development of the Sibpore Engineering College, according to the accepted plans of its reorganisation, has progressed substantially. This scheme which is one of the major items of our Development Programme involves a capital expenditure of Rs. 97,00,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 13.20,000. The recruitment of staff under the scheme is almost complete. This year construction of a part of the building has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 8,00,000 and it is expected, judging from the progress of the work, that the total amount will be spent. Three technical institutions located at Burdwan, Vishnupur and Calcutta respectively have been reorganised to admit about 900 students and developed on a sponsored basis; they are now functioning as institutes for diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at a cost of Rs. 4,70,000. An additional sum of Rs. 50,000 has been spent for improvement of five schools imparting education and training in various crafts and trades. A Provincial Council for Engineering and Technical Education has been set up to advise Government in all matters connected with engineering and technical education and also to hold examinations of the diploma and overseer courses. The Committee is expected to hold its first meeting very soon.

Oriental Studies.—It is a matter of regret that the desire for classical study is on the wane in our schools and colleges. In attaching fundamental importance to the study of Latin for the preservation of English culture, the Norwood Committee observed: "we are not prepared to follow the lead of the reformers of the curriculum who would eject the study of classics because it is traditional. We are not afraid of the word 'traditions' for continuity is essential to culture". However, to promote

Sanskrit education on oriental lines with which our culture is intimately connected, this Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Dr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjee. The recommendations of the Sanskrit Education Committee made under his chairmanship have been substantially implemented this year. A new Government Tol has been started this year at Nabadwip, the ancient seat of Sanskrit learning and the Şanskrit College Tol been strengthened. All efforts are being made to start the recommended Post-Graduate and Research Department of the Sanskrit College as early as possible and a Committee has been appointed to work out a detailed scheme. A new Bangiya Sanskrit Siksha Parishat has been constituted to replace the old Bengal Sanskrit Association and is now functioning to supervise and promote Sanskrit Education on oriental lines. An Inspector of Sanskrit Tols has been appointed and about 100 tols have been helped this year under the new scheme with much more substantial grants-in-aid than before.

The Calcutta Madrasah which was re-opened last year to set right an injustice that was done to the Muslims of West Bengal by the previous Muslim League Government is now in smooth and full operation. A new Principal has been appointed this year.

University Education.—A Committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomar Mitra to examine the present financial structure of the University and to recommend what grant the University should have from the Provincial Government to carry on its activities having due regard to consideration of efficiency and economy. The report has been received and Government are awaiting the comments of the University before final decision is taken on it. The grant of 15.26 lakhs budgeted for the University this year has already been paid.

1950-51.

Passing on to the consideration of our Budget Estimate for the next year. I would like to assure the House that my department will follow the times of advance and development on which we have proceeded in the current year but it may not be possible to undertake more new measures because no development grant can be expected from the Government of India next year and also because the commitments already made in regard to the development schemes have to be met entirely from the State Revenues.

I would, however, invite the attention of the House to some of the new features and extra provisions made in the Budget for the next year. In the first place, the provision for schools and colleges in Cooch Behar is a new item in the Budget. The provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for the National Cadet Corps has been transferred from the head "63—Extraordinary" to the Education Budget and rightly.

Social Education.—We have provided for an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 for Social Education in the coming year. If Central aid be forthcoming it will be possible for us to go further ahead with our programme of Social Education.

Mass Education Primary.—In the field of mass education, the bigges item under development programme is again the provision of Rs. 48,00,00. to give full effect to increased salaries of primary teachers. It means at additional expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs under that head. The total of ou estimated expenditure for primary education next year will b Rs. 1,15,38,230.

Basic Education.—To accelerate the progress of Basic Education and convert the existing type of primary education to Basic Education as rapidly as teachers may be trained for the purpose, in addition to the two Government Basic Training Schools, three new training schools have been

sponsored by Government and arrangements for training of teachers at Vinaya Bhavana, Santiniketan, have been made and eight more existing training schools are proposed to be re-conditioned and re-opened as Basic Training Schools with immediate effect. With trained teachers available from these training schools it is proposed to start 50 Basic Schools next year. The sums provided this year have been repeated in the next year's Budget for Basic Training Colleges and Schools and introduction of Basic Education. A part of the provision has been made under head "50—Civil Works" for buildings in connection with the scheme.

Secondary Education.—Rs. 50,000 has been provided over and above the additional grant of Rs. 13,00,000 for maintenance grant to non-Government Secondary Schools. An additional provision of Rs. 50,000 for building grant to non-Government Secondary Schools has also been made. Further development of Secondary Education on a planned basis may be expected when the Board of Secondary Education is set up. The Secondary Education Bill as reported by the Select Committee is already before the House.

College Education.—A sum of Rs. 86,000 has been granted for promotion of research work in colleges. The Darjeeling College will be raised to a first grade college in the next year and Rs. 40,000 has been provided for the purpose. I do not know whether my friend Mr. Sheo Kumar Roy is paying attention to my observation. For further improvement of Midnapore College a sum of Rs. 21,000 has been provided and another sum of Rs. 21,818 has been provided for grant to the Ramkrishna Vidyamandir at Belur. There are new grants in addition to the recurring maintenance grants that are being given to 26 colleges.

Engineering and Technical Education.—To offer better facilities for technical education, the following provisions find place in our development programme for next year, viz., Rs. 3,04,000 for the development of engineering schools for diploma courses. For further implementation of the final plan of the Bengal Engineering College at Shibpore, a provision of Rs. 4,93,000 has been made apart from the provision of Rs. 3,00,000 under the head "50—Civil Works". The provision for grant to the Jadavpur Engineering College has also been repeated. Over and above this, an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for the improvement of the technical institutions under the control of the Education Department.

Commercial Education.—I am sorry to say that the proposals made in the Younie Committee Report for the reorganisation of the Government Commercial Institute could not be implemented this year for financial stringency. A sum of Rs. 2,43,000 has, however, been provided in the budget of the next year and it may be hoped that the next year will see the implementation of this scheme in a fuller measure.

Arts and Crafts.—As far as the provision for a more comprehensive course of training in the Government School of Art is concerned, beginnings have been made and next year it is proposed to provide training facilities twith qualified personnel in pure and applied arts as well as cottage and stries. A grant towards the scheme is expected from the Government and I India and we have made necessary provision for staff in anticipation.

or University Education.—A grant of Rs. 15;25 lakhs to the Calcutta voluversity is proposed to be made next year. The Committee appointed of enquire into the finances of the Calcutta University have recommended a capital grant of Rs. 34 lakhs for repairs, acquisition of land and equipment for laboratory, etc., and a recurring grant of Rs. 17:64 lakhs ultimately. The comments of the University regarding the various recommendations made in the University Finance Enquiry Committee Report are being awaited and so also the decisions of the Central Government on the recommendations of the University Commission appointed by

them. As the Universities are not going to remain entirely matters of provincial concern under the New Constitution and the Government of India, anxious as they are to promote in national interest higher studies and fundamental researches, are already coming to the aid of the Universities and higher technological institutions, we have to see what assistance may come to our University from the Centre. We may very well do so in view of the fact that our contribution to the University of Calcutta is already the largest that a State Government makes to a single University in the Indian Dominion.

In course of the General Budget discussion a question was raised as to necessity of reforming the constitution of the Calcutta University. Honourable members are aware that the University Commission has gone into the question and made certain recommendations. The Central Government are expected to take their decisions on the questions and we may hold our soul in patience for a short time till the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education or the decisions of the Government of India are made known.

Other activities.—In the field of Social Welfare, the Education Department is playing its humble role. There are 8 Government and 56 non-Government Aided Orphanages and a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is spent towards them. Children between 6 and 11 are receiving primary education of practical character and in the post-primary stages provision has been made for various types of crafts and technical training such as weaving, tailoring, agriculture, etc., with a view to making the children who complete the education in the orphanages, earning and useful members of the society. A number of displaced children migrated from Eastern Pakistan along with their distant and distressed relatives, Government have been obliged to undertake their responsibility in regard to these children and arrange for their lodging and training along with the other orphans.

The formation of National Cadet Corps in West Bengal has been enthusiastically taken up by the Government. Four infantry battalions, one independent company of infantry, two medical companies, two engineer companies, one E. M. E. unit and one signal unit and also one artillery unit, besides a girls' division unit, have been raised. There are 92 trained officers and 2,770 cadets of the senior division in the above units and battalions. One armoured corps and an air squadron are proposed to be raised next year. Besides the above, there are 3,000 junior cadets in the junior division units of the schools all over West Bengal. It is most gratifying to note that 3 women college teachers who were sent for training did very well during the period of training and have been able to raise a girls' unit in the Lady Brabourne College.

Scheme for strengthening muffasil colleges and raising new technical institutions.—At the outset of my speech I referred to the measures that have become necessary to counteract the rush for college education by students and to divert those who may not profit by college education to other courses of profitable instruction. The overcrowding of Calcutta Colleges has also been a matter of comment by the University Commission. The House will be greatly interested to learn that in pursuance of a scheme to secure dispersal of students from overcrowded Calcutta Colleges it is proposed to upgrade about 18 High Schools and to improve and expand about 16 Colleges in the different districts of West Bengal and also to divert students to technical courses by setting up a polytechnic institution at Dhadka (Asansol), a similar school at Shippore, a technical school at Jalpaiguri and also by expanding the existing facilities for technical instruction at Moberley School at Hooghly and B. D. P. C. School at Krishnagar. To implement these schemes the Government of India have at the instance of our Chief Minister agreed to

advance a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs this year and Rs. 50 lakhs in the next. We are grateful to the Central Government for the very generous consideration that they have made in view of the urgent requirements of this State. The success of the dispersal scheme, however, will largely depend on the co-operation of the authorities of the Calcutta Colleges to limit their enrolment as desired by the University Commission. This is a scheme of course outside my budget demand but it is a good news which I would gladly take this opportunity to share with the House.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37—Education" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37—Education" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the failure of the Government to make arrangement for all-round primary, secondary and university and technical education free and primary education compulsory.

\$\, \text{SIBNATH BANERJEE}: বাননীর স্পীকাব বহোগয়, নতন constitution ষেচা হয়েছে তাতে অনেক কথাই বলা হয়েছে, তার বাইরেও বলা হয়েছে যে সকলকে সরান স্থােগ দেওয়া হবে—equal opportunity, বলা হয়েছে classless society অর্থাং শ্রেণীহীন সরাজ প্রতিষ্ঠা হবে, আরো অনেক কিছু বিঘয়ে সরান স্থাোগ দেওবার কথা বলা হয়েছে। আরি এখানে বন্তে চাই অন্ততঃ শিক্ষার দিক থেকে সকলকে সরান স্থাোগ দেওয়া দরকার। তথু Primary Education free করলেই হবে না। শিক্ষার সরম্ভ stage
—Primary, Secondary, University, সমন্ত ভারেই সরান স্থান্যা দেওয়া উচিত।

Education—Primary, Secondary, University and Technical সৰন্থই free যদি দেওয়া বাৰ, ভাষণেও পুৰা সৰান ক্ষৰোগ হয় না; অন্তভ: কডকটা সৰান ক্ষযোগ লোকে পায়। এবং সেটাই আদৰ্শ হিসাবে পৃথীত। কিছ Constitutionএর মধ্যে পরিকাবভাবে কোখা ব্যয়েছে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা ২০ বংসরের মধ্যে স্বাপ্ত করতে হবে। "লোক-সেবকের" মধ্যে এটা পরিকার করে দেওয়া হরেছে। তার Editorকে এখানে আন্ধ্র দেখা বাচেচনা।

The Hen'ble BHUPATI MAZUMDAR: Newspaper থেকে quote কর। হতেত্ব, Houseএৰ ভিতৰ newspaper পড়া হতেত্ব। Can be quote from newspapers ?

sj. sibnath banerjee: Yes, I can quote from newspapers. I can refer to newspaper reports and I can refer to anything under the sun and beyond also.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think you should refer to it-don't quote it.

sj. Sibnath Banerjee: Yes, I am referring. Referring and quoting—the difference is as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

শাসন্তরে ব্রেছে, ৪৫ বার্বার, বে ১০ বংসরের ব্যব্যে এখন ব্যবস্থা করা হবে বাতে ১৪ বংসরের ব্যব্যে প্রভাক বাদক-বাদিকাকে বাব্যতাপুদক অবৈত্যনিক শিক্ষা পেওৱা হবে, --এই ব্যবস্থা বাষ্ট্র করবেন। কিন্ত তার ব্যবস্থা তো আবিরা পেবতে পাচিছ্ না। বাষ্ট্রীবহাপর ধুব স্থাবি বন্ধুতা করেছেন কিন্ত আবরা তাঁর বক্তার convinced হতে পারিনি বে বান্তবিক পক্ষে সতাই কিছু করা হরেছে। আগে বেকে অর্থসচিন বহাপর আবালের বাবতে বিরেছেন, তিনি বলেছেন বে ছুলের বাট্টা বিদি তৈনী করতে হব তাহদে বাব পড়বে ৬০ কোটা টাকা। আবি বলতে চাই বে আবালের অর্থসচিন জিনিবটাকে আনালাভাবে দেখেন; তিনি চান ৬০ কোটা টাকা বাড়ী তৈনী করতে এই বাহীব বেকেছ স্থানর অব্যান, এটা হচেছ বেবন আবরা Writers' Buildings ও Governor Housed বেবি চাপরানীবের বাইনে বতই কর হউক না কেন তালের পোষাক ও চাপরানা পুর ভক্তকে হওবা চাই, এও

ক্রিক নেই বকৰ। আনাবের দেশে শিকার বা আন্বর্ণ তাতে বে এই রক্তর বাড়ী না হলে শিকালাত হতে গাঁবে না তাঁ ত নর। এই Assemblya membercer বাঁৱা প্রানের ছুলে পাড়েছেন তাঁরা আনেন কি করণের ছুনগৃহে বনে প্রানের ছেলেরা বেখাগড়া শেখে। আনাবের ববীজনাথ শাত্তিনিকেতনে বেখিরেছেন বে গাছ্তলার বনিবেও শিক্ষা পেওরার ব্যবস্থা হতে পারে। এবং এ আনি কাবুলে দেখে এনেছি। বে ১৪ হালার ছুন আছে কুচবিহারের আরও ৫০০ তার সক্ষে বোগ হরেছে; সেই ছুলগুলিতে বিনে একবার রাত্রিতে একবার এই রক্তর ব্যবন আনাদের কলেজগুলিতে হয় একই apparatus নিবে (একই ৪৫৪রি নিরে) দুই ৪hift চালান বেতে পারে, তাতেও অবশা বরুচও কর পড়বে। কিছু আনাবের অর্থসচিব বনেছেল ৬০ কোটা টাকা ব্যবে বর তৈরী না করলে হয় না আর প্রতি বছরই ১০ কোটা টাকার ব্যবহার; সেটা হতেছ ইংরেজী আনলেরই ''টাকা নাই'' এই বরণের তাওতার পুনক্ষি। গোগ্বের সময় হতে Primary Educationএম নারী করা হচেছ আর উত্তরে তনা বাছেছ, টাকা নাই, ছুল নাই, বাড়ী নাই, শিক্ষক নাই, বই নাই, কাগক্ষ নাই, ইডাাদি, আক্রেকও সেই রক্তর তুলি পেথতে পাচিছ।

ৰাজেটে University Education বাবদ গ্ৰচ্চা ববা যাক। Universityকে দিবাছেদ ও'বা দশবক বাত্ৰ (The Hon'ble Rai Harrodra Nath Chaudhury: Not ten lakhs but more than fifteen lakhs), আবি ত এখানে দেশছি দশ শক্ষ এককালীন আব বাত্ৰ ৫ নক্ষ পঁচিল হাজাব recurring. এব বেলী ত আবি আব কিছু এ কাণজে লেখা দেশছিলে। এখন Universityৰ কৰায় আগতে হচেছ়। কলৰাতা বিশুবিদালবেৰ ছাত্ৰ আবি, দেই গোবাল বেকেই আবাৰ alma mater জানলাত হয়। দেখানকাৰ ছাত্ৰ হয়েই আবি কাৰুদ, বজা বুবে এগেছি। কিছু গত কয় বছৰেৰ মবো Calcutta University স্বছে বে সময় কথা publica পুচাৰ হয়েহে তাৰ জনা নাথা নীচু কবতে হয়। দেখানকাৰ কি বাৰখা হয়েছে দে সম্বছে কোন উচচলাচা নেট। শুনেছি Commission বদিবেছেন,—তাৰ ফল কি ছলো? যত শীখু এই সৰ কলাৰ মূহে কোনা যায় তত্তই মজল। কোন একটা গলাল বেজলৈ গে গলাল দুৰ কৰাৰ জনা কভাবানি চেটা আবাৰ কৰি—আবালেৰ সাধুতা সেইবানে ববা পড়ে। পুযোলাই দেখা যায় একটা কিছু গলাল দেখা দিলেই সেটাকে চাপা দেওয়া হয়। বৰ্তমান ক্ষেত্ৰ জনসাধারণকৈ জানান হচেছু না, এখন কি আবালেৰ এই Assembly প্ৰয়ন্ত্ৰ has not been taken into confidence.

Primary Education नवरक जानता नतानत बरल এग्लिइ--नर्वनाबानत्व जना य नावान निक् সেটা গোড়া থেকে শেঘ পর্যান্ত অবৈতনিক হওয়া উচিত। এবং আবাদের সর্বাপ্তে লাবি হচেছ প্রাথমিক শিকা। त्म नवरक जानवा चौकावरे करबिक त्य श्रेता त्य बनाइकन त्व "होका त्नरे" अक्रमा विम जानामा १९९८० स्त्रीव ্লাবস্থা করা হয় তবে ভাই করা হোক : কড়কগুলি স্কল মতন হয়েছে কিছা তাতে অনেকগুলি বেশী ছেলে পড়ছে, এসৰ দেখিয়ে বিশেষ কিছু লাভ নাই। জাসল কথা ৰে rates এটা চলেছে সেই rates গেলে नन बक्टाबर बरबा करन कि मा. बरबेटे जरणक रबरक बाब, ध बक्टाबर बबक करक 60 मक किमारबर बरबा, नविन प्लाटक् कि ना कानि ना। (A MEMBEB: शववित नाहे।) किन्न पानि छ लावा पांत बनाव बरदा नास्वत्रा দেখতে পাচিছনে। তারপরে এই ১৪ হালার কল এবং তার শব্দে ক্চবেহারের ৫০০ ধরে সাড়ে চৌক হালার कून, তার निकरणत बांदरनत जनशांन। कि । जानि बरलक् subject to correction by the . Minister ২১, ২৫, ২৭ টাকা আৰু তাৰ সজে dearness allowance বদি বোগ দেন ত २५.+.>= इव 👀 जिले. होका । अहे जिले होकांव अक्कम बक्कांश चाक्कांन लोश्या बांव मा । धैवा वबक ৰনবেন যে এদেশে এবন দিন ত ছিল বখন শিক্ষকেরা ছাত্রদের পদ্তাতেন বিদা প্রনার। তা পঢ়াতেন বটে, কিছ তাঁদের বাওরাপরার ব্যবস্থা করত হরতো রাই দর ত স্বান্ধ। কিছু এবন সে ব্যবস্থা আর নাই। স্থতনাং धरे तक्य discontented teachers पाता निकास क्या चात्र कि शर्फ भारत ? धर: त्व subversive activitys क्या डिटंडाइ लोगे जालब बाबा जारबा स्मी इरव, बाबा निका लरब जालब পেটের ভাতের ব্যবহা বদি किছু न। एव । Bengal Government এবং Central Government हिन्द्रवर्षे Education Committee appoint करविष्ट्रवर्षः अवस्वत्रव Education Committee ঙ বান পৰে ভাৰ report পাৰিল কৰেছেন। তাৰেৰ কোন স্থপাৰিণ কাৰ্বো পৰিপত চৰেছে ? Central Governmentar Primary Educationar recommendation for CI--8 बहुदब बी। कि इस ना, ६ बहुद कता नरकात--चानि बछनुत ब्रानि बहेटीये जीता recommened करतरकृत, किछ त्यहे कत्वांती ଓ वक्ष्य कता शरतरकृति ना कानि ना । Committee जुनातिन करतरकृत Class

VI (बरक है:रककी शंहारना हरन । किन्छ Class Va विक वर्गनामा शहारमा हन छाहरन Class VIa উঠেই ছেনের। ইংরেজী পাঠ্যপুত্তক পড়তে পারবে মা। ভাহনেই কথা উঠবে---বৰ্ণিই বা একটা recommendationএর কিছুটা effect দেরা হরেছে কিছ এ রক্ষতারে পঠিঃপুস্তকের নির্কেশ দেরা হরেছে বার কলে ছেলেবের পক্ষে শিক্ষা করাটাই অনন্তব করে তোলা হরেছে। Committee আরো স্থপারিশ করেছেন ৰে Class I-II অবৰি কোন পাঠাপুত্তক থাকৰে না। তাদের কোন পাঠাপুত্তকের নাম নাই, ছবির বই বলে তাবের জনাও পাঠাপুত্তক তৈরী ছারেছে। হাতেকলবে তালের শিকা না দিরে, ইপ্রিরগুলিকে development-ৰৰ স্থৰোগ না দিয়ে, ছবির বইবের বারঞ্ছ শিক্ষা শেষার বানে কার্ব্যাডঃ বই পভানোরই ব্যবস্থা। স্মুতরাং দেখা বায় বে পুখা আগে ছিল সেইটেই এবনো চলছে। আর কতকাল এই বক্ষভাবে क्ष्मारं कानि ना । ७ वान बरत Committee बनात्मन, छोट्छ बन्नहोस हत्ना क्षमनावातर्यन, व्यवह छोद recommendation বা বেটা Writers' Buildings4 পোকার কটিছে। Secondary Education এবও প্রায় সেই অবস্থা। এ বিষয়েও Government Committee বনালেন, ভাৰা ৰলেছেন Vocational and Technical Education নৰ High Schoolage इश्वा नतकात किन्न लाहे Vocational जात Technical Training कार्याण की পুৰৰ্ত্তন হুৱেছে । স্মৃত্যাং কাল Damodar Valley Corporationএর আলোচনার সময় বা बरमाई---एव Committee नियुक्त कहा इब चरनक होका बंद्रह करत किंच त्राहे कशिनित ञ्चनातिन কাৰ্য্যকরী করা হতে প্রায়ই দেখা বায় না। এবং সে স্থপারিশকে যদি প্রায় সবক্ষেত্রেই ধারাচাপা দেয়। হয় তাহকে আর কিছ উপার থাকে না।

মন্ত্ৰীনহাপৰ বলেছেন ৰাইভাষা ছুলে পজান হয়। কিছ আমাৰ বা ধৰৰ ৯৯ পাৰপেণ্ট ছুলে তা হয় না ধনে আৰি অবগত অন্ততঃ ৭৫ পাৰপেণ্ট ক্ষেত্ৰে যে হয় না, এ সহছে আমাৰ কোন সন্দেহ নাই। Senior Basic School কৰাৰ কথা স্থানিশ করেছিলেন, নে সহছে তাঁৰা বলেছেন আমৰা অনেক কিছু করেছি, যদিও লোকে বলে আমৰা করিনি; তাঁৰা বলেছেন করবো, বা করেছি তা সামান্য, কিছ করবার আশা অনেক।

Secondary Education সম্বন্ধে স্বচেবৰ কেনী depressing ন্যাপার হতেছ teachers সম্বন্ধে বেরূপ ব্যৱহার এঁরা করছেন। একজন Graduate তিনি ৬০ টাকার আবন্ধ করবেন, আর ১০০ টাকাতে পেন করবেন। মহানিহাপর একসজে করজনের কথা তানবেন। হয় আনার কথা তানুন, না হয় সেক্টোরীর কথা তানুন। আর না হয় আনি বসে পড়ি। (The Hon'ble Praffulla Chandra Sen: তাঁর বুটো কান আছে।) বুটো কান অনেক সময় ত মহানিহাপরদের পেখতে পাওয়া বার।

Becondary school teachers। नारी करबहितन जीत्नत कना अकी grade इन्ह्या डेडिंड। जीता उ चार्यात्तव वस्त subversive activities करवन या, जीता चलास निवयजीविकस्थाद चार्त्नामन करवम, चारकमन-निरक्तम करवन। डीरमत्र कांग्रंच चारक् अकी, Teachers' Journal, क्वीवशास्त्र श्वक शास्त्र बारकम राहे। धिनान्त्व मारम त्व नावी लीवा क्रामिरवरक्रन-Under-Graduate teachertes grade এकरना होका त्वरक increment करत करना होका सवितः चांच Graduate teachersएम्ब वकरमा महिन त्यंदन increment इत्व चांडाइरना होका नवान वरन। वरे नानीते पून ordinary-minimum नानी। Graduate o Under-Graduateres জনা এর চেবে নকড লাবী, নিয়তন বাবী আর হতে পারে না। কিছু বে নাৰীটা আপনানা বেদে দেবু নাই। বৰ্দ তাঁলা বাৰী আনাৰু, তৰ্নই আৰি আনতাৰ এই ৰভিৰতন তা পছৰ क्तरबन मा, क्रिक राष्ट्रेक छोता grant करतिहरूनम, काकरक शर्बीह छाउ शर्कता शरुक मा, निरंत स्वत्रता बरुष्ट् । ১৯৪৮ नारन grant-in-aid नवरक जीवा बाहेन कहरतन अवः teacherceas नांत बांव करंद aesurance निरमत। किंद्र लाहे assurance পুতिनानित हरहरू मा। वर्षन 60. होका शुद्ध करायम, जातक कारबात वहें 60. होकार जान काम teacher नाउना तार नाहे. रकाम पश्चिक experienced teacher शास्त्रा नात ना, छन्न छोत्रा कारानन से ७०० होकाई रक्ती भारत्व । बाह्य वह रन्ती भारत्व भाक्, चान्डि गारे । व शरत्व 5586 गारतह क्या । छाह्रभन्न वक्हे चाडिक्का करत नगरमन, चानता ना न'रम निरवष्टि, छात्र काल वनि रमनी रमध्या हत, छात्र'रम चानता grant-in-aid त्व मा। जीना चारवरे बरवहिरमन, grant-in-aid बाानारत proportionately one-third लरका रहें। deficit सरव। त्योग राज्याव गांगारव रक्तारव रक्ती चारह, त्योग वाक। छात्रवह

dead-line करत निरमन-->७४४ नारमत नरफबरत चाहेन्छ। ह'न, ल्हा ६ सीता (बरन निरमन) हैं।, बहे वहे त्युष्ट हार, वहे कताया, कत, खार'ता त्यांनातत grant-in-aid विश्वा इरव । किन्न नार्ठ नान त्वरक चारेन करत विराम retrospective effect विराम नार्ठ नार्टन सा हिन, का त्यंद्र यनि यांक छार'तन जातन चात्र grant-in-aid (मध्या शद्य ना । अपन अक नक्षक नारी क्या शर्वाहर (व, जाञ्चा रान, छात्रास्त्र शिरायवर ३३०८ होका वत, जात जावता नाहित ३२६८ होका त्व कत बहरत थे increment करत ,951 श्वा मा कत, फफनिन श्वांत जातन। ১২৫, होनाहे शाहे, promotion stop वाक्-जारण जीवा बाकी शतन ना। व्यवस्थारण वा guaranteed शरवर बांव वा personal pay-लों। वाक्रव । किंग्र अवारन त्वा वारक् त्व छारवत्र increment हरने personal pay नर्वाञ्च रह बांबरन । अहे अक्न करम स्कान स्कार हरतरह जारनमध সমত ভূপতে penalise করা বচ্ছে। Vernacular middle teacherকে ১৯৪৮ সালে चाहरन कहा घ'न, छीता ७०८ होका (बटक ১००८ होका भारत। छाद्रभरत बना घ'न ७०८ होका वड़ रतनी, ভাই ১৯৪৯ বালে করা হ'ল ৫০, টাকা থেকে ৮০, টাকা পাৰে। কিছ এটা করা উচিত ছিল, বাঁলা নতন ডাছ हरन, छ। ना करत चारशंत नहन राजारन जीता ७०० होका करतहिरानन, छात्र शरतत नहन है जीता राही चाडेन करत 00 होका कतलन। वही 3586 नातन चाहेन कतलन grant-in-aid विश्वा शर्व. ভাৰণৰ পেটা clarification after clarification কৰছেৰ ৷ Secondary Education teacherty वा नावी हिन, जां जांत्रव त्मंत्रता स्वति । त्यो minimum कवा स्त्वहिन, जांध restrict कवा बराज्य । तारे minimun त्म करव त्मक्षा शतक् maximum वीवा छाव त्वरत त्वनी निर्दान, छीरवाक grant-in-aid (पंत्रा शर्व ना ; क्षेत्र क्षेत्र मानावक्षकारत जीवन penalise क्या शरूक । Secondary teacher(नव क्या या बननाय--- এत (क्रांत (बनी जांत बनएं कार्ड ना ।

Technical Education সহছে কিছু বলা লয়কায় । শিবপুৰে ৯৭ লাব কি ৯৯ লাব টাকা,—
কি বললেন ঠিক ববতে পাৰি নাই,—ব্যচ হবে। শেবানে একটা বিরাট বাপার হবে। জানি না কৰে হবে
পেটা মহীবহাণর জানান নাই। কিছু বে সমন্ত technical school already ব্যবহুত্ব,

য়া জনসাধানণ চেটা করে করেছেন ও চালাচেছ্ন, ডাদের যদি নানান্য সাহাব্য কয়া বার, ডাহলে ডাদের জনেছে,

কয়া বলেন নাই। তা বলতে পারতেন। সেই শিবপুরের বড় scheme সম্পূর্ণ হর। তিনি বানবাদের schemesর
কয়া বলেন নাই। তা বলতে পারতেন। সোবানেও জারাদের লোক পিরে পড়বে। সেটা অবলা Central
Government করছেন। যালবপুর ছাড়া অন্যান্য বে সমন্ত private technical institution ব্যবহুত্বে
ভালেন্ত সাহাব্য করার কোন কথা ডাদের Red Book যা Green Bookএর কোরাও পুঁজে পার্চিছ্

না। Technical Education আজ বুন লয়কার। কালকে একথা উঠেছিল বে, ১৭ জন
লোককে আমেরিকা পাঠান হবে dam ডৈরী শিবরার জনা। ডার preliminary যা ব্যবহুদ্ধ
ভাদের technical training না দিলে কি করে এই productivity করে। কিছু
ভাদের technical training না দিলে কি করে এই productivity বাড়াবে? কারণ বে সমন্ত
complicated machinery আছে lathing ইত্যাদি, একনো না শিবনে নোটেই কাজ চলতে পারে
না। ডাই বিশেব চেটা করা লয়কার—নাতে সকলে Technical Education পান,—বাব পুরোজন
আজকে স্বচেরে বেণী। সেদিকে ববেট নজর কেন্তা হরনি।

আৰ একটা জিনিৰ এখানে দেখলায়—Anglo-Indianদেৰ জন্ম বেশ একটা special amount বৰচ হব। কালকে পুথান ক্ষীনহাণৰ বনেছিলেন যাৱা depressed, suppressed and backward ভালেৰ জন্ম বেশী বৰচ কৰা বেতে পাৰে। Anglo-Indianবা বে শিক্ষা backward—পে কৰাটা আবাৰ জান্ম ছিল লা। ক্ষীনহাণৰও কি নেই যত গোধণ কৰেন কিনা জানি লা বে এবানকাৰ Anglo-Indianবা আবাবেৰ বেশেৰ লোকের চেবে ভাবা backward! এটা বৰ্ন বৰচ কৰা হ'ত, তবন গেটা একটা political উন্দেশ্যে কয়া হ'ত। সাধান্য মুইবেৰ ৫০ হাজাৰ soldier দিবে ৫ লাব ইংবেজ এলেশকে পালন কয়তে পাৰেন লা। ভাব জন্ম ভাবের হাতে রাববার জন্ম জাতীতে এটা করা হ'ত। কিছু আবাকে তিল ক্ষু আবীনতা পাৰাৰ পাৰেও কেন এটা continue করা হচেছ, সেটা বুছিল অবনা। আভাকে adult education—কটা পুন সরকাম ভাব জন্ম ভাব। কি ব্যৱহৃদ্ধ গুলাককে আবাকের adult oducation—কটা primary education-বেটা কুছু ক্ষেম্ব নাই। শীবুই election আলহে, গেটা adult franchiseবর importance ব্যৱহৃদ্ধ যে, পুডোক কছুল ক্ষাৰ বন্ধত তিক্ষত বৃব্ধে ভোট নিতে হয়,

ভাল'লে শিকার পরকার। Complicated machinery চালাবার জনা বেষন technical education श्वकात, एउपनि literacy निकाश श्वकात । Adult education अ अतन कर बंदरह राजी कल शास्त्रा बराउ भारत। এको। बराइ ছেলেকে यपि 8 मान निका मिखा यात्र, छाठ'रन तन व बारना बरन छात्र छान। পড়তে পারৰে, দিখুতে হয়ত ভাল করে পারবে না, সাহিত্য বুঝবে না। কিছু কত টাকা সে যনি-অর্ভারে পেল, ছা সে মসিদ লিখে নিতে পানৰে, চিটে এলেও সে কিছু পড়তে পানৰে। সেদিকে দৃষ্ট দেওৱা বিশেষ উচিত ছিল, তা হয়নি। আরো জুল মরের দরকার নাই, তার জন্য, equipmentএরও দরকার নাই। ৰে ছুলগুলি বৰেছে, secondary হোক, primary হোক বা basic হোক, সেই সকলের नमा यपि जालामा करत रमध्या यात्र, छाष्ट'रन Basic education's गर्यक्षे इरफ शास्त्र। जनामा **एमटन एयम इटाउट--ठाउ**नाव, तानियाय। तानाटन अनुनाधावरणत छेलन निर्श्वत करत निकाय नावना करत्वितन. বিশেষ করে adult education. গেই উৎসাহ জনসাধারণের মধ্য থেকে জানবার চেষ্টা করতে हरन । वर्धनान मध्यिन नीत लाग्ने मनर्थन अनगानातरभन्न मर्था (नाम्ने त्य, छात्रा publican कारक वनराख भागरन, छोत्रज्ञ এरमा, এই कांबकी करता, voluntary service (मंद्र)। अक्रमा बाहिस्स स्मिद्रज्ञा छारमञ्ज দরকার হ'ত না। আমি জানি আমরা নিজের। সামান্য শক্তি ছারা ইউনিয়নের ভিতর বা অন্যান্য জারগায় বখন adult education विद्यास्वत कटें। कति, जामता एम्बर्ट शांटे राजारन जाङ्ग बुंच स्वनी शांख्या शिरत्राह, আরও পাওয়া বাচেছ। কারণ বারে বারে তাদের যখন বলা হর--তোমাদের তোটের অধিকার রয়েছে, অন্তত্ত: ভোটটা কাকে দিতে যাচেছা তার নামটা পড়তে পারবে, ঠিক লোক বেছে দিতে পারবে, তখন তাদের উৎসাহটা ৰেছে বাব। নানারকম আইন দিল্লী পেকে, এখান খেকে তৈরী হচেছ--পাশ হচেছ, সেই সব তাদের বোঝা वतकात । তारमत व्यवना निकात देवकाता यरबहेदे त्रस्यरक । यमि अधिमधनी अशिरय यान ।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA 8EN: আপনাব। যেমন ইউনিয়নে পাচেছ্ন আমৰাও তেমনি বহু গ্রামে পেয়েছি।

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বৰুন না. কথটা করেচেন ? যেখানেই চুপ করে থাকেন, শেখানেই আপনারা অপারণ হয়েছেন, বুঝতে পারি। আপনারা ১৪ হাজার জুল চালাচেছন টাকা দিয়ে। কথটা জুল টাকা না দিয়ে চালাচেছন ? খীকার করুন, বনুন। যদি না বলেন, তাহ'লে বুঝবো কিছুই করছেন না।

(LOUD NOISE AND INTERRUPTION.)

আপাসনারা চূপ করে থাকুন। যিনি মন্ত্রীষহাপর, তিনিই উত্তর দিবেন। খাদ্যের সময় ও চূপ করে যান, এখন আবে গোলযাল করবেন না।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: খাল্যের সময় চূপ করেই খেতে হয় কিলা:

8j. 8IBNATH BANERJEE: যখন নছীবা বিবক্ত হয়ে উঠেছেন, তখন আবে বলবো না, ছডারাং বলে পড়লাব।

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall be very very brief.

Sir, I had no desire to take part in the proceedings of today so far as the Education Budget is concerned, as I think it is all right. But it is due to some thing which I have seen in this that I just wish to say a few words. Sir, this Budget is the Budget of the bureaucrats of the Brifish Government. This Budget has been framed in the same way as it used to be done at the time of the bureaucrats of the old British Government.

If we scrutinize the whole budget it will serve no purpose whatsoever. I shall presently show that the Hon'ble Minister has failed to appreciate the present state of things and the present set up and the present constitution which has been prescribed for us by the leaders of the Congress. If you go through the constitution, if you read article 41, you will find that it says: the state shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provisions for securing the right

to work, the right to education and the right to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement and in other cases. I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to this article 41 of our noble constitution. This article provides that every person in the state has a right to education, and that the state should provide for such education according to its economic capacity. That is the limitation which has been set up, but you have failed to understand what is the meaning of the word "state". No doubt the state realises taxes, but the capacity of the state is the national income of the entire people, which when joined together becomes the economy of the state. So when our constitution says that the right to education and its facilities should be granted according to the capacity of the state, that will have to be considered in the modern conception of the duties of a state. That point has got to be considered. It does not mean as in the days of the British rule—you raise your tax and then divide it among so many departments in this way and that. According to our noble constitution the like of which I have never heard, it says that our state will be a cooperative commonwealth. It means that in every matter, either educational, agricultural or industrial, in every matter it is the conjoint effort of the entire people that will be taken into consideration, and that the conjoint effort of the entire Indian people will be utilised for the purpose of imparting education to them. You may say that you have been brought up and taught in the traditions of the old bureaucratio regime and that you do not understand the significance of a co-operative state or a democratic state. You have been going on in the same old ways as did the Jews and you were complaining of hard times and hard times for which you are unable to raise enough money. I beg to emphasize that the constitution framed by the Congress is a co-operative commonwealth and it is something like what was prescribed in the Quoran. The Quoran is the message of God as the Upanishad is the Niswas of God and the Bhagabat Gita is the message of Lord Sri Krishna. In the very beginning God said as we find it in the Quoran:

It means that Allah never changes the circumstances of a people unless they themselves change it. Mr. Education Minister, I should like to know from you what you have done to change the condition of your people, what you have done to organise the people, to combine the people so that by their united effort, by their corporate effort they can build up a co-operative state and start from education itself. That is the point which I am making, and you must carefully examine this point. You may laugh but to me it means nothing. If I am to congratulate you in a hundrum way for the manner in which you have been acting without looking into the circumstances under the present set-up of things, I should have congratulated you. But if I look to the circumstances of the situation, if we look to the constitution of the Republic of India, to the freedom which it has said we have attained, and which our Finance Minister said the other day, we have not attained—(The Hon'ble Prapulla Chandra Sen: Political freedom we have attained.)—But what is the worth of your political freedom if we have no economic freedom? Of your political freedom if we have no operative attained. Therefore I say I have no objection to what you have done so far, but what I submit and pray to you with utmost humility is to change your outlook and bring yourself up to the present state of things. What I mean to say is that when you have a co-operative

commonwealth, your education should also be on a co-operative basis. This may not appear quite clear and intelligible but what I mean to say is, as I have just now said,

It means that it is compulsory for every man and every woman to be educated, and God has said that you cannot change yourself unless you yourselves do it. I know if you have to introduce free and compulsory primary education you will require a sum of fourteen or fifteen crores. Where are we to get this huge sum from? But I say, if you adopt coperative means, nothing will be difficult. You may think these are the ravings of a mad man—(The Hon'ble Bhupati Majumdar: No. no. Everybody should educate everybody.)—Yes, everybody should educate everybody, and what I have been saying comes from my heart. I have seen in many Muslim religious ceremonies they organise mustibhiksha, that is to say, when they go to cook rice, they lay aside one chatak per meal and put it in a pot. Then for the second time for night meal they put another chatak—that will cover for each household half a powa for each day. That means, for 30 days it comes to 15 powas or nearly four seers. In this way a heavy sum is accumulated.

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAZUMDAR: এ সূব ভানিত্তে লাভ কি ৷ একি আমরা শেখছি Islamio State.

Janeb MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: You have no experience in these matters. I have got some experience. In my own village I organised these things and a school was established.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: What was the state of affairs in the Islamic countries? Are they all educated?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I have already said that I am going to write a book on this. The Islamic countries have been led astray—they have forgotten the tenets of Islam. They have become—I will not use cruel words—they have forgotten the teachings of Islam. They are not following the path which has been chalked out for them in the Quoran. They have all gone astray and lost the path. Let me explain my scheme. If the Muslims of East Bengal or other places are doing bad things, for that I cannot be held responsible—for that you cannot hammer on my head.

I am speaking about co-operation. What co-operation can do I shall presently read from Wolfe. There is something about education. "The figures regarding such success appear to foreigners almost incredible. Surely to our eyes they ought to have demonstrated the remarkable potency of the principle of co-operation. Our millions of men—mostly working men—building up out of their few shillings originally saved from labour, by their mere circumscribed custom, institutions which rank as the largest traders in the kingdom"—kingdom of England—"cheapening goods, improving their quality, making trade honest so far as their power reaches and greatly raising the educational, intellectual and business status of their class—all this should have taught us a lesson"—this is for our Ministers—"which, so one would have thought, our agricultural classes always complaining of hard times, would have been quick to take to heart. Nothing of the kind. We have gone on precisely in the same old humdrum way complaining like the Jews at the Red Sea."

(At this stage the House was adjourned for fifteen minutes.)



(After adjournment.)

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Aj jo hamarey mananeo mantari mahadai ney,

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: जानि बारमाव बनुन मा।

Sj. SHEO KUMAR-RAI: আৰি বালো বেশী ভাল বলতে পাৰিন।। আপনাৰা যা বলেল, তা সং বৰতে পাৰি।

Education Minister saheb ney bohut achitarah sey tamam baton ko rakha hai, yeh bohut hi achi budget maloom hoti hai, tau bhi do ek suggestion hum de rahey hain. Hamari jo constituency hai us ke ore sey hum kahrahey hain ke Darjeeling me jab education shuroo hua tha; tab missionaries ney shuroo kiya tha, wah missionerion ney gaon gaon men jagah jagah per chotey chotey school kholey they. Abhi ap dekhtey hain ke missionarion ka samai chala giya, jub Angrez apna saman waghaira leken England chaley gaey to wah missionerion ka kiya thekana hai, aur wah log bhi ahesta ahesta dhirey dhirey chaley janey lagey hain. Unjaghon men school ki bohut zarurat hai. Government ko dekhna chaheay ke un un jaghon men jahan school naheen hai, school banana chaheay. Parbat ke jageh ke zamin plains ke tarah naheen hai wahan per bohut takleel aur musibaton ka samna kurna parta hai, aur bohut kasht kerkey ana hota hai, ager unlogon ke gaon gaon ke bich men chotey chotey school hojaen to unlogon ko bohut subita hoga.

Doosri bat jo Shib Nath Babu ney kaha ke Anglo-Indian education ke liey jo budget men rakha hai, yeh hamen bhi fuzul maloom hota hai. Unlogon ke liey Kurseong men Victoria aur Dow Hill do school hai. Is men barus men 6, 7 lakh rupea kharach hota hai. Usmen dur dur sey larkey aker bhorti hotey hain, 150 ke karib larkey wahan pertey hain. Yeh 6, 7 lakh rupea jo wahan per kharach hota hai, ager in schoolon ko convert kerkey medical school, ya Technical College kerdiya jai to Darjeeling ke larkon ko bhi faida hoga aur wahan plains ke larkey bhi perh saktey hain, Darjeeling ka climate bhi bohut acha hai aur usmen demagh bhi acha rahega.

Doosra suggestion jo hamara hai wah University Training Corps ke barey men hai. Aj hum dekhtey hain ke dushman hamarey charon taraf hai, utter ke taraf sey communist bhi barh ke chalev arahey hain aur West Bengal ke sema tak asaktey hain. Hamarey West Bengal ko apney country ke sema ko defend kerna hoga. Is ke taraf apko dhiyan dena chaheay. Parbat ke log laraie kerna jantey hain, hum Goorkha hain aur hamara characteristic hai laraie kerna. Hum kahtey hain ke is laraku jati ko University training men lia jai keon ke is kam ko hum achi tarah sey kersaktey hain. Doosri bat yeh hai ke hamarey naujuak aur naujuak ko training dena hai, ta ke yeh agey chalker useful citizen ban saken. Unko useful citizen bananey ke liey Bharatversh men ek movement hai, wah hai scout movement. Yeh scout movement sey aisi training our aisi tal un pa saktey hain, jis ke wajah sey Bharatversh ko bohut labh hoga. Is training ke liey mantari mahadoi hon'ble Bhupati Majumdar saheb ney Hughi, Chinsura Scout Rally men jo baktita diya tha us men unhoney Scout movement ke bari tarif ke thi. Yeh scout movement uttam movement hai.

On my honour I promise to do my duty, to help other people at all times and to obey the scout law. The scout is friend to all. That is the law.

Aisi 10 law hai, yeh law ko jedi achi tarah sey follow kiya jai to achey citizen hoker baher nikal saktey hain. Is liey is taraf bhi hamarey mantari mahodai ko dhiyan dena monasib hoga aur is movement ke liey achi grant milna chaheay. Yeh kahker hum up sey mafi chahtey hain.

Sj. BASANT LAL MURARKA: Speaker mahodai, hamarey mananio siksha mantari ney jo mukh parestao pesh kiya hai, uska main redhai sey samarthan kerta hoon. Unhon ney apney mahat purn budget vaikhan men kaha hai ke Rashtbhasha ki siksha chatveen serini tak anibari kerdi hai, Is ke liey main unhen dhanabad deta hoon aur sathi purhasha kerta hoon ke agle sal tak isey matric tak anibarj kerney men sammanth hongey. Tamam desh apney rashtbhasha ko mahat dete hain. Rashtbhasha ka mahat beshesh asthan rakhta hai. Merey apney prantiya serker sey nebedan hai ke wah is ore beshesh dhiyan dey. Rashtbhasha ke perchar ke liey hamari serkar jitna bhi bidhan dey wah hamarey desh ke liey acha hoga. Rashtbhasha ke doara hamara paranth doosrey perdesh sey sammand ker sekta hai. Jub ek perdesh ke pritinidhi doosrey perdesh ke pritinidhi sey batcheet kertey hain to wah apney apney Rashtbhasha men he kertey hain. Is liev hum apney Rashtbhasha ke doara doosrey perdeshon sey samperk ker saktey hain. Is sey hum apney beopar ka sammand bhi bohut barha suktey hain aur doosrey deshon men jaker seva bhi kersaktey hain. Rashtbhasha ke taraf hamarey Sirkar ko beshesh dhiyan dena chaheay. Sath hi hamarey siksha mantari sey unrode hai ke Vishyavidalaya rashtbhasha ke upeksha kerti hai. Aj bohut sey kitaben jo course men hain wah bohut ghalat rahti hain aur bohut bohut dukanon men naheen milty hain. Is beshai wen wahan ke kari kerta udashin hain. Is liey main unrode kertahoon ke wah besheshrup sey is ore dhiyan den. Sarey Bengal ke district, district men, koney koney me Rashtbhasha ker parchar kerna chaheay ta ke hamara desh Rashtbhasha ke doara nai jug men perobesh karey.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether approved parliamentary practice requires answers to speeches made by speakers who are absent from the House. Sir, the opposition speakers in particular should have been present in their seats, had their arguments been bona fide ones and they really meant to press those arguments for reply. Now, Sir, the points that have been raised by my honourable friend Sri Sibnath Banerjee are four or five in number. In the first place he observed that in a Socialist State education should be free in all the stages. I have yet to know a Socialist State where education has been made free in all its stages. Take, for instance, the socialist paradise in U.S.S.R. As far as I could gather from the Year Book of 1948, education only up to the lower secondary stage was made compulsory and free in U.S.S.R. High Schools there can only be found in large cities and factory establishments. So it may be taken as true that in the U.S.S.R. education has not been made universal and free for all beyond the lower secondary stage. It is very easy to talk glibly about compulsory and free education in all stages without realising what it means financially. Take for instance a rich and resourceful country like England. In 1926, the Hadow Committee reported that education should be made compulsory and free for one year more beyond the 14th year that is up to the 15th year. England took nearly 20 years to give effect to that proposal. It was only in 1947 that they could add one year to their programme of free and compulsory school education. After all, everything depends on the resources of a State and on the sacrifice that the people of the State are prepared to make to achieve the much desired object of compulsory and free school education in the primary and the secondary stages or at least in the primary stage.

Now, more than one speaker. Sri Sibnath Banerjee in particular, have commented on the fact that we have not been able to make primary

education compulsory and free in this Province. Now, if primary education has got to be made compulsory and free in West Bengal, then we shall require at least 4,500 more schools than there are at present. At present there are about 14,100 schools and to make provision for compulsory and free primary education we shall require 18,500 schools, i.e., nearly 4,500 schools more and if all these schools have to provide for a five-year course then we shall require about 92,000 teachers, i.e., instead of 40,000 teachers that we have at present, we shall require 92,000 teachers if we have got to make primary education compulsory and free up to class V. Not simply that. It will require not only more recurring expenditure but also large capital expenditure and you cannot have extra accommodation overnight. We have already amended the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act to introduce compulsion at least in those areas where there are primary schools in sufficient number. After that amendment it will now be possible to introduce compulsory primary education in very many areas. I suppose, at least in those areas where there is a good number of five-class school; and we are anxious to do that simply because, as I observed in my opening speech, there is a huge wastage in the primary stage where the students in the lowest classes do not continue up to class IV or class V and therefore much of the money that is now being spent on their education is being wasted because those students who read in primary schools for one or two years lapse back into illiteracy. Therefore, Government is quite alive to the importance and necessity of the problem. We have estimated that to meet the cost of primary education, if primary education has got to be made compulsory and free, we shall require a capital expenditure of at least 6 to 8 crores of rupees, and a recurring expenditure of not less than 6 to 7 crores of rupees. Altogether 13 crores will be required if we are to make primary education up to class V universal, compulsory and free in West Bengal with a good scale of salary for the teachers. At the present moment we are spending from the Provincial exchequer one crore towards primary education—more than 1 crore as I observed in my opening speech—and only 40 lakhs or so are being raised by primary education cess and primary education tax, that is, the Government is spending more than double the proceeds of the primary education cess and tax.

Let us see what is the position in the other countries. In England, for example, you will see that in 1938-39 local authorities contributed as much as 93 million sterling aftracting an Exchequer grant of only about half the amount, and ten years after in 1947-48 the local authorities contributed as much as 189 million sterling attracting an Exchequer grant of only 114 million sterling, i.e., there, the State does not contribute even now on a 50:50 basis towards the school education Bill, but, here, everybody expects that the State must bear almost the whole expenditure necessary to make primary education or elementary education compulsory and free. Although some contribution is made by the rural people, in the municipal areas in West Bengal, except in one municipality, nobody contributes a single cowrie to any primary education fund. As I told you in my opening speech the 1919 Act is really a dead Act so far as municipal areas are concerned. Only one municipality has imposed, I believe, a tax of 1 per cent. on the holdings and that municipality is helped by the Government on 50:50 basis. But there is no other municipality in West Bengal which has availed of the opportunities that are given by the Act of 1919. Now, if primary, education has got to be made compulsory and free, as we all desire that it should be, then surely much larger burden will have to be borne by the people in the shape of local rates and at least 14,100 schools located in such areas are catering for free primary education and by

one stroke of the pen as it were, we have also made 10 to 20 per cent. of secondary education free. For in the new Grant-in-aid Bules, we have provided that in Calcutta aided schools will have to allow 10 per cent. of their enrolment as free places, in the suburban and industrial areas 15 per cent., in the rural areas 20 per cent. In spite of all these steps taken by us we are criticised, as we have been by Sri Sibnath Banerjee, that we are doing nothing. My other friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain says that the budget we have produced is a bureaucratic budget. To an erratic way of thinking it may so appear, but, Sir, there is nothing bureaucratic about it.

Sir, we have been making education free in the school stages as much as possible. We have also been granting much larger stipends to University and College students. The sum which used to be spent on stipends in 1946-47, has been increased three-fold or even more. That also goes a great way to promote free education.

As regards the other points that Srijut Banerjee made about the University Enquiry Committee Report, it might very well be asked, had not the first report been published, how could Sri Sibnath Banerjee know that there was anything wrong with the University? It was simply because the first report was published by the University authorities that he came to know that there was something wrong in the affairs of the Calcutta University.

As regards the B. L. Mitter Committee, you are perhaps aware, Sir, that they have to submit their report to the Chancellor who appointed that committee. The committee was not appointed by the Government and the Government even now are not aware of the contents of that report.

Now, as to our alleged failure to give effect to the recommendations of our School Education Committee, when we appointed that committee, certainly it is up to us to accept their recommendations and give effect to the same without any insistence on the part of Sri Sibnath Banerjee. But, as I have said, most of the recommendations of the School Education Committee have been accepted and many have been given effect to. Probably Srijut Banerjee is not aware of the contents of our resolution on the subject. Had he been aware of that, he could have known that we had already recommended the introduction of Rashtrabhasa in the secondary school syllabus. My friend Srijut Murarka over there is aware of it. We have also recommended to the District School Boards that primary education should be carried on on a five-year basis and not in a four-year basis. But that would require larger accommodation and nore teachers and hence could not be done overnight. If the District school Boards can find more accommodation for their schools and more eachers, certainly we shall be prepared to help them to give effect to that eart of the recommendations.

In the matter of technical education, I have also made it clear that of ar as the Government is concerned, it is going to introduce a technical ide in three high schools. Government is going to give effect that part of the recommendations in some of the Government schools ut in the case of other schools it may be difficult to give effect to the me immediately. So long as the Secondary Education Board is not instituted, technical education may not be attractive in view of the neertainty about the fate of those alumni who will be going in for technical lucation. They will get the desired certificate from the Secondary ducation Board which when constituted will be competent to grant such rtificates.

As regards revision of the salary of teachers and other points I have ade them perfectly clear in my opening speech. The only new point sich Sri Sibnath Banerjee has sought to make is the cut which is alleged have been made by the department in the salary of the

secondary teachers. My friend is entirely mistaken or misinformed. The department has not made any cut in salaries in giving grants and has not refused to take into consideration the higher salaries given before 181st March 1948 and higher salaries given after 31st March 1948 have been taken into account where the department, i.e., the Directorate has no reason to doubt that these increments were given in a bona fide manner.

As regards V. M. trained teachers, Matriculate teachers with such training are being allowed the same scale of pay as Intermediate-passed teachers. So far as Intermediate-passed and trained Matriculate teachers are concerned, they are being given the same scale I think. The department desires to place Intermediate passed and Matriculate trained teachers on a par. There can be no objection to that. I do not think that Srijut Banerjee was well posted on that point.

There is another matter to which reference was made by my friend, Mr. Sheo Kumar Rai. He desires that there should be more schools in Darjeeling area, my friend is perhaps aware that we have set up the District School Board in Darjeeling. It is for the District School Board to set up sufficient number of primary schools in the hills. Certainly we shall come to the assistance of the School Board it more help be necessary.

So far as military training is concerned, I believe there is a training centre of the National Cadet Corps at Darjeeling and Darjeeling students may take advantage of that. It is not for the Education Department to provide for military training and it is not for me therefore to accede to his request to provide for opportunities of military training in Darjeeling.

As regards the question of technical education for the hill people raised by Mr. Rai. I may tell him that my department is going to add a technical side to the Darjeeling High School. That, I think, will help the hill boys to have technical education.

There is another point, I may not forget, raised by Sri Sibnath Banerjee which requires explanation. Srijut Banerjee enquired why there should be special, tavoured, treatment to the Anglo-Indian community when they were not backward in education. My friend is not aware, I believe, of the provision of section 337 of the Constitution of India. Section 337 runs as follows: "During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grant, if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State, specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, 1948." So, the existing grants are to continue.

Sir, I oppose the cut motions and I expect that the House will be pleased to grant the demand that I have moved.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37-Education" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37—Education" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 3,05,72,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "37—Education" was then put and agreed to.

57—Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Refugees and 82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account—Expenditure on Refugees, and Loans and Advances bearing interest—Loans and Advances to Refugees.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 4,99,16,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Refugees", "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works—Expenditure on Refugees", and "Loans and Advances bearing interest—Loans and Advances to Refugees".

Sir, the cut motions that have been put in indicate to some extent the thoughts that are in the minds of some of the members with regard to this problem of refugees and rehabilitation of those persons. Sir, a refugee is a person who is displaced from his usual home and is bereft of all means of sustenance and leaves his home and seeks shelter and protection elsewhere. In the beginning of 1948, or latter part of 1947, it was clear that some people in Eastern Pakistan were not able to stay in their places and were coming over to West Bengal. The tide went up till about the middle of 1948 we had as many as ten or eleven thousand people coming into West Bengal every day with the result that by the end of 1948, we had between 13 and 15 lakhs coming from East Pakistan, men who were not only displaced from their homes but who had lost their belongings, who had no means of livelihood and who were entirely dependent upon what help their friends and relations or the Government could give them.

As the members are aware, during the last six weeks or so people have begun coming into West Bengal again after a lull of nearly 8 or 9 months. The difference between a refugee on this occasion and a refugee on the past occasion is that men who are coming away now have come under panic and many of them have been forced out of their own homes not only without any means of livelihood but even leaving behind everything they possessed. I have met very prominent and respectable citizens of different parts of Eastern Pakistan who have come and told me—and I have no reason to disbelieve them—that they have arrived here only with one change of clothing and nothing else. Not only they but their families, relations and dependents have all come away in a hurry under duress and their condition is something alarming and very distressing.

Sir, the help that we can give to the refugee consists of two parts: one is what is known as relief, namely, to give either cash dole or some foodgrain dole to each individual member of the refugee family for a little while. This process went on in the year 1948-49 for nearly 9 or 10 months. Everyone was given quite a decent amount of money or given doles in terms of grains. In some places we had opened kitchens for the refugees to give them cooked food. But as the wave of migration seemed to abate it was felt some time in May, 1949, that we should give to these refugees warning that the Government would not be able to give them dole relief after a certain date. Needless to say, practically the whole of the expenditure on the refugees have been borne by the Government of India either in the form of a grant, or in some cases loans have been given to be repaid by the refugees, and if there be any loss on any particular transaction, the arrangement was that the loss will be borne in part—half by the Central Government and half by the State Government. In many cases we had not only to give them food and clothing, we had also to provide medicines for them, particularly for those who came in a very distressed physical condition. We had help from different organisations in the shape of blankets, clothes and so on, and we also purchased large quantities last year to give to each person clothing in order to protect them from inclemency of weather.

Rehabilitation, on the other hand, is a different process, and as I said just now, in May, 1949, the Government of India suggested that the camps which we had opened for housing the refugees where they were getting mostly cash doles should be closed down as early as possible and people should be either trained for a vocation or helped to start a gainful

living which means some method of having a livelihood for themselves under the new surroundings and the plan which, after some discussion, we arrived at was the following:

Those who wanted a piece of building plot either in a colony set up by Government or those who wanted a small advance for purchase of a building plot were given such advance.

After getting the plot of land if a family wanted a house then he got a loan of Rs 500 per family unless he was prepared to occupy one of the houses built by the Government in different areas. We also helped in procuring for the family controlled house-building materials in the shape of cement, C.I. sheets and so on. The total acreage of land covered by this colonisation scheme taken up by the Government for the specific purpose of rehabilitation of refugees is about 20,000 acres, out of which 9,000 acres divided into 2,000 plots are for agricultural purposes, and the test of the plots for building purposes. All the 2,000 agricultural plots and a very large number of the homestead plots have already been allotted, and most of the allotted plots have been occupied by the allottees. These plots are to be built upon. In many cases, the buildings have been completed with the funds given to them by the Government as loan or out of their own resources. Government have also undertaken construction of 5,000 buildings at costs varying between Rs. 2,000 and 4,000 per house, each house having two rooms. Many of these houses have already been constructed, and some allotted to the refugee families. 600 houses are expected to be completed in the course of another month, and 1,500 houses are due to be completed before the rains, i.e., by the middle of June. As regards construction of houses by the refugees themselves, the Government have advanced up to the 31st January, 1950, Rs. 63 and odd lakhs to them as house-building loans. 2,815 tons of G.C. sheets and 2,565 tons of cement have been issued to them. Government also have adopted the following scheme for helping the agriculturists. As soon as an agriculturist family has been allotted a piece of agricultural land which in area varies from one district to another according to the productivity of the area, the following loans are granted: -

72		Rs.
For purchase of bulk cks, implements and utensils, seeds and minures	• • •	930
For reclamation, if necessary, of the area		100 рег асте.
For provision of irrigational facilities		100 per acre.

For maintenance of the family before the period of the next paddy season they get a grant of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 6 per child per month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 90 per family per month for six months until the next harvesting season.

On the other hand, if the refugee happens to be a businessman or trader, shtp-keeper or artisan or technician or a skilled labourer, he gets, as soon as he is able to secure accommodation, a trade loan of Rs. 500 in rural area and Rs. 750 in urban area. A businessman other than a petty businessman becomes however eligible for a loan up to Rs. 5,000. A petty rural artisan, technician or a skilled labourer is also eligible for a maintenance loan for one manth at the same rate as the agriculturist.

As soon as a registered medical practitioner finds residential accommodation in his place of practice he becomes eligible for the following loans for the purchase of books, equipment, etc.:—

Allopath .. Rs. 2,000 in area other than Calcutta.

Rs. 1.000 in Calcutta.

Homeopyth .. Rs. 500 in rural area and a little more in

urban area other than Calcutta.

Rs. 400 in Calcutta.

Kavirij ... Rs. 600 in rural area.

Rs. 900 in urban area other than Calcutta.

Rs. 450 in Calcutta itself.

These three categories of practitioners are also eligible for a maintenance loan of Rs. 100 for a maximum period of six months. As soon as a legal practitioner starts practice, he becomes eligible for a loan of Rs. 600 for purchase of books, office furniture, etc.

With a view to opening avenues of earning to persons other than those in the above categories. Government have undertaken the following schemes:—

Handloom weaving scheme for the supply of looms and yarn on a loan basis and payment of remuneration of Rs. 1-8 for weaving one lb. of yarn and producing 5 yds. of cloth. The cloth will be purchased by the Government. Government have made arrangement for training the intending participants. Government have bought yarn worth Rs. 18 lakhs. 2,500 looms have been purchased for settling 2,500 weaver families. Paddy husking scheme is for the purpose of helping adult female members of the refugees who have been and are being settled in the different colonies set up by the Government for rehabilitation. This will employ 4,500 adult women. Three women will form a unit, and each unit will be given a loan on loan basis of a set of husking accessories and a cash loan up to Rs. 15. Paddy to husk will be supplied by the Government, and the rice produced will be taken by the Government—both on the usual prescribed rates. It has been resolved that roughly 405 seers of rice will be recoverable from 675 seers of paddy. This will leave the husker a fair margin of profit.

Vocational training particularly for unattached women who have a certain standard of education and intelligence is being given by women workers in arts and crafts, and it is expected that they will earn a living as independent persons. 900 women are being taken up in the first instance, of whom 600 will get one year's training and 300 will get three year's training. A centre for training has already been opened. The children of these trainees will be maintained and educated by Government at Government cost during the period of training of their mothers. It is also being arranged that some of these unattached women who are young and physically fit may take training as nurses in one of the recognised institutions. Government have arranged for employment of refugees through Employment Exchange. Up to the 24th December, 1949, 53.744 refugees registered themselves, of whom 4,614 were placed in different occupations up to that date.

One cut motion has been moved by an honourable member to raise the question of top-heavy administration and inefficient management of this department. Now, Sir, the total demand for this department is Rs. 4,99,16,000 of which a sum of Rs. 16,57,000 has been estimated for

expenditure on the staff which represents 3 per cent. of the total demand. This staff consists of the Secretariat staff, a staff of the Rehabilitation Directorate and Financial Adviser, District and Subdivisional Headquarters staff, Works and Buildings staff and Public Health Establishment staff.

At the present moment a very large number of these men are employed for the purpose of meeting the refugees coming by trains, planes or by steamers and taking them to rest homes or other like places until they are able to move out to certain destinations. Therefore, I suppose there is no reason to think that it is a top-heavy administration. Besides the Secretariat staff two boards have been set up vested with almost autonomous power-one is the Construction Board and the other is the Refugee Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board. The former was for construction of buildings in different parts of the town and in the province and they also have their own arrangements regarding supervision and direction, etc. The Chief Engineer with his whole staff of surveyors, etc., provided for the purpose is to speed up construction of these structures. The Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board generally concerns themselves with examining the applications for loans for business purposes and they decide as to what loans should be given and under what conditions. Besides this, there is a Women's Rehabilitation Advisory Board which takes up all the works in connection with the rehabilitation of women. The Boards have been given executive powers in certain spheres and in all these Boards non-official members form the majority, In the District and Subdivisional Rehabilitation Boards prominent nonofficials have been taken as members. The State Government have also directed that the rehabilitation programme should be accorded the same priority as war emergency work by all the departments and district officers.

There has been a question raised as to why while the total budget grant for 1949-50 was a certain figure the actual expenditure was much less. There are two reasons for this discrepancy—one is that in the beginning the Government of India thought that they would be able to give us much larger amount in the shape of grant and loans than they could actually give in the long run. In the beginning they thought they would give us more than Rs. 5 crores on different heads. But eventually they thought that they could not give us more than Rs. 2 crores. After some amount of discussion and argument, they ultimately agreed to pay a little over Rs. 1 crore for relief work, because as I have said before, there was relief work being undertaken in the year 1949-50 up to 31st December after which relief had to be stopped altogether and the Government of India have given us Rs. 3 crores for loan purposes. Rs. 83 lakhs have been spent for colonisation scheme, Rs. 44 lakhs for building programme by the Government, Rs. 1,57 lakhs for loans and advances to the refugees. Rs. 25 or 26 lakhs for handloom industry scheme and Rs. 10 lakhs for paddy husking and other schemes for economic rehabilitation of displaced persons. In the next year the total amount that we have put in the budget is Rs. 4,99,16,000. Therefore we have not only formulated a programme but we have also laid down the general conditions under which the loan should be given and the way in which we propose to rehabilitate the refugees.

So far as the present displaced persons are concerned, it has been decided that they would also be given the same type of help as was given to the refugees in 1948-49. The whole question is that these men will perhaps require more relief before they can be expected to be rehabilitated, but that again is a proposition which is entirely within the purview of the Central Government and whatever expenditure will be incurred in that matter will be paid by the Centre. I can assure the members of this House that Government of India is fully alive to the

need for giving help to those who are coming away now and giving them all facilities for rehabilitation and also to those who are unable or unwilling to go back to their own homes.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 4,99,16,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous - Expenditure on Refugees", "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works - Expenditure on Refugees", and "Loans and Advances bearing interest - Loans and Advances to Refugees", was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7-15 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 13th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly Huose, Calcutta, on Monday, the 13th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 48 members.

Budget for 1950-51 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

36-Scientific Departments.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 4.81.000 be granted for expenditure under the head "36—Scientific Departments".

Sir, provision has been made in the budget estimates for the payment of the following grants-in-aid: --

Payment to the scientific societies under this head from the grant to the Royal Asiatic Society of Rs. 18,880-

	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$	
For publication of Oriental works	4,800	
For publication of Persian and Arabic works	. 2,400	
For research work in connection with history usage, etc.	0 000	
For publication of a paper on Anthropology	. 1,600	
For collection of four research fellowships		
Total	. 18,880	
For grant to the Art Gallery and the Art section	1	
of the Indian Museum	. 8,000	
Grant to Darjeeling Natural History Museum	3,600	
Grant to Malda Museum	600	
Grant to the Indian Chemical Society	50,000	

The Indian Chemical Society has undertaken to raise a sum of Rs. 2.00,000 to perpetuate the memory of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy and Government have agreed to contribute 25 per cent. towards that, namely, Rs. 50,000. Apart from that there is another item, namely, a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science. This grant is proposed to be made to the Indian Association for the construction of their laboratory. A sum of four lakhs was given to them last year and three lakhs is being given to them this year—altogether seven lakhs.

Then there is another proposed grant, namely, the grant to the All-India Rabindranath Memorist Committee of Rs. 1,00,000. Government is going to make this grant for the acquisition of the Jorasanko Tagore House. Although that house has been acquired by the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee, the grant as promised before is going to be made in fulfilment thereof.

It should not, however, be understood that these are all the grants that the Government of West Bengal generally make towards scientific societies. During the current year very many grants to other scientific societies have been made such as the following:—

		Rs.
The Indian Chemical Society		3,000
The Botanical Society of Bengal		2,000
Zoological Society of Bengal		1,000
Physiological Society of India		1,000
Indian Science News Association		2,000
Indian Physical Society		1,000
Bangiya Sahitya Parishad		5,000
Mahabodhi Society of India		1,000
Iran Society		1,000
Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture		2,000
Historical Society of Calcutta		1,000
Calcutta Mathematical Society		1,000
Science Club, Calcutta	• • • •	1,000
Calcutta Geographical Society		1.000
Rashtrabhasa Prachar Samity		3,000

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 4.81,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "36—Scientific Departments", was then put and agreed to.

22-Interest on Debt and other obligations.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move, on behalf of Mr. Nalini Ranjau Sarkar, that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "22—Interest on Debt and other obligations."

Sir, anybody who will read the Red Book will find that all the other interests of different types and under different heads have been provided as charged items and only this Rs. 1,000 has been provided for uncharged item as voted for any expenditure debited as interest on revenue retundable to parties and on the amounts awarded under Civil Court decrees. So I beg to move that this Rs. 1,000 be granted under this head.

The motion was put and agreed to.

30-Ports and Pilotage.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 8,75,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "30—Ports and Pilotage".

Sir, at the time of partition it was found that the maritime and river trade in West Bengal is carried out in steamers which are manned mainly by the nationals of Pakistan. It was felt necessary, therefore, in order that this transport may not be affected in any manner, to devise suitable

means for recruiting such staff in future from amongst the nationals of the Indian Union and give them adequate training with the object of ultimately replacing the nationals of Pakistan. A scheme for such training was drawn up last year and a sum of Rs. 2,14,000 was kept in the Budget by the Commerce and Industries Department. It was done with the object of training four hundred men in six months in two batches of equal number. but due to various difficulties the most important of which was the question of obtaining a particular space for the training of such personnel it could not be given effect to. The categories of men that we want to train are the Serangs, Inland Masters, Engine Drivers,—Steam and Motor,—Sukhanis, Laskars and Firemen. Therefore, only recently the Government of West Bengal have acquired the premises No. 3, Garden Reach Road, from the Defence Ministry. It is the Government dockyard and it will provide space where all the launches belonging to the Transport Department of the Government of West Bengal can be taken for repairs and necessary attention. At the present moment, all the launches belonging to the Government have been brought under one single departmental control, viz., the Home (Transport) Department. For the time being, we are having the Principal Officer of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Government of India who is a permanent employee under the Government of India and who gives us part-time service for the control, administration, repairs and maintenance of launches under the pooling scheme of the State Government. He is responsible for the general supervision, survey and repairs of all the launches under the launch pooling scheme and also for that required under the Inland Steam Vessels Act. These launches are not only necessary for various types of work under the Government-inspection, procurement-but last year and the year before, 1948 and 1949, we found it was necessary to have a few launches for the protection of the border areas, particularly between Murshidabad and Rajshahi. It was also felt necessary to maintain proper river communication in the deltaic area in the State of West Bengal. It was, therefore, most essential that we should take up this scheme in right earnest. There are two institutions which are now training men for work of this type-not exactly of the same nature as will be taught in these schools but of a similar nature, viz., the Calcutta Marine School at Salkia, Howrah, and the Jatiya Rakshi Dal at Kanchrapara as also the Government Employment Exchange, 5, Council House Street. Laskars, firemen and greasers can be trained in four months. Literate and slightly intelligent class of recruits will be necessary for Sukhanis from which group Serangs will eventually be chosen. The same applies to the recruitment of Drivers. The time that will be required for training them cannot be fixed now as this will depend upon the type of men that we get. The acquisition of this port or dockyard from the Government of India at a rental of Rs. 20,000 per annum will mean at once a saving of about Rs. 800 to 1,000 per month which this Government is paying to the Port Commissioners for mooring the Government launches. At the same time, this dockyard will be valuable for the purpose of repairs and I am informed by the Military Department that they would also be prepared to place their launches and river-crafts for service under the scheme that we have started. Suitable officers of the Mercantile Marine Department have been appointed to supervise this work and the training. The total expenditure for this scheme, as has been indicated, is for the payment of rental, stipends to the scholars, payment for instructors and various other clerks, etc., etc. I, therefore, place this demand before the House for its acceptance.

Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: Sir, may I speak a word? I am glad to hear that a scheme is in operation for training Indians for steam vessels in Bengal. I want to make only one suggestion in respect of this.

My friend thinks that people with some education should be recruited for this work, but my suggestion to him is this that there are several Kaibartas belonging to the Scheduled Castes who have come here from East Bengal. These are practically the people from whom recruitment should be made. They may not have exactly the qualifications that my friend suggests, but I believe those people who have been in the habit of working in rivers for catching fish—they are the people who, if trained, will be able to do the work. So, I would ask my friend to think of this suggestion of mine and to see if he can agree with me.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I welcome the suggestion made by my friend Nawab Musharruff Hossain. As a matter of fact, I did not mean that all places for the trainees would be given to graduates. That is not possible, but what I feel is and I think that the Santals or the Namasudias and Kaibartas who are accustomed to hard work would be very suitable elements for this training and it is also possible that by this means we can rehabilitate a certain number of people who have come from East Bengal and give them a training to earn their livelihood. I thank Nawab Musharruff Hossain for the suggestion.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 8,75,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "30—Ports and Pilotage" was then put and agreed to.

28-Jails and Convict Settlements.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 91,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements".

At the present moment the population inside the jails and convict settlements is on the increase. There has been not merely an upsurge of communist propaganda and disturbance but there has been a large number of cases where communal frenzy and passion have resulted in a large scale disturbance which has led to the arrest and detention of a large number of people. Sir, ordinarily there are three types of people that are to be found in jails and convict settlements: one is the undertrials, who are waiting for their trials either for offences which are punishable under the Penal Code or offences that are punishable otherwise. There are a large number of these men and I am sorry to say that I have not yet been able to get enough men to take up their cases although they have been in jail and waiting for trial for several months in some cases. We have now taken up a new scheme by which we can liquidate all these five thousand undertrial prisoners for whom we have to spend money and who, if not found guilty, should be released at the earliest opportunity. Then there are convicts, men who have been convicted for offences against the State or offences of a criminal type under the various provisions of the Penal Code, and then there are those who are detained under the Security Act or otherwise.

Now, Sir, it is not a correct thing to my mind to put all these classes together. In the first place, the undertrial prisoners to my mind should be as far as possible separated from those who are convicts. Then again those who are convicted for anti-social acts of various types should be separated, and further, as I have said just now, the cases of undertrials should be finished as early as possible. We have not been able to get this reform done because of difficulty of finance which is the most important one and, secondly, because of the difficulty of proper personnel. Sir, it is my firm conviction born out of my experience of both inside and being in charge of jail that there are a very large number of people—I should say 80 to 85 per cent.—who are inside the jail wall

but who are not confirmed criminals, and that it is possible somehow or other to get them back to normalcy and make them ordinary citizens if proper steps are taken. But there are probably 15 to 20 per cent. who are criminals by instinct or by temperament, and it is impossible probably to cure them. It is natural that the first thing that one should think of is to try and separate these two types of people, and for that purpose a reform of the penal system is necessary. I may mention here that I have asked all the Premiers of the different provinces in India to send one of their representatives who deal with jail problems in their respective spheres to meet together, and we can then formulate a common policy of the State Governments towards the convicts in jail to find out to what extent the restrictions that are now put on them should be continued or withdrawn and to find out to what extent reform activities could be pursued inside the jail to make them, when they ome out of the jail, good citizens of the country. That is to say, we regard the jail as a reformatory rather than as a prison I hope to get the report finished within two or three months, but it requires the services of a good psychologist, who is accustomed to deal with the criminal type of mentality. One of our scholars has been sent to Europe to get instructions of the latest type of approach towards the to Europe to get instructions of the latest type of approach towards the criminal group, and it is possible that if we get his services, it will be of help to the West Bengal Government. For the time being, the money that I am asking for is not only for the purpose of maintenance of prisoners in jails but also of better jail administration. We have appointed a whole-time Inspector-General of Prisons. We have also appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons. We have also decided to appoint whole-time Sub-Jailors and a Head Warder for each sub-jail. Our main difficulty today is the overcrowding and congestion in the undertrial ward of the Calcutta jails. The Special Jail in Alipore, which used to hold undertrial prisoners, was given over as residence of officers of the Government who came from East Bengal at the time of the partition. but there is a scheme by which the officers will have to shift to some other places nearby, and this Special Jail will be put back again as a place for undertrial prisoners. The Berhampore Special Jail with which the Berhampore District Jail was amalgamated in 1948 has become a Central Jail. The Borstal School and Industrial School at Bankura have been closed; and the Borstal School and the Industrial School have been opened in the Berhampore District Jail. The Sub-Jail in Bankura which was in a chronic state of congestion has been expanded due to the removal of Borstal School from Bankura. It has been necessary to make many changes in the building of the Berhampore Central Jail. The barracks at Berhampore were altered for the purpose of acting as family quarters. There are certain jails, particularly some of the big jails, where only service privy was available, and the sum that I am asking for is for conversion of the service privy into water-borne type of privy. Then we have got certain changes to be made in the Buxa Jail in order that the jail may serve as a place for the keeping of a certain number of prisoners. A whole-time Superintendent has been appointed in the Hooghly District Jail, and the question of appointing whole-time Superintendents for Burdwan and Krishnagar District Jails is also under consideration. It has been decided to instal a blanket factory in the Dum Dum Central Jail, because the Dacca Jail which used to manufacture them is not available to us at present. Indents for the requisite machineries which are not available locally have been placed overseas. Jail libraries have been doubled for the benefit of certain prisoners. The exchange of convicts between West Bengal and East Bengal according to the place of conviction, as decided by the Organisation Personnel and Records Main Committee before the Partition Council, has been given effect to in September last. We appointed a Special Officer to revise the Jail Code which is nearing completion. There is no doubt whatsoever

that the arrangements that are now in existence for putting whole-time teachers to impart primary education to the convicts or moral instructions to them require a great deal of alteration and gingering up.

I think I have touched practically most of the points that have been raised by the different members in their cut motions. The fact remains however that it is not possible at the present moment on account of financial stringency to give effect to all the plans that I have in mind, but I hope to complete the plan, and as soon as funds are available it would be possible for us to alter the approach towards penal settlement. For instance, it has often occurred to me that the site of the Alipore Central Jail is a very unsuitable one for that purpose. In fact, there is no reason whatever why it should not be taken a little outside the town with a much larger area of land to be included in the jail and where the prisoners could have a little more liberty and could be made to feel that although restrictions are being placed on them for a while they have not ceased to be human beings. It is usual even now inside the jail to consider that an individual who has lost his freedom has lost all claim to consideration as an ordinary man, and it is necessary therefore to relax many of the rules that now exist, some of which are very irksome. It may be possible to do so here, as I saw in the Haripur Jail in the North-West Frontier Province during the Congress regime, where the work done by each prisoner was credited to his account so that at the time when he left the jail he would have some money to his credit which he could utilise for the purpose of rehabilitating himself if he chose to do so and not to go back to jail to find his place once again there.

With these words I place the Demand for Grant before the House.

Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: I am very glad that my friend the Chief Minister is now thinking of improving the jail and its administration. I have been a visitor of jail from my early boyhood and I have been noticing all along that the jail requires better looking up. My friend was suggesting that the jail should be in a larger area where the persons who are in jail may feel a little more comfortable and I fully support this idea and I hope that, instead of speaking here and allowing us to discuss the matter, he will put it into actual practice. Then, on the question of centralisation which my friend spoke on, I should say and I believe that it is wrong to bring the different kinds of prisoners from different jails and put them in one place. (The Hon'ble Dr. Bidham Chandra Roy: I never said so; I spoke of separating them.) You said that there was only one jail in Berhampore. You have added to it some other jail and made it a Central Jail. Further you are thinking of bringing the Borstal School and others which were kept in a secluded place in our time just to keep them separate from the criminals of other types. Now to bring the Borstal School also here and to allow all the different people to mix up together will be a wrong policy. (The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy: The Borstal School is in a separate building in Berhampore which has nothing to do with the jail.) But if the bad surrounding is there these young people will be contaminated and I do suggest that, for their own sake and for the sake of the country, the young people should be kept absolutely separate from the hardened criminals who remain in jail and they should be given proper training so that they may be qualified to become good citizens. That is why I say that instead of centralising the different classes of criminals, even youngsters, in one place and then allowing them to mix together and become hardened criminals will be a wrong policy and I hope my friend will consider this. In our time we had the idea of separating the youngsters in the Bors

and I again suggest to my friend the Chief Minister to see that the Borstal School, wherever it is, should be kept absolutely away from the jail in any town. With these words, Sir, which I have said not by way of criticism but by way of suggestions to him I request the Chief Minister to see that the Haripur Jail in the North-West Frontier Province is repeated here in our State.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, my friend probably did not follow my thesis. I simply was giving him the present set-up which, I said, should be altered as soon as funds permitted.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 91,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements" was then put and agreed to.

29-Police.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 4.82,76,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "29—Police".

Sir, this subject of Police and the police force has been a hardy annual for discussion for nearly a quarter of a century that I know about the proceedings of the Assemblies and Councils. The idea that actuated the police and its personnel before the country got independence, the method of their work, the way in which they approached the convicts and the approach to the question of the criminals was all under a different set-up altogether. As far as I could gather the action of the police and their method of work was due to a certain bias towards maintaining a capitalistic or imperialistic Government or administration. Therefore it was that the police was also utilised and in a very large measure for curtailing the activities of the great institution, the Congress, in its struggle for freedom and it is not unnatural therefore that most of us were obsessed with a bias against the police when we found that they were being utilised for curbing the urge for independence amongst our own people.

The personnel that were chosen then and the training that was given naturally had to follow this outlook. It is very curious that in all imperialistic countries the police and the army are kept sedulously apart from the general run of the people in the sense that it has been felt that by such co-operation the police and the army would not be able to exercise that pressure which would be required when the time for controlling the people comes. But from the time of the partition and the advent of independence it has seemed to me that it would be a wrong approach for us to think that the police and the administration and the people are different or antagonistic. I do not say, nor do I claim on behalf either of the police or of the administration of which it is a limb that every one of them would be prepared to meet the people, co-operate with them, look to their wants and needs and give them the help they need in times of trouble. But I may say this that with the advent of independence it has become increasingly clear to every oneand the sooner it becomes clear to both the police and the people the better for all of us—that the administration is now being run not by a machinery of the bureaucracy which was more or less irremovable either de facto or de jure but that the administration is liable to change if they are not able to put the administration and its employees in tune with the activities of the people. We have taken care within the last year or so therefore in getting a better type of personnel to become constables and to become officers. As soon as we do that it is obvious that it would mean an increase in expenditure, but I am glad to say that young men of the right type, soung men active, strong, loyal and devoted to duty, with a broader outlook on life are coming in; and it is necessary

to give them better emoluments to attract such people. At the time of purfition there was an opting out of a large number of officers who were occupying not perhaps the top places but the intermediate stages. After partition there was a big gap partly due to the fact that the European elements went out and a large number of officers went to East Pakistan: the result was that a large number of officers were promoted much too early, and it is obvious that dilutions such as these would really mean a certain amount of disorganisation and lack of efficiency. At the time of partition and soon after the War was over, due to various types of control exercised by the Government in the supply of necessaries of life and commodities, black marketing and various types of anti-social activities came on the scene. This was quickly followed by the advent of another anti-social elements, viz., the Communists and their activities. Before we could breathe freely the communal troubles arose which again is one type of anti-social activity. There is a large tract of border, more than 700 miles in length, between Indian Union and Pakistan. In many places there are no means of communication. Although we have placed pickets at a distance of 5 to 6 miles all over the border, each police picket is unable to communicate or associate or get into touch with the picket next to it because of the lack of communication. We are thinking of devising some means to overcome this difficulty. Probably members are aware that West Bengal has got a great lack so far as roads are concerned. My friend the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Works and Buildings saw this in 1948 and he has been pursuing a policy, with the sanction of West Bengal Government, of increasing our road communica-tions. We have spent, as you must have seen when we were discussing the question of civil works, nearly 5½ crores of rupees already on roads. We propose to spend a fair amount of over two crores this year. Even so the roads are so scarce that it would be difficult for us to have the whole of the province connected-one part with the other part-by roads which are suitable for all weather. Possibly most of you remember the present geography of West Bengal. The top portion composed of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar districts is absolutely separated by wide space from the next portion which comprises the Dinajpur and the Malda districts, and this portion again is separated by a big and broad river from the next part of Bengal. It is almost an impossible proposition, in any action that is necessary for the police to take, to be able to transport them from one part of the province to the other without great difficulty.

Sir, there are three charges that have been made, generally speaking, on this budget, or three criticisms. I should say: one is that expenditure is very high. As I have said just now that if you want efficient police, if you want police with a different type of mentality who are not wooden, who have got some amount of intelligence and initiative, who have got some determination and presence of mind, it would be necessary to tap a different type of men for enrolment in constability before we could achieve that end. That naturally means that we have got to pay more for these people.

The second question that has been put is that they are inefficient. Sir, I do not hold any brief for any class of public servant, not even for the Ministry, that they are perfect human beings. As a matter of fact, I am glad that they are not perfect because it gives them some room for struggling to get better tomorrow. I do not like perfect people to govern this world because it will be almost a stale world to live in. But apart from that the lower strata of society as you go to, the lower stages of officers as you reach, you will find that this imperfection comes out much more easily than the upper strata. For instance, I am told that they have a temper. I do not know whether to have a temper is a good thing or a bad thing. Under control, temper is a good thing; if you lose

control, temper is a very vicious thing. I may even lose to a certain extent my temper to my friend Mr. Sibnath Baneriee-who is not herewhen he obstructs me when I am talking on a serious subject, but the same thing would appear in a much more concentrated form amongst those who have not had the training or perhaps the capacity as others in controlling their temper. After all, the temper or efficiency of the policeman would follow the standard of efficiency and capacity of the people from whom they are drawn. If the people are not observing honesty you cannot expect them to be creatures from Heaven who will be purely honest and nothing else. Similarly, the same question comes in with regard to corruption among them, but as a friend of mine used to say, any man will abuse the power he possesses under one or two conditions unless he is a super-man or unless he is controlled by public opinion to an extent where he ceases to abuse his power. Therefore, in the past I said it and I repeat that suggestion for all its worth at the present moment, that any member of the Assembly or even any member outside the Assembly, if he finds any inefficiency, corruption or anything in the nature of a conduct which is unbecoming of a public servant who to my mind should be made to feel that they are servants of the public, it is only necessary that those who are responsible for their conduct, namely, myself and my co-adjutors, should be informed at the earliest opportunity so that we may cure them. It is true that we cannot always replace them. I have often been asked by my friends to transfer a Sub-Inspector of Police from one place to another. It may mean a certain amount of safety -or shall I say satisfaction—to that gentleman but he torgets that this man wherever he goes will do the same job, if he is really guilty, unless he is cured and if he is found to be beyond cure a time comes when we should bid good-bye to such people. That is the second argument that has been put forward.

The third one -that is the general criticism that is levelled-is about the policy of the department. It is true that the main policy of the department is and should be that they should prevent occurrence rather than cure occurrence. It there is one sphere of life's activity where prevention is better than cure, it is here. Therefore the police have got to have two main branches - one is the Intelligeguee Branch and the other is the Action Branch. I admit that to develop an Intelligence Branch sufficiently, satisfactorily and efficiently, it takes some amount of time and a great deal depends upon the type of activity which the Intelligence Department has got to undertake. The type of activity which the previous Intelligence Officers used to deal with is not the type that we meet with today and I do not know of any stage in Bengal's history when anti-social forces have come to play almost at the same time with corruption, blackmarketing due to control or whatever the other reasons be, the communists, the communalists, the horder incidents, the refugees and so on. All of them require not only patience, not only strength of charecter, not only wisdom and judgment, but a great deal of higher qualities than most or us possess. We have at the present moment expanded the police force in view of these various objectives in different directions. One is that we have provided a women's police force. They are small in number now but they are very useful whenever one is going to make enquiries into crimes in which women are involved. The second one is the development which has taken place recently of the wireless system. As I have said a little while ago, communications in the different parts of Bengal are very had and it is therefore necessary to have wireless connection between the different thanas and the head-quarters and Central Calcutta. This morning a friend of mine came to me very worried about his place in Malda and it was not possible to get a phone connection because it is difficult to get the connections easily, but after a little while with a wireless system we could get the reply that we

wanted. We have now practically all the thanas behind the border areas as well as all the other thanas in West Bengal connected by the wireless system.

Then we have got the Armed Police who have been trained in the modern methods. These have been increased to a large extent but from the demand that was made upon the police and their help, during the last disturbance, it seemed to me that even the increase from two battalions to five battalions would not be found sufficient if—God forbid—another trouble of a different type appears amongst us which will demand greater strain upon the police force.

We have not forgotten that the police people also happen to be human beings who deserve a certain amount of relaxation. Games and sports, therefore, in which the public also are interested and take part are the normal features of the activities of the police force. In pursuance of the Resolution at the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Police in Delhi it has been decided that better co-operation with the public should be the key-note of every public servant, that scientific methods of approach towards crime and its detection should be developed and the technical skill of the police staff should be improved. There is a great deal to be done yet in the police force. There are a large amount of different improvements that we have got to make in the different types of the Police Branches, but I do hope and pray that they will realise, as I think they are realising, that there is a new era that has come over to us, that they have to co-operate with the public as much as and to the extent the public are prepared to co-operate with them. Last year during summer I had to go to the Scotland Yard on several occasions to meet the Commissioner of Police and I was very keen upon knowing how they managed the police force there. The Commissioner of Police told me two things. He said, in the first instance, that the problems that we have got here are not the problems that they are faced with. Hardly ever do they get rioters or mobs or disturbers of peace, throwing bombs or acid bulbs or sten guns or shot guns. Secondly, he said, of the total number of crimes detected or people arrested nearly 60 to 65 per cent. were crimes which were detected only because the public co-operated with the police in detecting the crimes and arresting the individuals. That public co-operation, I am sorry to say, is not yet forthcoming, but I am perfectly sure that along with the development in the standard of behaviour of the policemen, the public also would co-operate and bring about that unity between the two groups that is so essential and desirable.

With these words I move the demand for acceptance of the House.

Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 4,82,76,000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the deep sense of insecurity and frustration among minorities of the State created by inaction and deliberate negligence of a section of the Police and the policy of the Government regarding protection of their lives and properties and other fundamental rights as well.

I also beg to move that the demand of Rs. 4,82,76,000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the communal character of the Police with special reference to the position of minorities in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes; Mr. Badrudduja, you can now speak.

Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply encouraged this afternoon by the comforting words of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to take part in the debate not certainly to introduce any

heat in the discussion but to try to import as little light as I can afford to, perchance I may, in my humble way, succeed in easing the tension. Sir, when the house is on fire, every attempt should be made to put out the fire that is consuming the house. For the last one month and a little more we, in our humble way, tried not to embarrass the position of the Government but to co-operate with the Government in quelling the disturbances in the way they chose best. Sir, I am here to reiterate once again, in no uncertain terms, my deep sense of gratitude to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Home Minister and some of the responsible officers of the State for the resolute and firm action they took in many difficult situations in saving crises of the minorities. Sir, my object in bringing these cut motions is only to focus the attention of the Government upon certain suggestions that I shall make for solution of the communal tangle that faces us at the present moment. It is really regrettable that whenever in the past any attempt on a constitutional plane to solve this desperate situation has been made, the communal bubble has always burst revealing to the world the most combustible substance of hatred and antigonism that lies beneath the apparently calm surface of India. Therefore, Sir, much as the Government have tried, we have found that the situation has burst into flames postponing the date of minority's salvation all the more. I wonder how did the leaders of public opinion representing so many millions of people on both sides agree to the unfortunate partition and could not anticipate the developments ahead? How did they behind the scene sign the deathwarrant of minorities even after their bitter experiences in Calcutta, Bihar and Noakhali? Sir, I do not understand this. At any rate a humble man, an insignificant fry like myself could see through the game. Immediately after partition had been an accomplished fact, and votes had been taken on that issue, I issued a statement to the press the following day. May I have your permission, Sir, to read only an extract from that statement to show that we could see through the game ourselves? Sir, a portion of that statement runs thus:-

- "So the die is cast. Bengal is divided and lies prostrate. She is bleeding from the fatal wounds inflicted on her soul by a disastrous policy that has used Bengal as a pawn in the political chess-board of India since after removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Her death-knell had been sounded earlier; the Bengal Parliament met yesterday only to perform the tuneral ceremony. Yesterday's decision was a foregone conclusion.
- A parochial patriotism has thus hurried Bengal to her doom and hurled her down from the great height and eminence she had attained during the last 100 years. Her territorial and linguistic integrity is today cruelly violated, her cultural hegemony disturbed and her social and economic ties completely snapped asunder. This division is sure further to breed germs of perpetual clash and conflict between the two neighbouring States of divided Bengal.
- Muslim Bengal, as I said, is all the worse for this division. So soon has Nemesis come full circle. The day of reckoning could not be staved off any longer. We demanded partition of India with a fanatical zeal and we have it today with vengeance. We cast our net a little too wide and before we could gather up the threads we had been caught in the trap. We conjured up the rosy dream of Eastern Pakistan Zone with even the Muslim minority province of Assam therein; but we have not merely been forced to give a go-by to our demand for Assam but have also failed to maintain the territorial integrity of the Punjab and Bengal.

Thus have we sold our soul for a mess of pottage. Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy, the Prime Minister of undivided Bengal, thought that the soul of the Muslim Nation had been saved by partition of the country conveniently forgetting that half the Muslim Nation, according to his own ideology, had been condemned to eternal perdition. This is only to refer to the fact that great leaders of public opinion do not see through the game, could not anticipate the developments ahead. Factors, psychological, political, economic, social, historical have entered into the entire composition and made the situation what it is today. Somehow or other minorities, both across the border and on this side of the border, feel that they have no voice in the administration and naturally they feel insecure Su. I am not charging the Government. Government, in the circumstances, cannot help us because police officers themselves are after all human beings; they are also moved by passions and prejudices when they hear about the tragic happenings across the border on the other side. Sir, we have persistent testimony from the victims of riots in the various areas the police officers -- not all -by their deliberate negligence and passive contivance at the netatious acts of miscreants, brought about the catastrophe in many cases. It is not for nothing therefore that certain areas have been devastated. No doubt, some police officers and some of the top ranking officials, for example, the District Magistrate of Howrah and many other responsible officers from a sense of their duty saved many a difficult and desperate situation. So far as the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Home Minister are concerned, at all hours of the day we appealed to them for protection and got it. But for their protection, but for their kind response, but for their help and support the situation would have drifted still further. Once again, on behalf of the Muslim community, I express my deep sense of gratitude to them all.

We have hitherto refrained from making any statement to the press; we have hitherto not indulged in any emotional outburst; we have hitherto not done anything which may embarrass the position of the Government. On the other hand, we went on a goodwill mission to Dacca to explore all possible avenues for settlement of the communal trouble. We appealed to the majority there not to embarrass our position here by their unnatural sympathies for their Muslim brothers here. We told them that we should be left to our fate and that we would adjust ourselves to the new surroundings. We the Muslims are bone of the bone and flesh of the Hindu brethren here. We have got on together, Hindus and Muslims, and we have worked together for long long years. From 1941 to 1946, personally speaking. I played my humble part to bring about a Coalition Ministry in Bengal where Muslims and Hindus were equally represented and the Coalition Government worked very well. We cannot be a party to the forces of disruption to any separatist tendencies. to the policy of recrimination which has unfortunately vitiated the entire atmosphere, which has unfortunately clouded the whole perspective, which has unfortunately postponed the day of minorities in India and Pakistan. Sir, I appealed to the Chief Minister whether he could give us any guidance to solve the communal problem so that we could console the Muslim minority whom we claim to represent. Sir, from the 4th and 5th March- after the storm had spent its force--more especially from the 6th instant we have heard of fresh tortures being perpetrated upon Muslims in various areas of the city. I have personally requested the Chief Minister and the Home Minister to go round the spots and see things for themselves. Sir, for the first time we hear some journals expatiating that they have discovered Muslims parading in the Park Circus area, that their plots have been discovered, their plans unearthed, their conspiracies detected. It all looks like a tale in the Arabian Nights. Sir, is it possible that Muslims, now shorn of all power, of all position, of all career, of all opportunities, of everything practically, should be thinking of retaliating in that way? We always seek your protection, every minute of it. Whatever might

be the tortures, whatever might be the tyrannies, whatever might be oppression, whatever might be the terror, whatever the loot, the plantar and devastation that occurred in the city, we never, for a single moment, uttered a single sentence, never issued a single statement to the press to show that we were in a position of insecurity. We know the Chief Minister cannot offer us any solution, nor can the Prime Minister of India. For the matter of that we have approached him in all humility, in all seriousness, to offer us a solution. He could not offer us any solution because there is evidently no solution. Surely war is no solution because war involves mighty preparations and results in devastation, disaster and destruction. It may put off the game for a while but it does not solve the problem of life at all. If the solution is exchange of population from one side to the other and *vice versa*, then surely it will require at least ten years of preparation to move the huge mass of 500 lakhs of population from one side to the other. We have seen how, after the first Great War, to move a few lakis of population from Ankara to Greece and vice versa, an International Commission had to be set up to do the job which took several years to complete. Such a proposal is no doubt a fantastic one The wiseactes should have seen through the game of partition. "كه عشق أسان نمود اول ولي إفلاد مشكل "- There is a Persian saying: -"كه عشق أسان نمود اول ولي إفلاد though love and Prem appears very very interesting at the outset it creates complications, nevertheless, in the end. Partition has created complications. I will appeal to those leaders of public opinion who were responsible for partition and for the resultant troubles to resolve the tangle. We see today the complexities which baffle solution. This Government is faced with the complexities of the situation and in that situation many factors have entered, as I have already submitted. How is one to unravel the Gordian knot is the problem now Though in the Punjab wholesale exchange of population had taken place yet it is no solution because such exchange creates greater bitterness and leaves behind a legacy of misery, distress and agony. This is no solution. At any rate no statesman, no politician of any broad outlook, can ever advocate that theory which is fraught with disaster for millions. Sir, I can understand impressionable plastic minds being swayed by emotion, I can also understand a class of political opportunists trying to exploit the situation for their personal or coteric aggrandisement; I can also understand, Sir, people who have settled down here but who have got their relations on the other side of the border being stirred to their depths by the miseries that have overtaken their brothers and sisters on the other side. I can well realise all these things but I can never understand police officers not merely passively conniving at the crimes of miscreants but often actively supporting the miscreants and the looters and what is more, running amuck and shooting people down. I had been to the spot in the College Square where a police officer had entered the compound and had shot a person down dead. I seek your protection, your help, your guidance always. Now I have got some suggestions to make. If they are worthy of any consideration. Sir, you will kindly give all the consideration that they deserve: if they are not, then brush them aside. I have already submitted some suggestions and once more I repeat them: -(1) that a thorough investigation be at once instituted to enquire into the great tragedy of Calcutta and other parts of the State by an independent tribunal composed of persons of unimpeachable integrity of character; (2) that irresponsible statements be stopped once for all; (3) that aggressive and violent activities of organisations be banned; (4) that inflammatory statements in the press and sensational news and views on the communal situation by journals and newspapers be gagged; (5) that distribution of unauthorised posters and handbills of an intensely communal nature be stopped once for all and made penal; (6) that an adequate number of Muslims be immediately drafted in our police force for protection of minorities in this great emergency; (7) that

military, if possible, take control and posted to important places as aerodromes, etc., and that military bases and patrols be further augmented and retained for at least a period of three months; (8) that minorities be supplied with arms for self-defence especially in those areas where they apprehend attacks from aggressors; that communal situation be treated on a war footing; that saboteurs, desperadoes and miscreants be regarded as subversive elements of society and be severely dealt with; that tortures on innocent Muslims by officers in the Police Department be immediately checked; that collective fines be imposed in the areas where disturbances occur; that Government not merely guarantee but arrange for adequate protection to minorities and failing that arrange for whatever step they think proper in the circumstances; that minorities be adequately represented in the administration, specially in the police, the judiciary and the executive; that all groups of the Congress be represented in the Cabinet, and a broadbased Ministry with the present Chief Minister be formed without delay to ensure unity of action; that refugees of West Bengal be rehabilitated in places of their own choice; that compensation for the losses be arranged for; that the Government do take initiative in having a conference on an inter-Dominion level for solution of the communal problem, minorities being represented therein. Sir, I would only try to impress upon the House that our heart is with our brothers and sisters-Hindu brothers and sisters-on the other aide of the border. We share their sorrows and misfortunes: they are our tellow-sufferers. We sympathise with them in their distress. We appeal to the majority in East Bengal not to embarrass the position of appeal to the majority in East Bengal not to embarrass the position of the minorities there and thereby indirectly embarrass our position here. If they want to show any sympathy for us, let them exercise a little more of caution, a little more of discretion, a little more of patience, a little more of restraint, a little more of humane feeling, a little more of vision, a little more of imagination, a little more of softness, a little more of sympathy, a little more of consideration for those victims of riots on both sides. After all, we are a part and parcel of this nation. We appeal to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal in the propose of all the vice help and published in the propose of all the vice help and published in the propose of all the vice help and published in the propose of all the vice help and published in the propose of all the vice help and published in the propose of all the vice help and published in the propose of all the vice help and published in the propose of the pro in the name of all that is holy and sublime, in the name of all that is grand and glorious in human conception, in the name of truth and justice, in the name of the Constitution itself, in the name of our great traditions, in the name of the great contributions that our great forbears have made towards Indian civilisation and culture, in the name of the greatest statesman and politician, the saviour of the nation who sacrificed his life for the cause of freedom and liberty, in the name of Hindu-Muslim unity, in the name of the great Hindu and Muslim leaders of the Non-co-operation and Khilafat days who fought together for wresting from the British Government freedom which is our birth-right, and in the name of other Indians-Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and of other religious persuasion, in all humility, I appeal to the majority community here, most of whom have sympathy for us as also to the non-Bengali Hindus for their good graces, for their sympathy, for their cooperation, for their support, so that we may raise a structure in which both majorities and minorities must live together in peace and amity and build up a greater, brighter, more peaceful and prosperous Bengal, and remove all these bickerings, recriminations, jealousies, prejudices, all this anger, all this rancour and all these things which forebode greater potentialities of communal mischief. These must be things of the past.

With these few words, Sir, I once again appeal to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and offer these suggestions for the protection of the minorities in his own State.

Janab GOLAM HAMIDUR RAHMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not consider it necessary for me to speak but for the communal trouble that is now looming large on the horizon. Sir, we are passing through a

disgraceful chapter of our history of independence, a chapter darkened by the gloom of communalism. The world outside is enjoying at our cost. There was a discussion over this question even in the British Parliament the other day, and a member of Parliament asked if between India and Pakistan a war breaks out, what would be the result out of it. The reply was that the Hammer and Sickle will fly in Cape Comorin in place of the Union Jack which was pulled down only two years back. Does it not remind us of our responsibility towards our State? The rights and privileges of a citizen have their corresponding responsibilities which lie as much on the police as on the people of the State. Sir, the police form the backbone of the administration. They are primarily responsible for the internal peace and safety and for the protection of life and property of the citizen. The progress and prosperity of the Government depends upon the success at any rate that they attain in the matter of restoration of peace and order. The onus of maintaining peace and order has been entrusted to the police and the police need our cooperation. The police must at the same time realise that they are the servants of the people. So there must come a change in their outlook with the change in the regime. They should realise that with the people they must live and die. In the discharge of their duties to the State and its people they have often times to resort to firing at their brothers and sisters, but we have got nothing to say if that is done in the interest of the State for maintaining peace and order.

Sir, ours is a secular State, and no discrimination is to be allowed here on the ground of caste, race or religion. The policy of our State has been declared in unequivocal and unmistakable terms, especially in respect of the minority community. The police should realise that the minority community here is a sacred trust of the majority community. But reports of police inaction and indifference in certain cases by certain officers have been there. A communal outlook not only of the police but of any other officer of the State is certainly dangerous and deserves to be treated with a strong hand. Police officers are sometimes seen taking advantage of the strained relations between India and Pakistan. So my appeal to the Government is that they should try to inculcate in the minds of their officers a sense of responsibility and a healthy atmosphere so that they may rise above the communal and personal feeling and mete out just and equal treatment to all and protect the minority wherever they require it. I come from a district which is entirely a surplus area with a good amount of paddy to spare. I have had occasions to find that smuggling and blackmarketing are rampant in some parts of our district due perhaps to the connivance of the police and other officers of the department concerned for obvious reasons. Sir, they should be made to realise that they are in the service for the furtherance of the interest of the State and not that of their own.

In this connection, Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not add a word in appreciation of the service rendered by the present Commissioner of Police, Mr. Chatterjee. During the troublous days I was in the Carmichael hostel and boys came to me saying that troubles were going on in the locality, and I must flee away from the place. I did scale down a house in search of a phone and rang the Police Commissioner in confusion. Then I was sent a police van by Mr. Chatterjee. Sir, I shall never forget the spirit of service and sincerity of Mr. Chatterjee. Sir, I cite this example of the Police Chief which I hope should be emulated by other officers of the Police Department. I feel also in my heart that the policy as adumbrated by Dr. Roy for his Government to follow had been followed faithfully.

BJ PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAY : বালনীর শীকার ব্যহালর, পারাদের প্রথম অধীনহাপর পুলিসের পরতে যে সমত মতুবা করেছেল এবং পুলিসের মান। বিভারের উনুচির করা

ৰে সমস্ত ব্যবস্থা করেছেন, আমাদের অনেকের মত বে পুনিস বিভাগে বে অর্থ অধিক পরিবা ৰাভ হচেছ, তা সংকোচ ক'ৰে, সেই অৰ্থ হারা অন্য কোন ভাল কাজ বাভে হব, ভার ব্যবস্থা করত काल इस । किन्नु वर्जनारन रमरनद रव मुख्यका अरमर्क छाएछ भूनिम विछारभन्न बास कर्मान जमक्रव ; बा ৰাড়ান দরকার। শুটা পুৰান বিষয়—চুবি, ডাকাতি, পুত্তি নিবারণের জন্য পুলিসকে আমাদের দেশে নিহ। করতে হর। কিন্তু ভাজাড়া শুটা বিশেষ গুরুতর বিষর বর্তমানে দেশে উপস্থিত হরেছে, যার জন্য আজকে অধিং পরিষাণে প্রিল নিয়োগ কর। দরকার চয়েছে। তার একটা হচেছ কর্নিটের ব্যাপার, আর একটা হচে communalism. हिन्-यूननबारनव এই या व्यविशान ও निरवांध, এই छना भूनिन दन्ती भनिवारन महकान इरवर এবং আরাদের পার্শ্ববর্তী রাষ্ট্র পাকিস্থান থেকে আছরক্ষা করবার জন্য আমাদের সীমান্ত জেলাওলিতে আরও জবিং পরিষাণে পলিগ নিয়োগ করবার আরশাক হয়েছে। সম্পুতি পাকিস্তান হতে যে সমস্ত লোকেরা চলে এসে আমাদে ৰাংলাদেশে আশুয় গ্ৰহণ করেছেন, তাতে বাংলাদেশকে দু'দিক থেকে বিপনু করা হয়েছে, এক তাদের আশুয় দেবা ৰাৰতা, ছিতীয়ত: তাদের পাদোর ব্যবস্থা করা। আমি কিছুদিন পূর্বে আমাদের মুসলমান বন্ধুগণের বন্ধতার উন্তরে ষা ৰ'লেছিলাম যে একপ। অধীকাৰ কৰলে চলৰে না বা এটা ভুকিয়ে ৱাৰ্বাৰ কোন আৰশ্যকতা নাই, এমন অবস্থ बीजिरग्रह गाट हिन बजनबानरक विशास केत्रह शांतह ना, ब्रस्तबान हिन्सुरक विशास केत्रह शांतह ना অধিকালে আমাদের গামেতে অধবা আমাদের পদীতে পরে হিন্দু-মুসলমানে যে মিলন ছিল, এখন এই ধর্মের ভিতিতে कते। बाहे बालामा घंट्य गांध्याय नकन এই शिनटनव श्लाडाटड, बामाय महन ग्रम, बाक्टटक कारिन शहनरह । हिन्नर মনে করে যে মুগুলমানের। তাদের যে পশ্লীয় বাষ্ট্র পাকিস্তান তাব পুতি মনে মনে বিশেষ আত্মাসম্পন এব म जनमारित्या मरिन करत त्य दिन्तुना ठोरान्य विश्वान केन्नर्राठ ना । এই त्य व्यविशास्त्रव ভाव এটা व्यामारास्त्रव कदार १८४ । आहारम्य त्य Indian Union এই Indian Union १८६६ वर्षमित्रलेक हाहे । जो ধর্মনিরপেক রাষ্ট্রে আমরা বাধতে চাই। এইভাবে এপানে যে সমন্ত মুসুনান ভাইবা আছেন, তাঁবা স্তিয় স্তি ষ্টি চিক্সজের মনে বিশাস ফিবিয়ে আনতে চান, তাহলে মাট যে সমস্ত হিন্দ্র। বিপদগুদ্ধ হয়ে পাকিস্তান থেকে अवारम करल १८७१ एक. १वामकार एर समय सम्बन्धन डाइना घाएक, डीएमर खालांट ६ खबखीन त्यान निर्मा हार যেমন জীবা লক্ষ্ণ লোক মিলে তাৰ পৃতিকাৰ ও সাহায়েৰে জনৰ পুস্ত হন, তেমনি আছেকে পাকিল্পা শ্বেক হাজাৰ হাজাৰ হিল্পা থাৰা বিপদপ্ৰত হয়ে চলে এনেছেন তাঁদেৰ পুতি সাহায়া ও সহান্ততিৰ জন্ম আজৰে হলি এট ক'লকাতার ময়দারে দেবতাম যে লক্ষ্যক ম্সল্মান সম্বেত হয়েছেন এবং ম্সল্মান্দের যার। পতিনিধি স্থানীয় বা নেতস্থানীয় লোক তাঁর। ঐ কাজের নিন্দা করছেন। অবশ্য এর সঙ্গে এটাও চাই যাতে এখানকা क्रिया निर्फालन खन्दीय छेलन चलाहान द्वार करा महान देश्या द्वाराय ना कहना, अधानकांत मनना खाहेबा हिन्तरणव गुर्क अकरता मिलिए इसा এই भगन्त कारकत निन्ता करवन अवर संशासन स्वतासन अहे बिक्किन ছিলরা এসেছেন, সেধানে সংঘৰদ্ধ হয়ে পিয়ে তাঁদের সহানুভ্তি পুদর্শন করেন, যে সমস্ত মেয়েরা এসেছেন, ম खातनहा अल्लाह्मन छै। एमर शिर्य वस्त, जाननाहा याँहा अल्लाहम, जाननाहम्य छैनन ए जनाह अल्लाहाह इस्तर লে জান্য আমর। আভাবিক দুংপিত, তাবা বর্ধর, পঙ, তারা আমাদেব ধর্মের নয়। যদি এই রক্ম করে তীলে ৰলেন এবং তাঁদেৰ চাঁদ। দিয়ে সাহায্য দিয়ে তাঁদেৰ এই দুংৰের সময় সহানুভ্তি পুকাৰ কবেন, তাহ'লে আৰা बत्न इस हिन्तुत्वत मत्न विशास कित्व जासरव এवः उति। जावत्वन এই मूसलमानता जावात्वत प्रतसी जाहे । अ ৰিশাস যদি আপনাৰ। ভাগত কৰতে ন। পাৰেন হিলুদের মনে, এবং হিলুৱা যদি তেমনি বিশাস ভাগত করত मा भारतम मुजनमानस्य नरम, ठाइ'ल Indian Union এव दिल्लू এवर मुजनमान हित्रकान डेजब डेजबर অবিশাস করবেন। হিন্দুরা ভারবেন মুসলমান থারা এখানে আছেন তাঁদের মন পড়ে আছে পাকিস্তানের দিকে আৰু মুস্তমানের) ভাবৰেন হিন্দুৰা কখনো আমানের ভাল কবে সুবিধা দেবেন না, সৰ কথায় আমানের বিরুদ হাবেন। এই রকম একটা অবিশাসের ভাব পুজনের মধ্যে থাকবে। তাই আহি অনুরোধ করছি এবানে বাঁ। चारक्रम (नज्जानीय जीता नीयरे अपन अपने। बावका करून बाट्ड शिल्ल्य प्रतन, बीता अधिक स्थरक अरुरक्षन जीत्व बरमाए. এই विशास इस त्य अधानकार युस्तनमारनत। त्यधानकार युस्तनमानत्त्व मछ नव। Indian Union ছিল বা ৰ্পদ্যান যে কেউ অভ্যাচারিত হয়ে আমুক ন। কেন তালের পুতি দরদ দেখান, সন্থানের চচ্চে দেখা ভা ৰপ্তের দিক থেকে দেববেন না। এই বক্ষ যদি করেন তাচ'লে হিন্দু ও মুসলবানের বনে যে অবিশাসের ভা बरबरक, श्रोते। एवं करव चारव अवः क्लि-मुननवान छेजरव अरू बारहे अरू नरक बांकरवन अवः बारा अहे बारहे डेमुडि इब डाई क्वरवन।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the tone and the language which my friend Mr. Badrudduja used in moving his motion. In the first place, he talk about minorities. He forgets that besides the Muslims there are other

minorities and surely he has not been appointed the spokesman for all minorities. There are Europeans, there are Anglo-Indians, Christians, the Sikhs, the Punjab people and all sorts of minorities. Why does he assume to himself a position which he——(Janab Syed Badruddur.: I meant Muslim minorities.) You never said "Muslim minorities". I am sorry the words used are "insecurity and frustration among minorities of the State". (Janab Syed Badruddur.: That is correct.)

Secondly, as I said before, I am disappointed at the tone and the language he used. He has used these words "The police were running amuck, possibly conniving—sometimes actively supporting." I deny that charge. I challenge him to give me instances. I have done so privately and I now do so openly. I am not a respector of persons. Let him tell me where the policeman has actively supported in suppressing or killing the minorities.

Sir, he has talked about a large number of so-called remedies which he has suggested—independent tribunals to find out who are the aggressors, where violent action has been taken. A tribunal can only be appointed in consultation with Pakistan. He went there on a so-called peace mission. Did he find any response from that quarter? Did he get any response whatever that a tribunal such as this and independent in nature should be appointed? Would they agree to that tribunal? What is the good of making his speech in this Council Chamber? He knows full well that he has no authority to speak on their behalf. He talks about Inter-Dominion Conference. Has he any idea whether they will agree to or respond? Small suggestions have been made by the Prime Minister of India. Every one of those suggestions which were made for the purpose of easing the situation—every one of them has been rejected and he knows this better than anybody else.

Now, he calls himself part and parcel of this nation. I am sorry to hear him say that for the only qualification of being a part and parcel of the nation is that he wants an adequate number of Muslim force to protect them. Muslim policemen to protect them, and he wants also the military to protect them. He also says that the minorities should have representation in the administration, the minorities should be given arms—a State within a State, imperium in imperio. That is what he wants and he calls himself a part and parcel. I fail to understand that attitude and that psychology. I do say that it is possible for the policemen to act, but it is not possible always for the policemen in the strained circumstances to enter into the psychology of a particular incident. In many cases the incidents have occurred because of the particular psychology, particular action and reaction. It may be the policemen in certain cases have not risen to the occasion. But to say that they are running amuck, possibly conniving at and actively supporting the rioters is a denial of the truth. Sir, I am sorry that he thinks of the torture of innocent minorities by the police. There are certain number of arrests among the Muslims. If he would like to know I can tell him that the number of Hindus so far arrested is 16 times the number of Muslims that have been arrested. Why is he complaining? The State is no respector of person or community. The State has to take action wherever a disturbance occurs. He says that he is surprised to hear that a large number of people gathered in Park Circus. I wish he had come in the morning when the man came with his two sisters who were hit last night by Muslim goondax, and whose car had been smashed, and he has made a statement to me to that effect. What is the good of shutting our eyes? It does not matter to which community the goonda belongs—whether he is a Muslim goonda or a Hindu goonda. Goonda is a goonda, and the State must take action whatever the nature of the action may be. I am very sorry that Mr. Badrudduja has spoken

like this. I have avoided all this. I did not intend to enter into thi sort of politics, but he has raised the question, and I have got to say tha there are minorities other than Muslims in this State. I have not hear from them that they are feeling insecure. There are some people who are always panicky and who have not got the courage to face events. I do say that all those who feel like that are cowards.

There is one point to which I have not referred in my speech, but to which I ought to have referred. It was a question raised by Mr Debendranath Sen, and that is this. I feel that it is a great point In the process of our reorganisation of the Police Force in the matter of unifying as far as possible the District and the Calcutta Police Force which we are contemplating, he has suggested the appointment of a smal committee which will comprise of persons representing the Administration the staff and one or two men of the public, which will hear all cases of complaint that may arise among the police force, which if sympathetically dealt with will certainly ease discontent among the policemen. The second suggestion that he made is one which we will take up and look into very carefully, namely, the question of a certain amount of discrepancy as between the pays of the lower-paid staff and the higher-paid staff and the question of promotion from one grade to another.

I do appeal to everybody in the words of Sardar Vallabhar Patel that "we have got used to calling the police bad names in the past. We have to change that mentality. The police which we maligned was different from the police which is serving you today. They are volunteers; they are bearing the burden of a great responsibility. You should have respect and sympathy for these guardians of law and order. If you do not, you will regret it."

With these words, I ask the Assembly to pass my motion. (Applause.)

The motion of Janab Syed Badrudduja that the demand of Rs. 4.82.76.000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost

The motion of Janab Syed Badrudduja that the demand of Rs. 4.82,76,000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 4.82,76,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "29—Police" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-47 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 8 Hou'ble Ministers and 48 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Effect of deadlock in the movement of goods through Pakistan

- *52. (SHORT NOTICE.) 8]. KHACENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Department of Supplies be pleased to state whether it is a fact
 - (i) that supply position in the district of Jalpaiguri has deteriorated since the deadlock in the movement of goods through Pakistan;
 - (ii) that there is rise in the prices of all commodities?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what action, if any, he is going to take for ensuring immediate supplies of consumers' goods and essential commodities in the Jalpaiguri district?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Department of Supplies (the Hon'ble Nikunja Beharj Marti): $(a \circ c)$ Yes.

- (ii) Yes, in some cases—we have not had reports regarding rise in price of textiles.
- (b) The deterioration in railway movements since the deadlock with Pakistan has affected not only the Jalpaiguri district but all the five northern districts of the State, i.e., Malda, West Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

Action has already been taken in consultation with Railways and the Link Committee to move essential commodities into these districts, but since movement over the newly-opened Assam Link is limited by various factors beyond the control of this State (such as lack of wagons, lack of power, operational difficulties over a new line, enormous congestion of various transhipment and marshalling points due to traffic having to be diverted from Indian frontier points such as Ranaghat, etc., to move along the All-India route) it has not been possible to meet the requirements of these districts except to a small extent.

Nevertheless, foodgrains, wheat products and salt have been moved up as far as the railway situation would permit.

Two special trains have left since the deadlock began and more special trains will be sent forward whenever the Railways are able to arrange these. Departments of the Central Government are in constant and close touch with the Government of this State, and every possible measure is being taken to try and ease the situation as early as possible.

Essential non-controlled commodities are being moved by road and also by air and the Governments have both these alternatives under constant watch. In fact, 100 lorryloads of essential commodities arrived at Siliguri some of which must have been diverted into Jalpaiguri.

Committee for selection of candidates for appointment in the Food Department

- *53. 8]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Food Department be pleased to state whether any committee has been appointed in his department either for appointing or recommending for appointment of any category of public servants?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—
 - (i) the names of members of such committee:
 - (n) the functions of such committee; and
 - (iii) the number of persons appointed or recommended for appointment by such committee?

MINISTER in charge of the FOOD DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (a) Yes. There is a committee for recommending suitable candidates for subordinate posts in respect of appointments made from Calcutta.

- (b) (i) The committee consists of one or more representatives of the Directorate or Office concerned and any two of the following five M.L.A.s:—
 - (1) Sj. Rajani Kanta Pramanik,
 - (2) Si. Radha Nath Das.
 - (3) Sj. Arabinda Gayen,
 - (4) Sj. Nishapati Majhi, and
 - (5) Sj. Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar.
- (ii) Their functions are to interview candidates for appointments to posts carrying a pay not exceeding Rs.250 per month (excluding menials) and to submit their recommendations to the appointing authority concerned.
- (iii) Up to date the above Selection Board has recommended 1,534 persons for appointment.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that none of the members of this committee belongs to the minority community excepting the Scheduled Castes?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: What is a minority community?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not know what bearing has a minority community on this committee.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: By "minority community" I mean Anglo-Indians, Muslims, Christians, etc.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I may tell him, Sir, that this committee has not been formed on a minority or community basis.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state to what community these five members belong?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not care to know to what community or communities they belong.

Mrs. E. M. RICKETTS: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what are the qualifications of the members who have been selected for this committee?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Most of the members are Parliamentary Secretaries and one or two are members of this Legislative Assembly.

Mrs. E. M. RICKETTS: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state how the members were selected?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: They were selected by the Minister concerned.

Sales tax

- *54. 8], SIBNATH BANERJEE: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Finance Department be pleased to state--
 - (a) what has been the collection of sales tax in the successive years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49;
 - (b) what have been the arrears at the end of each of the above years;
 - (c) the number of establishments which have closed down without paving outstanding arrears of sales tax;
 - (d) whether any directory of registered dealers has been published after 31st March, 1945;
 - (e) whether payment by instalments of sales tax already realised from the consumers is allowed to registered dealers;
 - (f) if so, why; and

1947-48

1948-49

(g) whether any instance has come to the notice of the Government of unregistered merchants using registered numbers of other merchants and buying goods without sales tax?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Finance Department (the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker):
(a) The collections are as follows:—

Year.	7, 1, 1	ı n	,	Collection.
	Undiride	a Bengai	!	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
1945-46				3,10,55,000
1946-47				3,60,45,000
1947-48 (up to 14th	i August,	1947)		1,31,16,000
	West 1	Benyal		
1947-48 (from 15tl Ma rch, 1948)	August	, 1947,		2,10,71,000
1948-49				4,30,93,000
(b) Arrears at the end o	f each of	the abov	e years a	re
Year.		Arrear.	•	
		$\mathbf{Rs.}$		
1945-46		30,07,84	6	
1946-47		27,65,13	5	

. . .

28,32,814

1,04,97,906 (inclusive of Rs.38,12,437

authorities).

stayed by the appellate

(c) Exact figure is not available. When a dealer is found to have closed his business, his registration certificate is cancelled and steps are taken to recover the arrear taxes due from him under the Public Demands Recovery Act. If any dealer is untraceable or has not adequate assets to meet his liability, the unrealised portion is written off. The cases in which dues had to be written off under such circumstances during the last three years are—

		Cases		
1946-47			1	
1947-48			3	
1948-49			2	

- (d) Yes, a list of registered dealers up to March, 1946, was published in February, 1949. Lists for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 are in the Press.
 - (e) Yes
- (f) Sections 11 and 20 read with Rule 80(B) provide for grant of instalment in suitable cases. The concession is allowed by assessing and appellate authorities in cases where it is found that real hardship would otherwise be caused to the dealer considering his financial position at the time.
- (g) Yes; a few cases have been detected and have been properly dealt with under the provisions of the law. Wilful collusion of registered dealers being difficult to prove, composition money is generally taken in such cases.

Requisition of lands at Panagarh

- *55. Maharaja 8R18 CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Land and Land Revenue Department be pleased to state—
 - (i) the area of danga lands and forest lands at Panagarh on the north of East Indian Railway line and Grand Trunk Road and on the east and west sides of the Illambazar Road that have been requisitioned by Government;
 - (ii) the area of danga lands and forest lands adjacent to the requisitioned lands; and
 - (iii) whether it has been decided by the Government to requisition 2 more villages comprising of 4,000 highes of paddy lands besides homestead lands near the ammunition dump of the Reserve Base at Panagarh?
- (b) If the reply to (a) (iii) is in the affirmative, will the Government consider the desirability of reconsidering their decision and shift the ammunition dump to an area which is already under requisition of Government?

MINISTER in charge of the LAND and LAND REVENUE DEPART-MENT (the Hon'ble Bimai Chandra Sinha): (a)(i) The total area of danga and forest lands requisitioned within the boundary mentioned is 1,400 acres approximately.

- (ii) About 1,500 acres.
- (iii) No.
- (b) Does not arise.
- s). SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether anything has been written to the Government of India for requisitioning or derequisitioning land other than danga or forest land?

member that the Government of West Bengal made representations to the Government of India to the effect that the Government of India should consider the question of derequisitioning, if possible, all spare lands within the area, and, if that is not possible, at least to allow the villages to cultivate the lands which can be safely allowed to be cultivated for the time being. I may inform the honourable member that the Government agreed to our proposal and will signify their assent perhaps in no time.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

43-Industries-Industries, etc.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 73,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "43—Industries:—Industries: 52A - Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes. XLI Receipts from Electricity Schemes:—Working Expenses: 53 - Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue Account; 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development outside the Revenue Account; and 81A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account."

Sir, the development of industries in this province is of very great concern and interest to the State as the saying is, affect and the first item which should be developed in any State is industry because without it money cannot multiply and the State cannot get the revenue that is needed. Before the partition the Government of Bengal was allotted by the Government of India or rather allocated by the Government of India on an all-India basis a planned method of giving six units to this province. After the partition the question of continuing the allocation was raised. After a certain amount of preliminary survey and investigation this Government pressed for the following units to be placed under the West Bengal Government; firstly, one unit of iron and steel factory, and I may state at once that this allocation of the unit to Bengal was not accepted by the experts whom the Government of India sent and they have subsequently selected Bangalore as the centre of unit; another one in C.P.

The second one is the machine tools factory. This also has not been allotted to us although we tried very hard for it. The third one is a paper factory that has been tentatively accepted for the manufacture of carton and wrapping paper with a capacity of production of 5,000 tons a year. Then there is the fourth—a telephone cable factory that has been allotted to West Bengal. The land is under acquisition and it is very likely that the telephone cable factory will be in working order in another two years. Besides these we asked for a ship-building yard near Geonkhali but we have not yet received the consent of the Government of India to it. This Government is also participating in the Sindri Fertiliser Project of the Government of India, which will ensure a supply of approximately 25,000 tons of fertilisers annually for the improvement of food crops and agriculture in general. There is also, as the honourable members are aware, a decision taken and the work has already started of placing the H. I. T. or the Higher Institute of Technology on the analogy of the M. I. T. of America, to be located in Hijli near Kharagpur. A Director has been appointed and begin some time in June or July this year. This H. I. T. is one of the four institutions recommended for establishment by the Sarker Committee

which sent in its recommendations two years ago and the Government of India had accepted the project,—the first one of its kind is to be established in Bengal.

Sir, loans under the State aid to industries have been given to various small scale and cottage industries such as electroplating, tanning, chemical industries, distillery, tool making, button making, towel making, etc. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned for 1949-50 and arother 4 lakhs has been provided in the Budget of 1950-51. Then transport facilities have been arranged in many cases for the supply of raw materials and movement of goods. Licences for import of machinery and other equipments from abroad and raw materials such as hide and skins, bamboo and wood for the manufacture of matches, etc., were secured with the help of the Government of India. Protection of small scale and cottage industries by regulation of export and import with the help of the Government of India, as for instance, the restriction of import of foreign belting in order to help the indigenous belting industry, has also been achieved. Restriction on the export of paraffin has been arranged for the manufacture of candle. Restriction on the import of wood and bamboo from Pakistan to help the paper industry of this province was also persisted in. Whenever possible and asked for, land has been acquired for small industrial organisations. Electricity has been supplied by regulated control of power by the Electricity Control Board. Government also made available out of the research carried on in the Indian Research Laboratory information regarding the manufacture of soap, oil, paints, varnishes, etc. Special emphasis has been given for the development of small scale and cottage industries by supply of electricity in rural areas near and around Calcutta, part of which is served with navigable rivers or roads and the whole of which is served with the railway system. The North Calcutta Electrification Scheme inclusive of the Diesel electrical tool for which a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided in the budget, has made considerable progress. This scheme will supply electricity in an area covering more or less 750 square miles in the north of Calcutta. It is proposed to take the line up to Ranaghat, Santipur, Kalna, Birnagar, Badkulla, Krishnagar and Navadwip, and, if possible, will go higher up Krishnagar and then come down to Magra and Khanyen. The question is, whether the electricity scheme should cover areas in Burdwan district is being considered in view of the fact that the electricity generated by the Damodar Valley Scheme would also cover areas in Burdwan district.

Supply of energy to Ranaghat, Santipur and Kalna is expected to commence in early 1950. The whole scheme is likely to be completed in 1952. There are two other schemes—the South Calcutta Electrification Scheme and the East Calcutta Electrification Scheme. They have been designed for the rural areas south and east of Calcutta, but although the schemes are ready for execution, they had to be postponed for lack of funds. The projects will supply energy 400 sq. miles to the south and 500 sq. miles to the east of Calcutta. Wherever private enterprise apply for supplying electrical energy to towns like Bongaon, Basirhat, Barasat, Tamluk, Rampurhat, Siliguri, etc., steps are taken to give them early recognition.

The next point that I want to touch is the question of development of silk industry. A comprehensive scheme known as the Silk Artisan Co-operative has been put into operation for organising on a co-operative basis the development of the silk industry and also a marketing organisation through a central store in Calcutta. By this scheme, specially designed silk fabrics which have a ready market are being produced. This scheme is intended to establish the rearers, reelers and weavers on a co-operative basis with necessary capital so that they may produce and earn adequate wages without being at the mercy of the middle men. Altogether silk goods to the total value of Rs. 7,06,800 has so far been produced till the end of December, 1949, and a sum of Rs. 5,46,623 has been received from the sale of silk goods. The balance of the stock is now for sale in the various

important silk establishments in Calcutta and elsewhere. A sum of Rs. 2,40,000 has been provided in the budget for the same purpose next year. The difficulty of supply of disease-free eggs has long been under the consideration of the department. At the present moment, 60 per cent. of the total seed requirement in the State is being met by silk rearers and the existing nurseries where they work are the Peasbari Nursery in Malda, the nursery in Murshidabad, the nursery in Darjeeling, the nursery in Birbhum and the nursery in Bankura. This year we are going to establish two more nurseries—the Ranaghat Nursery and the Midnapore Nursery. When these two nurseries are completed, it will be possible to supply nearly 70 per cent. of the total requirement of disease-free eggs for the rearers. The following institutions give training in the different branches of silk industry—the Silk Technological Institute, Berhampur, the Peddic Reeling Institute at Malda and the Sericulture Training Institute at Berhampur.

The question has been raised about the supply and manufacture of sugar for Bengal. The position is that one mill in the district of Murshidabadthe Beldanga Sugar Mill-with a daily crushing capacity of 450 tons went into liquidation about three years ago and the litigation ended in the lawcourt with the appointment of a Receiver. The Government tried to persuade the company to restart the mill with necessary assistance from the Government, but the company did not respond. The Government wanted to take up and work the mill themselves. The plant and equipments of the mill were technically examined by experts, but it was found that the mill could not be run without some vital parts which were wanting and the Law Officer of the Government advised that acquisition in law was not possible in view of the litigation pending before the Hon'ble High Court. To safeguard the interests of the cane-growers, therefore, Government arranged with the Ramnagai Sugar Mills at Plassey to take into their mills large quantities of the local cane. The balance of the cane is being made into gur. Before the partition, five units of sugar mills with a daily crushing capacity of 600 tons each were allotted to Bengal. Advertisements were issued in the press calling for applications. There was no response from Murshidabad. The Bhagirathi Sugar Mills applied for a mill to be located in Ranaghat. Response was also received for the establishment of a mill at Chandpara in 24-Parganas and at Krishnagar and also at Jalpaiguri. The Government of India was not in favour of giving five units to West Bengal after the partition. The recommendation has now been sent up to the Government of India to allot at least three units—one at Krishnagar, one at Ranaghat or Beldanga and one in 24-Parganas. The Government of India has allotted one unit at Krishnagar and it is expected that the sugar mill will start functioning within a year or so. In view of the decision of the Government of India to withdraw protection from the sugar industry with effect from the 1st April, 1950, it remains to be seen whether the industrialists will consider it desirable to start a sugar mill in West Bengal because it might be that such a unit would not be economic. Therefore, the establishment of new sugar mills in Bengal must be very carefully considered. Government have taken steps this year to keep the sugarcane in this area for the purpose of converting it into qur.

The next point that has been raised is the question of developing or manufacturing salt in West Bengal, particularly in the borders of Contai subdivision. There is one company which is the Bengal Salt Company which has been working there for a few years and doing fairly good work, but the total amount of salt produced by them is very small indeed. The total requirement for Bengal is 35 lakh maunds a year. Possibly the Bengal Salt Company is manufacturing not even half a lakh maund a year. In view of this position, the West Bengal Government got in touch with a French company—the Kapais Salinar de les France—which are experts in the manufacture of salt by solar method. Their experts have come. They have made survey of the area and they have given a preliminary opinion that

this area can produce 50 lakh maunds of salt a year and the West Bengal Government got in touch with the Orissa Government enquiring whether that Government would co-operate with this Government in founding a joint salt manufacturing concern. The exact shape which this concern will take has not yet been defined because we do not know what the final target estimate of the concern would be.

Arrangements for training facilities for cottage and small-scale industries in this province are the following. There are a large number of institutions for different types of cottage industries. There is the Bengal Textile Institute at Serampore—there are three years' course and one year's course for instruction in textile. There is a Bengal Tanning Institute for giving instruction in tanning and boot and shoe making. There is a Bengal Ceramic Institute.

There is a Bengal Silk Technological Institute at Serampore. There is an Industrial Research Laboratory in Calcutta where paint, varnish, ink, soap technologies, etc., are taught with a period of instructions for one year. There is Darjeeling Industrial School and Workshop at Toong which is now to be enlarged and increased in size. There is a vocational training centre in Calcutta where potteries, wood-work, bakery and confectionery are taught for a period of one year. There are three Government weaving schools at Malda, Birbhum and Bankura. A certificate course for one year is taught in these institutions. There are 14 peripatetic weaving schools with an artisan's course for one year in Jalpaiguri, Prasannapur, Malda, Bankura, Dantan, Raipur, Burdwan, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia, etc. There are two metal-casting institutions for giving training in non-ferrous metal casting with one year's training course. There are two cutlery wares and umbrella-making workshops with one year's training course. There are five textile weaving parties for giving instructions in weaving, one jute weaving party for giving instructions in jute weaving. There is one wool weaving party and two coir weaving parties and two boot and shoe workshops for giving training with a course of one year. One tanning party is also there for demonstration in the process of tanning leather. There are several private institutions, about 59 in number, to whom aids are given for various forms of training in technical subjects—technical trades, vocational trades, textile trades, etc. This year the estimated cost of expenditure is: capital Rs. 5 lakhs and recurring Rs. 1,09,000. Then the estimated expenditure for Cooch Behar Industrial School and Workshop with a course of training in general mechanics, motor mechanics, wood-work, etc., is: capital Rs. 4 lakhs and recurring Rs. 2 lakhs 25 thousand. Then about the reorganisation of vocational training centre there are courses of training in bakery and confectionery, manufacture of coirs, manufacture of sports goods, etc. As regards provision for scholarships and stipends for the training of students, 375 scholarships of different grades are awarded to students undertaking training to various institutions in this direction by the Directorate of Industries, West Bengal. Then there are various industrial concerns with which this Directorate has come into working arrangements. Institutions such as Dunlop Rubber Tyre Company, Indian Oxygen Co., Acetylene Co., National Block Manufacturing Co. and so on-there are about 20 or 24 of them who are also prepared to give help to the Government sponsored students.

Besides this out of the loan given by the Government of India the Government of West Bengal have decided to start from June next technical institutions in four different places—one near Asansol to be controlled and supervised and instructions to be given under the supervision of the workshop at Mihijam (Chittaranjan). An officer there will be in charge of that institution. One technical school at Sibpore for 400 students, one at Asansol for 750 students, one at Jadabpur for 300 students and one each at Burdwan and Hooghly which now exists for a small number of students will be increased to 300 to 400 students each.

The total provision for students to be taught in ordinary technology would be for 3,000 students mainly meant for refugee students. It has been felt that these students should be given the earliest opportunity of being rehabilitated and therefore the course that has been chosen is for one year only, and it is expected that in the course of two years we will be able to put in 6,000 students through these institutions. At the present moment, at Sibpur there is a technological school of three years' course, and at Jadavpur there is a technological class of two years' course. The Sibpur technological school is run under the Government of West Bengal, and the Jadavpur school is run under the aegis of the Employment Exchange of the Government of India, but both these institutions have now agreed to give one year's course to refugee students so as to absorb a large number of these boys who have come from East Bengal.

I have practically covered all the questions that have been raised by the cut motions except one, namely, nationalisation of industries. The question of nationalisation of industries has been discussed time and again both here and elsewhere; and at the present moment no country in the world has been able yet to find out what shape nationalisation will take except Russia, because the economic system in all the other countries, which we might call the democratic countries, is one which does not conform to a perfect pattern of nationalisation of industries. Industrial concern means the development of an organisation which requires in the first instance capital, in the second instance raw material, and the third matter regarding nationalisation is how should the profit of the industry be distributed. With regard to the second and the third, namely, collection of raw material and distribution of profit. governmental action may be helpful, and it the industry is under the Government aegis it is easy to get raw material, and it is easy for Government to appropriate the grant. At the present moment as you are all aware, Government lays down certain rules for imposition of tax, e.g., Corporation tax, business profits tax which has been repealed this year, excess profits tax and all forms of tax so as to relieve industrialists of the excess profits which they might make.

With regard to the first item, namely, the question of investment of money, that is a difficult problem for any State to manage at the present moment. There are certain industries in which the State may come in, e.g., the railways, the posts and telegraphs and so on in which the public is interested, and it is a service to the public which the State must undertake, because every industrial concern may mean at some stage or other a loss. It is not always that an industry makes a profit. Therefore for an industrial concern like the railways which is intended for the service of the people, Jovernment undertakes to suffer the loss if and when it is found necessary in the interest of the people themselves.

But when it is an ordinary industrial concern-by that I mean an ndustrial concern which is not meant for service for all types of people of he State but only for a certain type of people, -then the question arises as o whether and to what extent the State should drop in. It seems to me that n most of these cases the object would be served if the Government were to ensure control over the industrial concern in some way or other by giving some facilities which give them the right to control or giving some capital which will be a major portion in the concern, and in some other fashion or n some other manner it is possible that private enterprise and private capital nay be drawn into an institution of this type and this is such a concern in which private capital and governmental interests are combined, and this rould attract capital much more easily, because the people or the investors rould then be assured of support from the Government so far as that industry s concerned. This is one group of industry which comes under this head. t depends upon a particular time as to what industry would be included in his group. Then there is a third group of industrial concerns in which to

my mind the Government should not at the present moment intervene, because it will then mean that you intervene with local and private enterprise. However, the question of nationalisation of industries is a matter in which the West Bengal Government is equally interested. As you can see, Sir, that we have started at least in two points, namely, in the matter of supply of electricity in certain areas and also in the matter of giving transport facilities in other areas and it is possible that we may expand as opportunities arise and it is possible that some time or other we may be able to strike a balance between private enterprise and Government efforts.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move the motion which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker that a sum of Rs. 73,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "43—Industries—Industries; 52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes; XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses—53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue Account; 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development outside the Revenue Account; and 81A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account;

8]. 8HEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, aj hamarey perdhan mantary mahadai ney Industries ke barey men jo jo yojna bataie hai, uske liev main unko dhannabad aur badhaie bhi deta hoon. Parantu ek mukh cheez ham dekhtey hain unbon ney chore diya hai. Unbon ney Woollen Industries ke barey men kuch kaha naheen. Hamara bichar hai aur mujhey vakeen hai ke hamara West Bengal men Woollen Industries ke hey prochur scope hai keon ke hum report sey dekhtey hain ke her sal kareeb ek lakh ton wool Bharat sey doosrey jageh men jata hai. Kalimpong jo ek important woollen mart hai wahan sey lakh lakh ton wool U. K., U. S. A. aur doosrey doosrey jaghon men jata hai. Khas ker key kisi industries ko barhaney ke hey char factors ki zarurat hai, raw material, cheap labour aur power. Wahan per sub kuch hai serf hamen organization ki zarurat hai. Raw material wahan per bohut ziada hai. Aj hamara wool doosrey jagey jaker doosrey doosrey shape men hamatey yahan fir laut ata har aur hamen usko ziada dam deker mole lena perta hai. Ager ham apney des men yeh industries kholen to hamen bohut labh hoga. Kalimpong men bohut chotey chotey cottage industries bhi hain, Government ko chaheay ke usko encourage karey.

Chotey chotey jo hill streams hain, nadi, naley hain, us sey tremendous electric power nikal sakti hai. Teesta nadi sey bhi lakh kehwatt power nikal sakta hai. Hamen maloom hai ke ek committee is project ke pichey tha per fir maloom naheen keon us ko chore diya. Ager us pranth men electricity ka koie project kiya jayey to whole. West Bengal men hum electric supply ker saktey hain. Is beshai men ager tiovernment dhivan de to bohut acha hoga.

Unemployment sey State men garbari hoti hai. Sub sey bari politics pet hai, ager pet men khana naheen mela to garbari hoti hai. Abhi Darjeeling aur Jalpaiguri men Tea Industries hai, mager wah ziada din naheen chal saktey hai. Keonke jistarah sey Malaya aur Africa men jageh jageh tea garden laganey ja rahein hain, is sey hamen der hota hai ke hamara bhao ghet jaiga aur istarah ahesta ahesta Tea Industries khatam ho jaiga. Aur hamarey hazaron aur lakhon admi bekar hojaengey. Is liey hamen des ko industrialize kerna hai ta ke hum unsubhon ko absorb ker saken.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Rai for drawing my attention to this item. I am very sorry that I did not refer in my opening speech to this matter, namely, the question of development of wool spinning and weaving and other industries in Kalimpong. A co-operative society under the name of Kalimpong Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been organised. A thousand local wool workers have

been employed in the collection and purchase of raw materials. For purchase by members the entire provision is to be advanced as loan and Rs. 2,00,000 has been spent this year and another two lakhs odd will be spent next year. It has been put to me that it is possible with this advance this year to be able to start the industrial concern in wool in Kalimpong. As a matter of fact I had been to Kalimpong in December last and saw this co-operative farm working. But it is on a very small scale and I promise to my friend that it will receive my very sincere and earnest attention. There is also the Teesta project for the development of electricity which is to benefit a large portion of the area which my friend represents in the Darjeeling district.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 73,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "43—Industries—Industries; 52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Eelectricity Schemes; XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses; 53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue Account; 22—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development outside the Revenue Account; and 81A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account", was then put and agreed to.

43-Industries-Fisheries.

The Hen'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 20,89,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Fisheries."

আগাৰী ১৯০০-৫: সালেৰ অৰ্থ-বৰ্ষাদেৰ পূৰ্থনা উপলক্ষে আৰি বাননীৰ ক্ষণাৰৰ্গ এবং তীহালেৰ বাৰক্ষ্ আবাৰ ক্ষেণ্ডানিগৰকে কৰেকটি কথা নিবেদন কৰিতে চাই। আপনাৰা আনেন কিছুদিন পূৰ্বেও এই বাজ্যেল সৰবৰালেৰ প্ৰক্ৰম পূৰ্ব ৬৬ ভাগ বংসা পূৰ্ব বন্ধ হইতে আনিত। পূৰ্বে-পাকিভান হইতে বংসা আৰক্ষনীছে বিভিন্ন পূৰাৰ বাবা কটিব জনা এই আৰক্ষনী পূৰাৰ বন্ধ হুইবা সিৱাছে ইয়া বাননীৰ স্বস্থাপ অৰ্থত আছেন। পূৰ্ণপূৰ্ণ আনান সম্ভেও পাকিভান সৰকাৰ ইয়াৰ কোন পুতিকাৰ কৰেন নাই বা কৰিতে পাৰেন নাই।

মাননীয় নগগগণকে আমি গত বংসারের বাজেট-বজুতার এই পুলেশের বংসা উৎপাদন এবং সরবরাহের জপুতুলতার বিধারে এক বিস্তাবিত বিধারণী দিয়াছিলান। তাহাতে বলিবাছিলান বে এই রাজ্যের বংসাভোজীবের চাহিলার দশনাংশও এই দেশে উৎপানু হব না। তরজুনাই আমাদিগকে নানারূপ স্বদশ-বেরাদী পরিকল্পনার বাবারা করিছে হইয়াছে। পশ্চিম বলের মেট লোকসংখ্যা ২৫০ লক্ষ অথবা পুশুরবাজের ছিসার ২০৯ লক্ষ বাবিলে মাথাপিছু পাছে ২ আউন্স হিলাবে আমাদের পৈনিক ৩২,০০০ বপ অর্থার বংসারে ৪ লক্ষ ৩২ রাজ্যর ইন কংলার পুরোজন। পাছিলান হইতে আম্বানী বাহাত হওরার পুনেও এই রাজ্যের বংসারে কংসারিক স্ববরাহের পরিমাপ বারে ৫০ রাজ্যর ইন কিছা। গত বুই বংসারের তেইার এই রাজ্যের বংসা উৎপাদন পুরা ৪ রাজ্যের ইন বাঙ্গান ঘইরাছে ওল্প অনুরান করা হইতেছে। ত্যাতীত ভারতের অন্যান্য রাজ্য হইতে আন্বানীর পরিমাপও বার্থিক পুরা ৩ রাজ্যর ইন কার্কান হইরাছে। কিছ এই বুছিরারা পাছিতানের আন্বানীর করিয়া রাজ্যার ক্ষতির কিছু অংশ পূরণ হইরাছে বারু। এইজনাই পশ্চির বল্প বংলার মুল্যা আশানুরূপ করান এবনও সম্বর্থণর হব নাই।

পাইবেন বে পুরোজনানুরণ ১২টি পরিকলপনা পুরণ করা হইরাছে। নানারণ পুতিকুল অবস্থার রব্যে পড়িরাও জাররা অবিকাংশ পরিকলপনাই পুরণ করিবাছি এবং করেকটা পরিকলপনাবত কাল বেশ অপুনরও হইরাছে। এই পরিকলপনাথনি কার্যাকরী করিতে কতনুর অপুনর হইতে পারিরাছি ও বেশকন অস্থাবিরার সমুখীন হইতে হইতেছে ভাষা নিয়ে সংক্ষেপ উল্লেখ করা হইন:—

- ১। শতাধিক বংসবের অবচেলার কলে পশ্চিম বলের অধিকাংশ পুকুর মজিয়। সিয়াছে। অধিকাংশ বিল, রাওর ও শীধির তলদেশ অসমতল, নানারকম জলজ উভিদে পূর্ব এবং উথাদের আবশ্যকীর উনুতির জন্য উপরুক্ত সংবাক মজর পাওরাও বুকর। এই বাবা কিছু পরিমাণে দুরীকরণের জন্য জল ও কালা অপসারণ করিতে পারে এরূপ কতকগুলি হাকলা বরণের পালা ও নাতৃশুগ কেনা হইতেছে এবং জলজ উভিদ অপসারণের জন্য উপরুক্ত ময়পাতি পুজত ও ক্রমের জন্য চেটা চলিতেছে।
- ২। সদস্যপণ অবপত আছেন বে আমাদের এই পুদেশের জলাভূরির মালিকানা অনেক ক্ষেত্রেই বছ অংশীদারের আর্ম্বাধীন। কলে তাহারা পুরেই একমত হইবা জলাশরগুলির পুরোজনীর উনুতিসাধন করিবা বংস্যচাম করিতে পারেন না। অনেকস্থনে জলাশর দবনকারীগণের কোন স্বারী স্বতু না থাকাতে জলাশরের উনুতি করা সম্ভব হর না। এই সব কারণে আনর। বিল ও অসংভ্ত পুকরিপীতে বংস্য চাঘের পরিকল্পনা এখনো কাষ্যকরী করিতে পারি নাই। তবে বহু চেটার একপ কিছু সংখ্যক জলাশর পাওরা পিরাছে বাহা লইবা এই দুইটি পরিকল্পনার কার্য অবিলয়ে আরম্ভ করা হইবে। সরকার হইতে এরপে বহু সংখ্যক জলাশর হাতে লইবা তাহাতে বংস্য উৎপাদন করা বিশেষতঃ বংস্য ক্ষা করিন। এইজন্য আনরা এই সব জলাভূবি সরকারের আয়ন্তে আনিয়া বংস্যর চাম করিতে ইচছুক জনসাধারণের হয়ে সর্বাধ করিতে বনস্থ করিবাছি। এইজন্য পুরোজনীর আইনের একটি থক্টাও রচনা করা হইবাছে এবং সতুর উহা বিধিবছ করার চেটা হইতেছে।
- ৩। এই পুলেশের স্থালবন এলাকার পুচুর বংস্য পাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা আছে। এই অঞ্জল হইতে বংস্যের চালানের স্থবলোবন্ত না থাকাতে এবং বংপ্ট বংস্য পাওয়া বাইবে কি না সন্দেহ থাকাতে ধীবরগণ বাইতে চাহিত না। ঐ অঞ্জলে বছসংখ্যক বীবরকে বংস্য ধরিতে বাইতে উৎসাহিত করিবার জন্য আররা একটা পরিক্লপনা বন্ধুর করিবাছি। ইয়াতে আনবিক ১০০ জন বীবরকে রাসিক পত্যেকের নূনত্ব ১০০ টাকা আরের গ্যারাণ্টা দিয়া সরকারী তত্ত্ববোনে স্থালবনের করেকটা অঞ্জলে বংস্য ধরিতে পাঠান হইতেছে। ইহাদের ধৃত বংস্যের মূল্য হইতে পুত্যেক ধীবর বাসিক ১০০ টাকা না পাইলে সরকারী সাহায্য হারা ঐ আর পরপ করা হইবে। এই পুতেটার বিদি সাক্ষ্যা লাভ করা বার, তাহা হইবে বে-সরকারী পুতেটাও এই কাজে নিরোজিত হইবে এবং বছ বীবর অভংগর ঐ অঞ্জলে বংস্য ধরিতে বাইবে বনিয়া আপা করা বার। স্থালবন অঞ্জল হইতে উক্তরপ ধৃত বংস্য টাটকা অবস্থার সহবের বাজাবে আনবানের জন্য আব্বাহি।
- ৪। শেশের অভ্যবরভাগের পুকরিণীগুলিতে বংসাচাথ পরিকল্পনাগুলি কার্যকরী করিতে অনুসভান, প্রচার-কার্যাদি এবং উপরুক্ত তত্ত্বাবর্গানের জন্য বত কর্মচারীর দরকার, ভাষার অভাব বিশেষভাবে অনুভূত হইতেছে। পুতি বহকুমার নাত্র একজন করিবা সহকারী বংসা আধিকারিক নিযুক্ত আছেন। তিনিই বংসা বিভাগ সম্বন্ধে বাহা কিছু করিবা বাকেন। পুতি বহকুমার গড়ে পুরি ৭০০ পুরি বাকে; কাজেই আপনারা অনুবান করিতে পারের এই একজন কর্মচারীর বারা কউটুক কাজ সক্তবপর। এইরূপ অনুবিবা সম্বেপ্ত আবরা এবাবং পুরি ২০ সক্ষ বংসোর পোনা উৎপাদন করিবা নাাব্য বুলো বিভাগ করিতে পারিবাছি। ইয়ার অর্থেক পোনা হলি বাঁচিরা বাকে এবং বর্ত্তিত হর, ভাষা হইলে দুই বংসর পরে অভান্ত কর করিবা বরিলেও পুরি ৮ হাজার বপ বাছ পাওবা বাইবে বৃত্তির আপা করা বার।
- ৫। এবাৰং প্ৰায় ২,৪০০ বিবার যত পুৰুত্ব এবং অন্যান্য জলাত্বিতে সরকারী বরচার বংস্যচাব করিবার জন্য নির্বাচন করিবা ২,১০০ বিবার বংস্যচাব আরম্ভ করা বইরাছে। বানিকর্পণ দুই বংসারের পেবে উৎপন্ন বংলোর কিছু অংশ কিজের করিবা সরকারী অর্থ পোধ দিবেন। ইরাতে প্রার ১২ হাজার বর্প বংস্য পাওরা বাইতে পারে।
- ৬। বংনাজীবিগণ সূতা এবং আনভাতিব। পুতৃতির অভাবের জনা বিশেষ অল্পবিবার পঢ়িরাছিলেন। ভারার পুতিভারতকেশ আবরা এবাবং পুরে ২,৯৬৬ বেল সূতা বিভরণ করিবাছি। ইহা হইতে আলাজ ৯৬৬ বেল পুরাওন জাল নংভাবের জন্য এবং অবশিষ্ট নূতা নূতন জাল ভৈরাবের জন্য ব্যবস্তুত হইবাছে বলিব। আশা করা বাব। এই নূভার পুরি ২০,০০০ লালবারাও নির্বিভ-ভাবে বংলার ১৮০ বিল বাহ বরা হার। বাব ২৮,০০০ লালবারাও নির্বিভ-ভাবে বংলার ১৮০ বিল বাহ বরা হার। বাব বংলার বিল বাহ বরা বাবে বংলার বিল বাহ করা বাবে বংলার বাব বংলার বাবে বাবে বংলার বাবে বাবে বংলার বাবে বংল

হব কাৰেনৰ সম্বন্ধৰ কানৰে পুনি ১০৮,০০০ মৰ বৃদ্ধি পাইনাছে। কিছ এই সৰ বাছ পুনিই অংশ অংশ বিবাহৰ দেশের বিভিন্ন আংশ বৃদ্ধ মন্তন্ধর মানীর লোকের ব্যবহারে বানিরাছে ও ফলিকান্তা পুকৃতি মানের বাজারে হাম কানান্য অংশই আনিবাছে।

৭। কাৰী পৰিকল্পনাতে এ বংগৰ আবৰা ৪,০০০ হাজাৰ পাউও processed fish, ২০ হাজাৰ পাউও ish meal ও পুাৰ ৭ হাজাৰ পাউও medicated shark liver oil এবং আনুসন্ধিকভাবে ৭৫৬ বৰ্ণ গাৰ্ম্যোপৰোগী বংগ্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰিতে পাৰিবাছি।

অন্যান্য পরিকলপনাণ্ডলিও আমরা বর্ষাস্থর কার্ব্যে পরিপত করিছে চেটা করিছেছি। সমুত্রে বংশ্য বরিবার কোন পরিকলপনা অতাবংকাল আমরা করি নাই। কারণ ভারত সরকার তাঁহাবের পরিকলিও গভীর সমুত্র অবীপের কার্য সপূর্ণ না করা পরিভ ভংগানে বংস্য সংগুর পরিকলপনা স্থানিও বাবিতে বনিরাছিলেন। কিছ পুংবের বিষয় আর্থিক কারণে তাঁহারা ঐ পরিকলপনা কার্যকরী করিছে পারিলেন না বনিরা আনাইরাছেন। ভারত সরকারের অনুস্তিক্রেরে এই কার্য আমরা নিজেরাই করিছে বন্দ করিরাছি। ভক্তবনা বিনেনার সরকারের জীবভত্ত্ব বিভাগের অব্যক্ষের সক্রে প্রারশ্ব করিয়া ভবালার একজন অভিন্তাকে আনান হইতেছে। ভিনি ব্যক্ষাপান্যর বংসাপ্রান্তির বান সরহে অনুসন্ত্রান করিয়া আবশ্যকীর সংবালাদি সহ বিপোট বিবেন। ভারার উপরেই ভিত্তি করিয়া সমুত্রে বংস্য বরিবার পরিকলপনা গুরণ করা হইবে।

ষাননীর সদস্যপণ বেবিয়াছেন বে পুরোজন ও সরবরাহের বব্যে বে বেশ ব্যবধান বহিরাছে, ভাছা বর্ণিত অবস্থার জন্তানপ্রানের বব্যে দূর কবা অসম্ভব। কিছ ভাছা বনিরা এই দূরবন্থার স্থাবাগে বংস্যের মূল্যবান ব্যক্তিত হ**ইতে** দিতে পারা বার না। এইজন্য বাহাতে বংস্যের মূল্য বেশের জনস্বাধারণের জনজ্বতার বব্যে বাদে ভজ্জন্য পুরোজননত মূল্য বাবিরা পেওবার ক্ষতাস্য একটা আইন এই অবিবেশনেই আপ্নাদের সম্ভির জন্য পেশ করা হইরাছে এবং অবস্থা বিবেচনার পুরোজনবাবে ভাছা পুরোপ করা হইবে।

বর্ত্তবান ব্যর-বর্ত্তবের ববল পুরানতঃ কর্মচারিগপের বেডনাবি, ভাতা এবং বিধিৰ বারের বাতে বর্ণজ্ঞেরে ২ সক্ষ ৪০ হাজার, ১ লক্ষ ৬০ হাজার ৫ লত এবং ৫৭ হাজার টাকা দেবানো হইরাছে। তৎপর "অধিক বাদ্য উৎপাদক পর্যারে" বংস্য উৎপাদনের জন্য সিভিল বাজেট এইবেটের ৪০০ পুর্রার উন্নিবিভ পরিকরণমাগুলিতে ১০ লক্ষ ৩০ হাজার টাকা এবং জন্য নৃতন ভিনটি পরিকরণনাতে ২ লক্ষ ৭৬ হাজার টাকা বব। হইরাছে। ইয়া ব্যক্তীত Loans and Advances by Provincial Government বাতে আ্বান্দের বংস্য-বৃদ্ধি পরিকরণনাত্তনির জন্য ৬ লক্ষ ৬৮ হাজার টাকা বরাছ করা হইরাছে। ইহার হারা জ্বলানরের বালিকগর্পকে জ্বলানরগুলির পুরোজনীর উনুভিসাবন করিরা বংস্যচাছ করিবার জন্য রূপ দেওরা হইবে; সংগ্রিষ্ট ব্রীষ্টোলর করিবার জন্য রূপ দেওরা হইবে; সংগ্রিষ্ট ব্রীষ্টার্থনা করিবেন।

উপরোক্ত অবস্থাধীনে আনি পুরাবিত বরাক অনুবোদন করিতে পরিবর্থকে অনুরোধ করিতেছি।

8j. KANAI LAL DE: সহ-সভাপান বহাপৰ, বংসা বিভাগের ব্রীবহাপ্য বংসা বাভান সম্প্রের ব্যবহাপর কথা বন্দেন তা ভানে আবর। ধুবই আপানিভ হলাব। কিছ বাজারে বর্বন বাওরা বার কোনে বংস্যের অভ্যাবিক বুলা পেবে আবাদের পুবই নিরাপ হতে হব। বাংলাদেশের লোকের নিকট বংস্যা অভি পুরোজনীর বাবা।

বংস্য বিভাগের উনুভিসাবনকলে ব্য়ীবহাণর বে চেটা করছেন তা বৃষ্ট পুণ্যেনীর। কিছ ম্যীবহাণরের সনিচছা থাকা সন্ত্রেও ঐ বিভাগ বেকে এ বিষয়ে বিশেষ কান কান হচ্ছে সা। আমি এদিকে সরকার এবং ম্যীবহাণরের দৃষ্ট আকর্ষণ করছি। গত বংসর সংস্য বিভাগে বত টাকা মনুষ করা হরেছিল বাছের চাব বাছানর জন্য দেবা বাছের এই বিভাগ বর্গান্দের সরত টাকা বরচ করতে পারেনি; কর টাকা উচ্ছ হরে পিরেছে। বিভিনু জেলার জন্য বে টাকা বরাক করা হরেছিল, নেই সরত আমগার কর্মচারীয়া এই সরত টাকা ব্যার করতে পারেনি, সেই মনুষী টাকার বেশীর ভাগই কেবং এসেছে। "লোক-সেবক" কাগজে আজন্ত বেরিয়েছে যে বংস্য বিভাগের বহু টাকা অবাহিত রয়েছে। বন্দ বাংলাদেশে সংস্যের এত অভাব, তান সেবাদেশ আমরা আপা করেছিলার বে, বত টাকা এই বিভাগের জন্য বরাম হয়েছে তার চেরেও আনেক বেশী টাকা বংসা চাবের জন্য বরাম করেছে তার চেরেও আনেক বেশী টাকা বংসা চাবের জন্য বরাম করেছে বাং বিভাগের সনিচছা বাকা সন্তেও তীর বিভাগীর কর্মচারীয়া কেন সহবোগিতা করছেন না, তাবের কোন করি বা বনবের জন্য এই বড়ম বছেছ বা বিবরে ক্যীবহাণরের বিশেব নুষ্ট গেওবা কর্মচার।

क्षमा विकास सम्मर्क देखिगूर्ट्स "ताब-म्मरूव" संभाव वर्की स्थलत प्रतिदान मुस्तित स्टाहिस वर स्टे অভিযোগের প্রভিয়াদে সরকারের ভালত থেকে এবনও পর্বান্ত কোন press-mote বাহির হরনি। ক্ষনসাধারণ এজন্য বিশেষ উৎস্থক হরে আছে, অভিযোগের কোন ভিডি না থাকিনে জনসাধারণের বন থেকে এই ভুল ধারণা দর করবার নিবিস্ক এ বিষয়ে সরকারের তরক খেকে আনোকপাত করা অত্যক্ত পুরোজন। ঐ কাগজে এই बक्य कथा बना इरतरह रा कैंथि अब: ज्ञूनबबन चक्रन इर्फ ४९, होका यन नरत बाह किरन अरन २९, होका ষন লবে দেই বাছ কলিকাতার বাজারে বিক্রের জন্য করেকজন ভাগ্যবান্ লোককে লেওর। হরেছে। এবং ভার কলে সরবারের পুতৃত টাক। ক্ষতি হরেছে। এই অভিবোগ সতা হলে যে সকল কর্মচারীর অব্যবস্থার এইস্কর্স ঘটেছে এবং ৰাম কলে প্ৰকাৰেৰ এন্ত টাকা কোকসান হৰেছে, সেই সৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসংগৱ কাছ খেকে কৰিবানা ছিলাৰে বা তাঁলের বেশুন খেকে এই টাকা খানার করবার জন্য ব্যবস্থা হোক। খানি সরকারকে খনুছো। कृषि छोता (यन এ विवास करोति वावका व्यवस्थान करवन! धरे तकम किछू ना कतरन धरे विछात्तित क्रमान कुन हवात महावन। तरदरह। भृर्व वक जानारमय हांछ हांका हरत मिर्छ। भीन्ति वरण वरमा हांव पूर कर्महे হর। এখানকার নদী, নালার ও বিলে খুব কষ্ট যাছ হয়, আবার মনে হয় এখানকার পুকুরগুলিতেই চেটা করনে ভাল বাছ জন্মতে পারে। স্নতরাং পুকরিবীগুলির পাজোদ্ধার করে সংস্য চাথের ব্যবস্থা করা প্ররোজন। ৰংসা বিভাগ ও কৃষি বিভাগ উভৱে একৰোগে বলি দেশের পুকরিবীগুলি পক্ষোদ্ধার করেন ও গভীর করিব। কাটান, তাহা হলে উহা হারা অনিতে জন সেচ ও পুচুর পরিবাপে বংলা চাহও হতে পারে। পশ্চিম বলে লক লক্ষ্ পুষ্টিণী ও বড় বড় বাঁধ আছে, কিছ সেগুলি প্রার বজে গেছে। এই সমন্তওনির পছোছার করে বদি ৰাছের চান ৰাড়ান যায়, তবে দেশে ৰাছের অভাব ঘটেন। এবং পুচুৰ পরিবাশে ৰাছ কলকাভার চালান আসতে शासा किन्दु अभिरक कांच बूद जल्लाहे शराहरू।

ৰীক্ডা জেলাৰ মংস্য বিভাগের বেস্কুল কর্মচারী আছেন সমস্ত বংসরের মধ্যে তীদের ক্রমণ্ড দেখতে পাই मा। किन्न महीमहानम् नक्त त्रात्म, छात्रा यथेन महीमहानत्त्रत्र निकृष्टे तथा कत्रत्य चारम अवर यतान त्य माह চাঘের জনঃ যথেষ্ট পুকুর পাওয়। যার না সেই সময় তাঁর। যদি জামাদের কাছে জাসেন এবং জামাদের পরামর্শ প্রহণ করেন তাহলে আহর। তাঁদের অনেক স্থ্রোগ-স্বিধা ও বন্দোবন্ত করে দিতে পারি। কিছ তাঁরা সম্ভবতঃ ৰেশী সৰব চিঠিপত্ৰ দেখা ও অভিনের কাজে ব্যব করেন। তার। বাছের চাম বে কাগজে কলবে হয় না এবং হিলাৰ করলেই যে বাছ বাড়ে না, ইহা বনে রাখা দরকার। সেইজনা বে সবত কর্মচারীদের বাড়ব অভিক্রতা আছে ও বার। হাতেকলবে কাল করে তাঁলেরই এই বিভাগে নিরোগ করা উচিড, এবং এদের হারা ঠিকবত কাল চচ্চেছ্ কিনা, সেটাও বংব্য বিভাগের অধিকর্তার দেখা কর্তব্য। ধখন বালানীদের শরীর অনেকটা বাছের উপর নির্ভর করে, এবংখাঞ্জাল হখন জন্যান্য পুষ্টিকর খাদ্যম্ভব্য দুর্ম্মাণ্য ও দুর্যুল্য হরে উঠেছে তখন বাছের ৰত একটা পুৰোজনীয় ও পুটকৈর বাদ্য বাতে দেশে পুচ্ব পরিবাণে উৎপনু হয় ও বাজারে সভ। দরে किनाए भाउरा याद छात्र क्षना नदकारदव विराम गरहरे १७३। कर्डवा। এ विषय चानि चाद दानी कथा बन्नव ম। ৩৭ বংস্য বিভাগের সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মচারীদের নিজিয়ত। মহীবহাপর বাতে পূর করতে পারেন সে বিঘরে আবি **डीटक मराठ**डे ह्यांत क्या क्यादांव क्यक्। यथमा हार्यत्र डेमुक्ति क्या स्वीदशभरतः मिक्कः चारक् क्यांत কিন্ত শুধু স্থিচছা থাক্লেই বাছের সরবরাহ বাড়বে না। কর্মচারীরা বেন সচেট হ'ন; বে জনসাধারপের পুৰুত্ব কর বেডনব্যমণ তারা ভোগ করছেন তার বিনিমরে তারা বেন টিক বড কাজ করেন। এই কথা বলে, ক্ষ্যো বিভাগের ব্রীবহাপর যে বার বরাক লাবী করেছেন তা আবি স্বর্থন করছি।

Janeb MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: উ'নি বৰণ বাংলার বলনেন তথন আবিও একটু বাংলার বলি: (A VOICE: টেক বলেছেল, আপনিও বাংলার বলুন।)

এই "Fishorios" সৰছে আবাৰ সাবানা বে অভিজ্ঞতা আছে, সে সৰছে একটু আনাডে চাচিছ। আবাৰ পূৰ্বেৰটী বজৰ বলনেন বে পুকুল কেটে বৰ্ধন ভবিতে জন সেচ কৰা হব, তৰ্ধন পুকুৰেৰ সৰজ পানি বাহিব হবে বাল এবং কলে সেবানে বাছ আৰু লাকতে পাৰে না, সৰ বৰে বাল।

আৰি সেই problemb solvy কৰেছি। কিয়াৰে কৰেছি—সেটা জানচিছ। আৰি একটা পুৰুষ কাইবেছিলাব। তাৰ বেকে পানি উট্টৰে বিবে পৰে বে levela পানি ছিব তাৰ নিচে আৰি পুজ্যেকটা 40 fb. by 40 fb. কৰে পৰ্য অৰ্থাং ছোট পুৰুৰের বড--নেটা ৮।১ কিট গডীৰ কৰে বুঁছে বিবেছিলাব। আৰু কলে পুৰুৰে বৰ্বন পানি কৰ বাকে ওবন সৰ বাছ এই গৰ্ডে বাকে এবং বৰ্বাৰ সময় পুৰুৰে আমি কেটী বহন

্ নাক্তাঁশ বড় হতে পাৰে। আবাৰ এই অভিক্ৰভাৰ নাৰাব্য বলি আপনাৰ। বেন ভবে আবাৰ পোন হয় আবাৰ এএট যে উভি ক্ষেত্ৰেল দে উভিন্ন উভন পাৰেল। আবাৰ ধোন হয় যদি আপনাৰ। আবাৰ এই উভি কাৰ্য্য-্নি কৰেল ভাষৰে ভাল হয়। আবি এই কথাটাই বলতে চাই।

\$j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHAYA: বাননীর তেপুঁচী শীকার বংলাব, আবি বেধান কে এনেছি নেখানে নাছ এবং নুন এই বুইটা জিনিখের উনুতি হওরার খুব সঞ্জাবনা আছে। আনার বহু বনেছেল লাই চাই, বাছ না হলে চলেনা। আবি বনছি নে বকৰ নুনও চাই। কথার আছে—বার নুন থাই তার ঋণ নাই এবং নুন খেবে ঋণ না গাইলে আবর। সেটাকে অক্তঞ্জ নেবকহারারী বলি বলিও আজ কাল দেখা বার নেকেই নুন থেবে ঋণ পাইছেন না। এই নুন পিলেশর উনুতি করতে হবে। তাছাড়া পুকর বাতিরে বাছের পুঁতির সঞ্জাবনার কথা বাননীয় বরীবহালর বলেছেন বে নে বিঘরে জীবা চেটা করছেন। কিছ বুর্ভাগাবণতঃ ই বাছ নগী পুকুর হতে পাঁচিছ না। এবং সমুস্ক থেকে বেণী করে বাছ বরবার বে কৌশল নেটা আবালের জেলেনের জানা ছিল না। এই deep sea fishing—পভীর সমুস্ক থেকে বাছ বরার পছতি বলি আবালের জেলেনের পিকা দেওবার ব্যবহাহর তাহলে কনকাতার বাজারে বংগোর বে জভাব দেখা দিরেছে সে জভাব আবা পাকবে না। নুন পিলেগর সরহার ৪ই ভাই। বাননীয় পুরাল মহীবহালর বলেছেন———

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a demand under the Fishery. Please speak to the point.

\$j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: আবার নুন না হলে বেশী
মি৪b হলেও বাঁবা বার না। স্থতবাং এই সবছে কিছু বলুতে হচেছ।

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA GHANDRA SEN: আবার সবিধার ডেলও চাই এই বাছ ভাজবার জনো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: বাছে নুন দিন--নুনে বাছ দিচেছৰ কেন? নুনের জন্য বাছ কর, বাছের জন্য নুন।

8j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: छारे तून अपरक वर्गाटन वस्ट হচেছ। আবাদের দেশে বহু লোক বছদিন ধরে নুন তৈরী করছে। তাদের এই লৈতৃক ব্যবসাটা বাতে নষ্ট না হর এবং দেশের লোকে এই লিচপটার সুযোগ পার সেইদিকে দক্ষ্য রেবে বারীবহাপর আলা করি সে ব্যবস্থা করবেন। নুন দেওয়া বাছ ভাব থাকে, নট কম হয় এবং সন্তাও হয়--নুনের ধরচও কম হয়। সেই সোনা বাছ ৰাজাৰে ভাৰদানী কৰলে নুনেৰ বৰচ কম হয়। আমি আৰ একটা কৰা বলছি আমাৰ বছু কানাই বাৰু বে ৰলেছেন deep sea fishingaa কথা আৰি সে সৰছে বন্ধীবহালৱকে বল্তে চাই যে এতে দেশী লোককে এই ভাবে ৰাছ ধৰা সন্তম্ভে expert লোক দিয়ে trained করতে হবে। কিছু আবার মনে হয় এতে পু'এক ৰংগৰ বিলয় হবে। আৰি চিলকা এবং পুৰীতে বাছ ধরা দেখেছি। দেখানকাৰ জেলেদের ব্যবস্থা অন্য ৰক্ষ। তাৰা সমুদ্ৰেৰ ভিতৰ অনেক দূৰে গিৰে ৰাছ ধৰে আনে। কিছ কণ্টাইতে তা নয়। তবে আৰি সাছেৰ ্ট্রুতি সৰছে জালোচন। করতে নিয়ে বলৃছি বে আপে দেশের একটা পুথা ছিল বড়লোকদের পুকুর নান করা। বাবের প্রদাহ'ত তারাই পুকুর দিত। সেইসৰ পুকুরেও বাছ হত। স্কুডরাং তর্বন দেশের লোকের বাছের অভাব हिन ना। जाजकान दनी पडना इस्त स्नास्क पूक्व त्यव ना। बास्यक कविषात वनि छोवा पूक्व त्यक्का यह কৰে বটৰ গাড়ী কেনেন। কন্ত ধৰ্মপুণ বেৰেৱাও পুকুৰ পুতিষ্ঠা কৰতেন কিন্তু এখন তাঁৰা achool পুতিষ্ঠা করছেন, এটা অনেক বারপারই দেখা বার। ভাল কথা, এটার বিজ্ञতে আমি কিছু বনুছি না। সাননীর শিক্ষা ব্য়ীবহাণৰও বলেছেন বে বহু school প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হলেছে। কিছু তাৰ result कি হলেছে। ভাৰ বেকে বে সময় ছেলেয়া মেরোচেয় ভারা শারীরিক পরিপুদ করতে ছুলে সিয়েছে--কোল রকম পিলেশর রংগে আসতে क्षेत्र ना, फ्रांबा फ्रनु क्रांकती क्रांब । चार्नि (व क्या वन्दिनान (व, त्यर्ग (व नवच नूकूत चारक त्यक्षनित नरकाव क्या रेव मा अबर मुख्य मुख्य (मध्यांक यद शरताकः। अबन चारतक बावनाव tube-well (मध्या शरकः। Tubo-wolld जांच क्रम नाश्वा यात्र वनिश्व तत्र चिकारमें बातान वरत्र बारन । छन्। तत्र विकारम পিছু বন্তত চাই থা। কিন্ত বলি এই সময় পুৰুষ সংখ্যৰ কয়। যম ভাললে পানীৰ জনেষ অভাব ক্ষি যা এবং নাছেনও চাৰ ভাল হয়। কিছ গুচকো কিবৰ যে এই সৰ গুৰুৱের নিকে দেশের নোকের বক্টুও গৰাৰ নাই। এই সকল পুৰুৱের পভোভার করা হয় না। বৰ পুৰুষ আতে আতে জনিতে পরিণত बर्रतरहें। चानि ६०।६० क्यांव चारन वर्षनारन रव नवड वड़ नीति रारविष्यान और ६० क्यारवर गरवा छात्र चारनक

चवनिष्ठ रहाइ। २०० वश्नात्व नावा त चवनिष्ठ रहाइक ना चांच व० वश्मात्व नावा का विकार कर्मा चवनिष्ठ रहाइ। विकार नव नावान नुकून्नक्षनि नहे रहा बाहकः। व्यक्ति वहे निष्क Governmenta मुकूनक्षिण कराइ। क्षांत्र त विकार विकार विकार विकार विकार कराइ। विकार विका

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: विशेष छ्राप्ति न्योकार, गाव, बाराद कडू কানাই বাবু বন্দেন বে তিনি "লোক-সেবকে" দেখেছেন বে করেকটি কেত্রে আবাদের অনেক টাকা নট হরেছে কিছ আবাদের পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী যে টাকা ধরা হরেছিল তা উপযুক্ত সংখ্যক নৌকা পুস্তুত করে এবং লোকের नोदेरम निरंद भेतर करें। एउता एवं नोष्ट् भरत, छोत्र चरईक Governmentरक स्मत्र। এवः स्म नोष्ट् সন্ত। দৰে দেবানে বিক্ৰয় হয়। আনাৰ বন্ধু পূমৰ বাৰু সাকী আছেন বে কাঁথিতে তখন ১২১ টাকা করে নাছের ৰণ বিক্ৰয় হচিছ্ল। লভায় সোনা সন্তা। কাঁখিতেও ৰাছ সন্তা হয়েছিল। এই পরিকল্পনার অবশ্য সেখানে পুথা ৪০ হাজার টাক। লোকসাম হরেছে। এই বাছ ধরার পরিকলপনা আগেই কলবিভাগের পূর্বের করা হয়েছিল। थवः भावताः । এই পরিকলপনাটা গুহণ করেছিলার কিছ কেন জানি না ১ বংগর গেবানে নোটেই সাছ হর নাই। व्यवक होका बन्नक हत्वरह। छाहे व्यालनारमन এই विनिष्का बिरवहन। करत स्वरूछ बनुष्कि। এই পরিকল্পনাটা यपि ভাল করে দেখেন ভাচলে আবার বনে হয় সেখানে কোন গলদ নাই। তিনি ''লোক-সেবকের'' বে কথা बर्गाइन जांद छेखन प्रनाद कथा नरमाइन। किन्छ राहीत छेखन चारगरे प्रथम स्टाइन। मुख्य वह कानारेमान ৰাৰু যে কৰা বলেছেন, অৰ্থাৎ তাঁর অভিযোগ এই যে মৎস্য বিভাগের কর্মচারী সূব জারগার গি:র তদারক করেন দা। তাঁকে জানাচিছ যে পুতি বহকুৰাৰ জাবাদের ৰাত্র একজন করে কর্মচারী আছেন, তাঁকে বদি বহকুৰার পুার লাডশো পুনি দেখ্তে হয়, ডাহলে সৰ জাৱগার বাওৱা সন্তৰ হয় না। বিষ্ণুপুরের দিকের যে পরিকল্পনা জারাদের ডৈরী কর। হরেছে এ বছরে সেখানে কাম্ম জনেক বাড়ালে। হবে। সেখানে কোখার কোখার কি করা উচিৎ নে সৰছে যদি, তাঁর ৰাড়ীর কাছেই আবাদের বে আফিস আছে, সেখানে পিরে বলেন আবরা তার উপদেশ সহছে ব্দৰ্যিত ছব। আৰি গত ৰংগৱেও বলেছি, এবাৰও বলছি, পুত্যেক সদস্যকেই, যিনি বডটা পাৰেন আবাদের ৰদি সাহাব্য করেন তাহলে আমৰা বিশেষ কৃত্ত হব। এ সৰ কাল একা গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট হার। শীশু হওৰা সভৰ मब, क्ष्मनाशावरभव नदरवाशील। बाक्रन नदरक दव।

এই বন্ধপ বে সৰ পূৰুৰ পাঁকেৰ জন্য ৰজে বাওৰাৰ বব্য এসেছে, সেই সৰ পূৰুবেৰ পাঁক নিবে বদি জৰিতে বেৰা বাব ডাহলে জৰিও উঠিও হব আৰ পূৰুবেৰও পজোভাৰ হবে সহজে ৰংস্য চাবেৰ উপৰোগী হতে পাৰে, এবং খেতেৰ কসলও বাড়বে। কিন্তু বালেৰই এ কথা বলেছি ডাবা এ কাজে হাত হিতে সাহস পান না। বলেন চিমকান বা কৰিনি ডা আজা করতে পাৰে না। এ ডাবে পুকৰিনীগুলো পৰিকাৰ কৰলে সহজে হতে পাৰে। উনায়ৰপৰজ্বল আনি বেদিনীপুৰ জ্বোৰ বাঁচন খানাৰ প্ৰড্ৰাংখ্যাৰ কথা বলতে পাৰি। আবৰা কেবল সেই সৰ জ্বাৰাগাৰই চাক। দিতে পাৰি বেধান খেকে জাবাদেৰ চাক। আনাৰ হতে পাৰে।

পুৰধবাৰু বে বলেছেন, এ বিবাৰ উপুৰবাৰুও জানেন নোনা বাছেৰ চাৰ সৰছে জীবা বা বলেছেন দে সৰছে বৰ্ণনা বিজ্ঞান অবহিত আছেন। এবং ভৰু নোনা বাছ কেন জনানা নাছ বাতে বৃদ্ধি হব দে চেটাও চনছে। এবং উপুৰবাৰু ছীলার করেছেন বে এবার জীবের ভূমিকের বালে জনেক রাছ হবেছে। পুনববাৰুকে বলেছিলার, জীবা বিজ্ঞোন জোন পরিকলনা নিতে পারেন নিত্ত জাবেন বিল্লাই জাবি বলেছিলার জাবানের নারাশিরাতে পার ১,৫০০ বিজ্ঞান আবদক আছে, এই জনার ববি জীবা বীবন্ধ দিয়ে বাছ ববিহে নানা জাবনার নিতে পারেন ভাষতে কেই জাব ব্যবসা হতে পারে, কিছ দেখালৈ জাটার নবর অব তদিবে বার জোবারে জন হব। এই জন্য উপযুক্ত পরিরাধ বার পাওবা বাবে কি না এই সম্প্রেহ নেটাতে বোল দেব নি। কাছেব চাবেন জনা বিজ্ঞা করা বিজ্ঞান করা বিজ্ঞান করা করা করা করা বিজ্ঞান করা করা করা করা বিজ্ঞান করা বিজ্ঞান করা করা করা করা বিজ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান করা বিজ্ঞান করা বিজ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান করা বিজ্ঞান বিজ্ঞা

সলে একে আৰু বেৰানে কোন অত্যুৱ গোলবাল নাই নেৰানেই বাত্ৰ চাকা কোৰ ব্যবস্থা আছে। এই বছৰ বে লোকের বাত্ৰ ও বছরের নিজ আছে এই বক্ষ লোককে বণি চাকা পিই, ভাষলে আনাকের পে চাকা আনাৰ হথে না। স্বভাৱাং গভৰ্গবেশ্টের নীতি হচেচ এই বে বাদের স্থাবী অম ভাবের চাকা দেরা হবে।

সভ্যকেৰ আৰি গত বছৰেও বলেছি, এবাৰও বলছি এবং সকল সভ্যকেই অনুৰোধ কৰছি তাঁৱা নিজেৰা বে বড়টা পাঁৱেন কৰুন, গভৰ্পবেশ্টেৰ পশ্কৰ সকল ভাৰগাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বেথে বাছ কৰানো সভ্যব নৱ। আৰু একটা জিনিছ হচেচ এই বে বাছ কাঁচা বান। বাত্ৰে বাছ জনাবানে চুবি বেতে পাৰে। স্থুডবাং লোকেরা নিজেবাই না করনে গভর্পবেশ্ট কিছু করতে পারে না, কাৰণ পুলিন বেখানে হবেছে সেখান থেকেও বৰ্ষন চোৰ নিবে বাৰ বেখা পেছে, তখন পাড়াগাঁৱে বালেৰ পুছৰিনী তাৰা নিজেৱা বদি না দেখেন ভাষণে গভর্পবেশ্টের করা সভ্যক হবে না। আনৱা বলাগড়ে গিয়েছিলান, ত্রিবেশীতে গিয়েছিলান, সেখানে জেলে ভাইদের জনুবাধ করেছিলান—আপনারা এখানে বাছ বন্ধপ, আপনালের জান দেব, নৌকা দেব, তাছাড়া বুটী বাটর বন্ধও আছে। কিছু সেগুলি ভাষা না নেবার বনিবহাট থেকে বাছ আনবার ব্যবহা হবেছে। এবারে ব্যবহা হবেছে—তারা বদি বাছ ব্যৱহা না এবং বাছ না পান ভাহলে আবরা তাঁদের দৈনিক ১ চাকা করে দেব, চাকা নিবে কাল করার পুলোজন দিবে লোকদের নিবে গিবেও বদি কাল না হব ভাহলে আর কি করব বনুন। কানাইবাৰু বলেছেন—তাঁদের দিকে বে বৰ পুকুর আছে সেগুলি সম্বন্ধ আনাদের জানাবেন। তা বদি তিনি জানান এবং আনাবেন সজে সহবোগীতা করেন তাহলে তাঁকে আবি এই পুণ্ডিপুণ্ডি দিতে পারি যে যদি বাজেটে বরাছ নাও থাকে ভাহলেও পুণান ব্রীবহাণবকে বলে, তাঁর কাছ থেকে টাকা আদার করে আবনা সাহাব্য করব। লোকেরা নিজেরা বন্ধি এ সব কাল না করেন তাহলে গভগবেণ্টের বিক্তছে গুণুটিপুণিনি কাট্লে কিছুই হবে মা।

The motion of the Hon'ble Hem Chandra Naskar that a sum of Rs. 20,89,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Fisheries" was then put and agreed to.

43-Industries-Cinchona.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of Sj. Nalini Ranjan Sarker with your permission and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 32,64,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Cinchona".

Sir, the history of cinchona in this province and in this country has been a sort of doubtful course. It so happened that India can and used to produce sufficient quinine for the treatment of malaria in the whole of India. In the south, in the Nilgiris, as well as in Mungpo area of the Darjeeling district there is quite enough area for plantation of sufficient quantity of cinchona trees for the purpose of yielding the quinine that is necessary. At Mungpo today we have got 1,724 acres under cultivation, at Lakpanchar 217 acres, at Monson 1,626 acres and at Rangpo 537 acres.

Sir, the cinchona trees yield quinine, or rather quinine products in two forms: one is the ordinary quinine and the other is cinchona febrifuge. The usual method which was adopted at Mungpo was rather an old method, namely, to prepare quinine which is usually called the Indian type of quinine which is a little lower in its alkaloid value as compared with the British Pharmacopoeial quinine. This quinine as manufactured in Mungpo is rather darkish in colour and therefore it is not so popular as the white quinine that comes from Java or from other parts of the world. Usually we manufacture 70 thousand pounds of quinine in the Mungpo factory and about 35 thousand pounds or 30 thousand pounds of cinchona febrifuge every year. If you want to convert or make white quinine, the plant that we have got at Mungpo can only produce 50 thousand pounds of quinine. During the war and for some time afterwards quinine products were controlled very strictly and in its place paludrine and mepacrine were imported from abroad. I am not here to give the relative value of these two products but it is true that our country people, particularly those living in rural areas, have been accustomed to the use of quinine and the use of paludrine or mepacrine is

not so well known which generally requires some amount of medical supervision. Therefore, I have felt and I have told the department so that they should increase the plantation, and this year instead of spending the whole of the money for increasing the products of the Indian type of quinine I have asked them to prepare the B. P. standard of quinine which would be a little less in quantity—it would be about 50 thousand pounds of quinine out of the harvesting of cinchona every year. We have got now 150,000 pounds of quinine more or less in storage and I have decided that this year we should be able to sell some of this quinine instead of storing it and also to distribute it freely through the various post offices as also to give to the different Governments for their requirements—Governments of Bihar, Orissa and Assam and Tripura. I have also arranged to put in new machinery so that we might be able to produce larger quantity of quinine. India requires about three times as much quinine as is produced in this factory and therefore there is no reason why we should not produce the whole of that quantity in India instead of importing from abroad.

With these words I move that the motion which stands in the name of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker be accepted, namely, Rs. 32,64,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—(inchona".

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 32,64,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Cinchona" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-47 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 16th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 52 members.

Committee on Petitions.

Mr. SPEAKER: In accordance with the provision of rule 73 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, I nominate the following seven members of the Assembly to form a Committee on Petitions with the Deputy Speaker as Chairman:—

- (1) Sj. J. C. Gupta,
- (2) Janab Abdur Rahman Siddiqi,
- (3) Sj. Bimal Comar Ghose,
- (4) Mr. L. R. Pentony,
- (5) Janab Syed Badrudduja,
- (6) Sj. Hemanta Kumar Basu, and
- (7) Sj. Dhirendra Narayan Mukherji.

Covernor's Reply to the Address.

Mr. SPEAKER: His Excellency the Governor has sent the following reply to the address which was presented to him by the Assembly:—

"Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I have received with great satisfaction the respectful expression of your thanks for the speech with which I have opened the present session of the Assembly".

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Road transport in the district of Malda

- *56. Janab ABUL HASHEM: (a) Will the Hou'ble Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to state whether the construction work for the pucca roads of—
 - (i) Malda-Rajmahal, and
 - (ii) Tildanga-Khejuria-Malda-Balurghat

is complete?

- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the negative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state when it is expected to be completed?
 - (c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state-
 - (i) whether motor services are plying on the said routes;
 - (ii) if so, the names of the firms or individuals who are running the services;

- (iii) whether advertisements were made in respect of appointment of transport agencies; and
- (iv) whether a company managed by Messrs. Commercial Carrying Co., Ltd., of 11, Clive Street, Calcutta, have been appointed by the District Magistrate, Malda, to run motor services on the said routes?
- (d) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact-
- (i) that District Magistrate, Malda, is forcing the private owners of buses to withdraw their buses from those routes; and
- (ii) that the Malda Transport, Ltd., formed by the Commercial Carrying Co., Ltd., have been supplied with petrol coupons for 600 gallons?
- (e) If the reply to (d) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the reasons therefor?

MINISTER in charge of the HOME DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) No.

- (b) The earthwork of both the roads has already been undertaken. The expected date of completion for all-weather traffic cannot be stated definitely at this stage. But every endeavour is being made to complete the roads as early as practicable so that these may be completed by the next year.
- (c)(i) For (a)(i) Yes. For (a)(ii) No. But buses ply over two sectors of the route, viz., (i) Malda-Khejuria Ghat and (ii) Malda-Gajole.
 - (ii) (1) Sri Matilal Behani and
 - (2) Sri Dinesh Misra-Malda-Rajmahal.
 - (3) Sri Badri Narayan Lal and
 - (4) Sri Sudhir Kr. Chakraborty-Malda-Khejuria Ghat.
 - (5) Sri Badri Lal Kundu-Malda-Gajole.
 - (in) Yes.
 - (iv) No.
 - (d)(i) No.
 - (ii) Yes.
- (s) In view of transport difficulties in Malda and Dinajpore area, it was decided to run a service from Dhulyan to Malda and West Dinajpur to carry essential supplies. The Commercial Carrying Co. was appointed the transport agency for the purpose.
- Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: নাননীর ফরীবহাণর এই বে বৃল্লেন "by the next year" এই নংমা year নালেটা কি ? সাবদের বংগরের March মাসু দা এই বংগরেই বুর্গা আসার আগ্রেই পের হবে ?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Next cold weather—November, December, January.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

40—Agriculture and 71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,61,58,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account".

আৰি সংক্ষেপই ৰূ'কথা বনৰো ভাবৃছিলান; কিছ বিশেষ কৰে বৰ্বন শিৰনাৰ বাৰু উপস্থিত আছেন (Sj. Sibnath Banerjee: বন্যবাদ) তাঁৰ অবগতিৰ জন্য আবাদেৰ Agriculture Departmental কাল সৰছে কিছু বনৰ। আপনাৰা জানেন Agriculture বিভাগটা বিভিন্ন ভাগে বিভক্ত আছে। ভাব বৰো বৰ্ত্তবানে নৰ চেৰে বড় কাল হচেছ কি কৰে ১৯৫১ সালের বৰো বাদ্য বিঘৰে,—আনি ভাল, বুৰ, বাছ বা তেল—এগৰের কথা বলছি না, তথু cepeals আহাঁছ ততুপজাতীর বাদ্য জিনিদ সহছে আবলৰী হতে পালা বাল । (Sj. Sibnath Banerjee: অন্যান্য জিনিদই বাদ বাব কেন ?) সে কথা পৰে হবে। আবলা বিশেষ জোৰ বিভিন্ন কৰে cerealsৰ, চালের বাপোরে, ১৯৫১ সালের ভিসেবৰের বৰো আবলা আবলা বাবলা বিশেষ আনি বোটামুটভাবে আবাৰের Agriculture Departmentৰ বে কাজগুলি হচেছ,—অনেকেই হয়ত ভাজানেনা,—সদস্যদের কাছে বলছি। আবাদের এই কৃষি বিভাগের কর্ম-পুচেটা ও ভাগে বিভক্ত।

পুৰ্থনতঃ আনাদেৰ পুৰান কাজ হচেছ—grow more food—কি কৰে ১৯৫১ নালের জিনেবৰ নানেব ৰৰো আনাদেৰ পশ্চিম বাংলার চালের ৰে বাইতি আছে সেই বাইতি আরম। পূবণ করতে পারি।

আবাদের Agriculture Departmentএর যিতীয় কর্ত্তবা হলো চাল, গবের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি বাবেও অন্যান্য কৃষিভাত ক্রব্যেরও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা, রখা jute, আণ্, তুলা প্রভৃতি, বাতে করে আবাদের ক্যকদের হাতে বুটো প্রসা আন্তে পারে।

ত্তীৰ দকা হচেছ—extension service—প্ৰাৰেৰ ক্ষকদেৰ সক্ষে গওপৰেপটৰ কৃষি উনুৰৰ প্ৰচেটাৰ সংযোগৰাপন। কৃষি সহছে যা কিছু গৰেষণা হব সেই পৰীক্ষাৰৰ ক্ষণ্ডলি ভাল কৰে গ্ৰাৰে চাৰীবেৰ বুৰিবে দিতে হবে। এজন্য আবৰা আবাবেৰ পশ্চিৰ বাংলাই বে প্ৰাৰ গু'হাজাৰ ইউনিয়ন আছে ভাৰ প্ৰভেজ ইউনিয়নে একজন কৰে কৃষি সহকাৰী বাবাৰ ব্যবহা কৰেছি। এবং ইডিনখো প্ৰাৰ ১,৭০০ ইউনিয়নে কৃষি গৰকাৰী বেবেছি, এবং এশেৰ trainingএৰ ব্যবহাও কৰেছি। আৰ, এবানে আমি বলতে বাধা হচিছ যে আবাবেৰ ফেডেনেপ্ত প্ৰথম বাংলাই বাংলাই এবং তাৰ ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন হবি ভাল তাৰ ক্ষাৰ্থন বাংলা বাংলা বাংলা বাংলা ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন বাংলা বাংলা ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন বাংলা বাংলা ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্যাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন ক্ষাৰ্থন

আবাদের এই Agricultural Directorateএর আর একটা দিক আছে, নেটা হচেছ—Agricultural marketing—কৃষিভাত ক্রব্যের উপযুক্ত marketএর ব্যবস্থারও আবরা চাত দিবেছি।

এই পাঁচ দকা কাজেৰ বাব্য grow more foodএৰ দিকে আৰৱা কি কি পুচেষ্টা কৰেছি তাৰ একটা আভাৰ আপনাদেৰ আগে দিতে চাই। এ সৰছে আনবা বেসৰ measure বা পথা adopt কৰেছি তাৰ একটা হচেছ অননেচ। ছোট ছোট খান কেটে, পাম্পে জন তুনে এবং পুকুৰ কেটে, এই তিন বকৰে আনবা এবন পেচেন বাবখা কৰছি। আৰ একটা measure হচেছ—Wante land reclamation—পতিত অনি উছাৰ। ভাছাতা distribution of seeds,—চাৰীদেৰ ভাল বীজ বিভৱণ কৰা এবং জৰিব সাবেৰ বাবখা কৰাৰ বলোবন্ধও এই grow more food কাজেৰ বাবো বাবছে। এব উপৰ আৰ একটা কাজ বচেছ plant protection এই বে কাজগুনির কথা আদি বলাৰ এগৰ হচেছ ছোট ছোট পৰিকল্পনা—এব উপৰ পানিচন বাংলাৰ জনো বুটো বড় কাজ বাবেছ—লাবোলৰ ও মনুবাকী পরিকল্পনা। কিছু ১৯০০ সাবেৰ জিজৰ এই বুটো পৰিকল্পনাৰ কন আনবা পান বলে বনে হয় না। এই বুটা schemodর বাবো Mor scheme কাৰ্বো পৰিণত হলে ছ'লক একৰ, আৰ নাবোলৰ ভ্যানি পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হলে আট লক্ষ্য এই বুটো পৰিকল্পনাৰ কন আনবা পান বলে বনে হয় না। এই বুটা schemodর বাবো Mor scheme কাৰ্যা পৰিণত হলে ছ'লক একৰ, আৰ নাবোলৰ ভ্যানি পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হলে আট লক্ষ্য এই

बबारन चार्वि ১৯৪৮-৪৯ नारमद बहै नव विविध भुरक्तीय बक्की हिनाव पिछिह ।

আৰ্দেৰ উনুত বৰপেৰ বীজেৰ কলে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ৭,০৯০ একৰ জৰিতে কেনী কলন ব্যৱস্থে এবং ভাৰ জন্ম আৰম্ভ অভিনিক্ত পোনেটি বানিক ১৭০ টন এবং বৰি ৮২০ টন।

ক্ষন নিকাশের ব্যবহা করে আবরা গেরেছি ২৮,৭৪৪ একর ক্ষরিতে পারিক ৭,৭০০ ট্রন, রবি পাওবা বাবনি।
Life irrigation করে ক্ষন চানিরে ২,০২০ একর ক্ষরিতে পেরেছি বা, ভাতে অভিনিক্ত আবরা ব্যবিদ্ধ বিষ্ণুই
পাইনি, কিন্তু ববি ক্ষনৰ বেক্তেছে ৯৪০ টন।

Tank improvement করে ১০,৬৬৬ একর জনিতে অভিনিক্ত কলন হরেছে পারিক, ২,৩৪০ টন, রবি; ২৩০ টন।

Manures সমতে আমি আপনাদের বলতে পারি বে রাসারনিক সার আবাদের বিভাগ থেকে কেনী পরিবাধে বঢ় একটা দেয়া হরনি কারণ দুর্বুলা হবার লক্ষণ এতে বরচ বেশী গড়ে। স্থলত compost সারের পুচলন বাতে বেশী ঘর আবাদের কৃষি বিভাগের লক্ষ্য সেই বিকে বরেছে।

২,৯১৪,৮৯৫ একর জনিতে সার পুদানের দরুপ ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে জাবরা অতিরিক্ত কসল পেরেছি বানিক ২০,৯১১ টন, জার বনি ১০,৪৫০ টন, waste land reclamation এর বারা জাবরা ২০ একর land পেরেছি এবং তার দরুপ আনাদের কলন বেড়েছে নাত্র ১০ টন বারিক। আর একটা জিনিঘ হচেছ plant protection; এর বারা আনরা বনি কলল ২,০০০ টন বাঢ়াতে পেরেছি। এই হিসেবটা হলো ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালের। এর সঙ্গে বদি ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালের কসলের তুলনা করে বেখেন, তাহলে দেখাবেন কত তালো কাজ আনাদের হরেছে। (Sj. Sibnath Banebjee: এক সঙ্গে শুটো দিলে তালো হ'ত।) এক সঙ্গেই আপনারা পারেন।

১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে উনুত বরপের বীজ বিভরপের হার। ৬২,৭৯৭ একর জনিতে অতিরিক্ত কননের পরিবাধ হচেছ বারিক ৪৫০ টন, এবং রবি ৬,০৬৭ টন। Flow irrigation হার। কৃথিবিভাগ থেকে বিদি ১০ ছাজার টাকার ববো হয় সেইওলিই তবু আবালের কৃথি বিভাগ নানেজ করেছে আর দশহাজার টাকার উপরেবগুলি Irrigation and Waterworks Department থেকে কয় হবেছে; ভলনুসারে ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে flow irrigationa Agricultural Department কর্ত্বক ১৬,০৪২ একর জনিতে পাওরা গেছে অতিরিক্ত বারিক ৩,৮৯৬ টন, রবি ৩,৫৬০ টন। Irrigation and Waterworks Department কর্ত্বক ৯৫,৫৯৪ একর জনিতে পাওরা গেছে অতিরিক্ত বারিক ৯,৪২০ টন, রবি ৯,৫৭১ টন।

তাৰপৰে lift irrigation হাবা ১৪,২০০ একৰ জৰি আৰৱা বাড়াতে পেৰেছি এবং তাতে অতিৰিক্ষ কৰল হাবেছে থাবিক ৯৬০ টন আৰ বৰি ১৯,৪০০ টন। Tank improvementএর কলে ১১,৯৭৫ একৰে অতিৰিক্ষ কৰল পাওৱা গেছে থাবিক ৪,৭৬০ টন, বৰি ৯৫০ টন। Manures এবং fertilisers পুরোগের নকণ পাওৱা গেছে ৩১৭,৮৭২ একর জযিতে থাবিক ৮,০৯৯ টন, বৰি ১৮,৫৯৮ টন। Waste land reclamation বা পতিত জৰি উদ্ধাৰেৰ হাবা পাওৱা গেছে ২,২৪০ একর জনিতে বাড়তি কৰল থাবিক ৭০৭ টন, বৰি ৫১৬ টন। এছাড়া plant protection কাজেৰ হাবা এবাবে পাওৱা গেছে থাবিক ২,৪০০ টন, বৰি ৫,৭৪০ টন। তাছলে আপনাহা পেৰতে পাতেছন ১৯৪৮-৪৯ বালে বেখানে বোট উৎপন্যের পৰিবান ছিল থাবিক আৰ বৰি কৰল বিলিৱে ৪৮,৫৫৪ টন, বেখানে ১৯৪৯-৫০ বালের উৎপন্যের পরিবাণ গাঁড়িয়েছে থাবিক ২০,৬৯৫ টন আৰু বৰি ৬৪,৪০২ টন এবং শুইরে বিলেৱে ৯৫,০৯৭ টন আৰ্থৎ যোটান্টি হিলাবে প্যাৱ হিওল।

এ ছাড়া, ৮,৬০০ টন বানের হিসের বা নাকি ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে আমাদের কমি বিভাগ কর্ত্বক village compost নার বিভরণের কলে উৎপনু হরেছে তা এবানে বরা হয় নাই। গ্রামে গ্রমে আমাদের যেনর সহকারী আছেন তালের মধ্যে আমাদের যেনর সহকারী আছেন তালের মধ্যে আমাদের বুব ভাল কাজ করেছেন, এবং এই সর কাজের কলে compost সার ব্যবহার করাই বাঁলা পুর বেশী পরিমাণ কসন উৎপনু করতে পেরেছেন তালের নার ও ঠিকানা আমি পরে বলছি। (Sj. Sibnath Bankhibe: আবার পরে কেন একবারে দিলেই ত ভাল হ'ত।) একটু পরেই বলছি, আপে এ itembi শেষ করেনি। এনর ছাড়া আমাদের ক্ষি বিভাগ বেকে বছরে ৪,৫০০ পাউও vegetable seeds আম চারা বিভরণ করা হরেছে ভাতে পুনি ৪,০০০ টন vegetable পাওরা বাবে বলে যে আবারা আশা করিছি ভাও আবাদের বর্ত্তমন ভিতর বলা হয় নি।

বছান্ত্ৰন ক্ষেপান ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ৪০টি বৰং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৯টি, বোট ৫০টি; বেশ্বিশিপুনে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ লাবে ৫০টি বৰং ১৯৪৯-৪০ সালে ১৯টি, বোট ৮৬টি; পশ্চিন বিনামপুনে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ১টি, ১৯৪৯-৫০ নালে ১টি, বোট ২১টি; বীৰজ্বনে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ১০টি, বোট ২১টি; বীৰজ্বনে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ১৫৪টি, বোট ২১টি; বীৰজ্বনে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ২৫৪টি, নোট ২১টি; বাল্যার ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ২৫৪টি, নোট ২১টি; বাল্যার ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ২৫৪টি, নোট ২১টি; বাল্যার ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ২৫টি বৰং ১৯৪৯-৫০ নালে এটি, বোট ২১টি। বোট ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ২৮০টি আর ১৯৪৯-৫০ নালে ২২২টি পুকুরেফ সংজ্ঞার হরেছে। (SJ. SIBNATH BANBRIJER: ডাহলে বেবজে পোটছ tank improvements এর progress হচ্ছে backward directiona!) বিবান্য আরু বরা করে ভূল করবেন না যে ১৯৪৯-৫০ নালের বে হিসাবটা বিবান সেটা হচ্ছে ১৯৪৯-৫০ নালের জিনেরর পর্যার। ১৯৫০ সনের জানুরারী, কেন্দ্রমারী, রাচ্ট এই ডিন নানের ছিলের এবলো পাওয়া বারনি বলে এবালে বরা হরনি। এবং বছরের এই ডিনটা নানেই পুকুর খনন বা সংখ্যারের কাল বেশী হর। কালে কাল্ডেই ডিনেরর পর্যার বে ২২২টি হরেছে ডার জানুপাতিক একটা বলি আরু করে বনে বনে বনে (হান্য) ডাহলে বের্থনেন কড বেশী কাল হরেছে।

এবদ আদি lift irrigation আৰৱ। কি কৰেছি দে সহত্তে আপনাদের কাছে বনছি। এবছৰ আৰৱ। ঠিক কৰেছি ১৫০টা power pump কিনব। তার ববেঃ ১০৬টা বাত্ত এ পর্বায় পাওৱা পেছে এবং তার ১০০টা ইতিনবাই বিক্রম হবেছে। এক একটা pump4 ৩০ একবের জনের কাজ হয়। এই হিসেব করে পেবেছেন হরিপদ বাবু এবং তিনি সর্বায়ও করেছেন। (SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: তবে তো আর কর্বাই নাই।) আর একটা pump4 অতিরিক্ত কলন হয় ১০০টন। (SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Why don't you use Persian wheels?) আরবা Persian whoels scheme এ বছর পরিত্যাগ করেছি, কারণ এটা লোকে নিতে চার না। বোব করি ইবারা বেকে জন্ম তুলে লোক পিতে চার না বলেই Persian wheels র চাহিদা তেরন নাই। কিছু রোপের বেলার বুল কলা পেরেছি। এবার আরবা ৫,০০০ রোপ দিরেছি। এক একটা রোপে পুরি দু একর জনিতে জন পিতে পারে এবং অতিরিক্ত করন পাওৱা বাবে পুরি ৪ টন। রোপ বুল বুল বেলাতে হয় পোরের বাবেকে বিচ্ছেণ্ড বুল।

data चावि, चरनरक रव बरनन "পতিত कवि উद्योव कहरण हरय-wanto land reclaim ক্ৰতে হবে" সেই সহতে বলছি। এ সহতে আহবা প্ৰবেৰে তীৰ্ কৰেছিলাৰ সেইটো ধৰে কাল ক্ৰতে গেলে অনেক হালামা, ভাতে এডটা বেশী বৰচ পড়বে যে দে বৰচটা ঐ দৰ উদ্ধাৰ কৰা অধি খেকে একেবাৰে অদন্তৰ मा इटनं कंडकोटन व नक्कब इटब छ। बना योड मा। ऋडवीः चीवोटमंब वह बादनीया scheme भविछान কৰে অলপ বাবে ছোট ছৌৰেৰ কাভ কৰাৰ নিছাত পুছণ কৰা হয় এবং তসনুসাৰে আমাদের নিজেদের হে tractorভানি আছে তাবই সাহাযো বডটা সম্ভব কাল স্থক কৰা হবেছে। ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে আনাৰের ২০টা মাত্ৰ tractors ছিল। দেই ২০টা tractors এব ৪টা জলপাইগুড়ি জেলার, বুটো বালব। क्ष्माव, मुक्ती नरीवा क्षमाव चाव मुक्ती वर्षमारन एका इव । यो श्री क्षमाव व 2011 tractors व्यवा करबंकिन छात्र सत्या क्रमभादेशिक्टक एरवा शतित गुरते। tractor नाम्भवरण कात्रामुख्दी अवः छानवाद refugee colonya চাবের কাজের জনা বাবল্ড হবেছে। এই tractor पूटी ना पित त्रवानकाव উদ্ধাৰ করা অনিগুলিতে চাথ না হবে পতিতই পড়ে থাকত। মাললাকে বে বুটো tractor দেৱা হবেছে छात्र शर्था 55 हारपत कारचात्र चाना चान अकहा reclamation of land-वत्र चना रखा शरदाह । ন্দীয়ার দুটোর একটা এতকাল তপু অবস্থার ছিল, সম্পুতি repair করে পাঠান হবেছে। কাজেই মাত্র ৫টা tractor ১৯৪৯-৫০ नात्न এই reclamation वन कारण नानज शररह । एकी tractors वन capacity ৰেখানে ২৫ হাজাৰ একৰ, দেখানে আৰাদেৰ গত কেনুদাৰী বাদ পৰ্যায় ২,২৪০ একৰ পঠিত কৰি উদ্ধাৰেৰ কাৰ হৰেছে। এছাড়া ৰাজিণত পুচেটার ফলেও প্ৰায় ৭,০০০ একর পত্তিত ক্ষরি চাবৰোপ্য চয়েছে।

এবাবে আমরা reclamation কাজের জনা ২০টি tractors আনাবে। ট্রক করেছি এবং তদ্বারা প্রার ১৫,০০০ একর অভিবিক্ত কবি চাধবোগ্য করতে পারা বাবে।

আবাদের যত এবানকার দদনাদেরও অনেকের হয়ত অভিজ্ঞতা আছে বে কৃথি বিভাগে হতে বে বীল supply করা হব দেওলি নাবারণতাই বেণ উদ্যুত বরপের। বলিও বাংলা বিভাগের পর আবাদের seedmultiplication farm বড় একটা ছিল না, বুব বড় ববপের না হলেও আবরা এবি, ববে করেকট farm উদ্যুত বরপের বীল উৎপাদনের জন্য বর্জনান, বেণিনীপুর, বাবণা, বাবপুনহাট, অপুণাইওড়ি ও ক্যানিংও করবার

আন্তেজন করেছি। তান ববো বর্জনানের farmbia আংশিক আমি বিভাগের আগেই acquire করা হয়েছিল, বাকিটাও সম্প্রতি আনাদের কবলে এনেছে। বর্জনান farmd বর্গাপুশার চাব করিবে ৩,০০০ বন বীজা বান উৎপানু হবেছে এবং কিছু বজের বীজাও পাওরা পেছে। এহলো বারিক রাতুর উৎপানুর হিনাব। ভারাকা রবি seasond প্রায় ৩৮ একর আনিতে আলু ও পর পুত্তি দেরা হরেছিল। এই farmbic সম্পূর্ণ mechanised পুণালীতে চালানো হবে এবং সেজনা বাকিছু কলককা machineryর পুরোজন তা সব কেনা হবে পেছে। বানলার farmbico small scaled কাজ আরম্ভ হবেছে, এবন কি কিছু কিছু রবি কলন দেবালে এরি ববো উৎপানুও হবেছে। বেদিনীপুর, রারপুরহাট, জলপাইগুড়ি ও ক্যানিংবর farmগুলির জন্য আর্লা আ্বানের দেবা হবে পেছে, এবং আরগাওলি acquire করার বন্দোবন্ত করা হচেছ।

নাছিলিং জেলার বংবুলে আমালের বে farm আছে শেখানে ধুব ভাল আলুর বীজ তৈরী হয়। গেলো seasona এই farm খেকে ২০০ মণ আলুর বীজ পাওয়া গেছে। এবং আলা করা বার আগানী seasona আমরা এবান খেকে ৩,৫০০ মণ আলুর বীজ supply করতে পারব। এবানকার বীজগুলি হচ্ছে disease-free seeds. আপনারা হয়ত জানেন বে গভর্ণবেশ্টের cold storaged সংবন্ধবের কলে আলুর বীজগুলি বুব ভালো খাকে। গেলো বছরে ৭,২০০ মণ বীজ আমালের cold storaged সংবন্ধিত ও চাধীদের কাছে বিক্রীত হরেছে। এবছরে আমরা আলা করছি ১৫,০০০ মণ বীজ আমরা সংবন্ধব করতে পারব এবং চাহিলা মতন চাবীদের দিতে পারব।

সাবের ব্যবহার সহত্রে আমানের দেশে বড়বৈং আছে। কেউ কেউ বলেন রাসায়নিক সার ভালো, আবার কারো করে। বড়েট ডানেন নর, compost সারই ব্যবহার করা উচিত। আমি আগেই বনেছি দুর্বু নাডার করণ আমানের বিভাগ খেকে chemical fertilisers এবং bonemeal বিভরণ করিবে দিবে দেশীর লাবের ব্যবহার বাড়ানোর চেটা চলেছে। এখানে আবরা রাসায়নিক সার ও bonemeal পুতৃতি বিভরণের ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সাল ও ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালের একটা হিসেব আগনাদের দিচিছ।

Ammonium sulphateএর দান বাড়ছে, ভারত গভর্ণবেণ্ট বে subsidy দিতেন সেটা সম্প্রতি वह करत निर्दाहन अद: Ammonium sulphate ও जनाना नागामनिक गांत ১৯৪৮-৪৯ गांत्नत जुननात अ बहुत (बनी विक्रम द्यनि । जानि এको figure वरन निष्ठि । Ammonium sulphate ১৯৪৮-৪৯ गारन विकास सरवार १,०२८ हेन, व वस्त्र विकास सरवार ७,०७२ हेन । Ammonium phosphate ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে বিক্রম হয়েছে ১৩৪^২ টন, এ বছর বিক্রম হয়েছে ২২৯ টন। Super phosphate ১৯৪৮-৪৯ नारन किन्नहें विकास श्रमित, अ वक्त शरारक ১১১ हेन । Bonemeal-आलनाता आरमन, वाला लालत ৰছ জায়গার, ডাগাড়ে, জানাচে কানাচে এই হাড়গুলি পড়ে থাকে। বাঁপবেড়েতে একটা bonemeal factory আছে, সেবানে বছ লোক আছেন বাব। এই সবস্ত হাড় কুড়িয়ে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে নিবে বান। সেবানে দুটী bonemeal crusher चारह । त्नवारन ठाँवा gelatineও टेडनी करबन, झड़वार bonemeal तनी विकास कवाउ भारतम मा, अवः जात करन bonemealअत्र भाग त्वणी त्वरङ् शिरतरङ्। चामता अवन त्वणी शतिवान subsidy's निष्ठ शांतिक ना। शंख बक्त ३,७১२ हेन bonemeal विक्रत द्रावाक, व वक्त विक्रत द्रावाक ৰাজ ১,৩৩২ টনু। আৰু একটা কৰা বলে বাৰি, আবৰা ধুব চেষ্টা কৰছি গ্ৰাবেৰ ভিতৰ এই সমন্ত হাড় সংগ্ৰহ ক্ষমে একটা বিল তৈরী করতে। আবর। গু-চারটা ভাষগার খুব ভাল কল পেরেছি। তাঁরা দেখানে হাড় কুড়িরে দিচেত্ৰ। একটা কুন্দেকার আছে বাব জন্য জনেকে হাড় ছুঁতে চান না, কিছ তা সত্ত্বেও বছ লোক আছেন, ৰীয়া ছাত্ত কৃতিৰে দিচেছন। হাত্ কুড়িৰে নিৰে সেগুলি নিজেৰাই গুড়া কৰছেন, এবং ওাঁদেৰ অনিতে দিচেছন, এতে বুৰ ভাল কল পাওর। গেছে।

আৰম্ভ ৰাজালী—-সৰবেদ্ধ তেল ধাই ও ধৈল কৰিতে দিৱে থাকি। সৰবে এবানে পুৰ কমই উৎপন্ন হয়, কলে বাইবে থেকে ধৈল আনবানী করতে হয়। Oiloake একটা মত বড় পুৰোজনীয় জিনিদ। আনৱা প্ৰকল্প ৰাওৱাই এবং জনিতে দিতে চাই। গত বছৰ আনৱা ধৈল বিক্ৰম কৰেছি ৪,১৭৮ টন আয় এ বছৰ মাত্ৰ ২,৭৯৪ টন। বাই হোক, আনাবেদৰ দেশে ৱানায়নিক সাবেদ্ধ ব্যবহাৰ বুব বেশী নেই।

পরীকা করে বেখা গিরাছে বে, গ্রামা compost বাসাবনিক সাবের চেবে অনেক ভাল। বিভিন্ন জারগার প্রামা compost তৈরীর উদ্দেশ্য তাঁবা বুব ভাল ক্ষুত্ব করছেন। তাঁবের উৎসাহ বেখার জন্য ২০১ টাকা, ১৫১ টাকা করে কডকগুলি prize বেখার ব্যবহা হরেছে, এবং তাঁতে লোকের বুব উৎসাহ বেখা বাছেছ। জারাবের এ বছর ২১ বে জানুরারী পর্যায় ৮৪ হাজার টল গ্রাম্য কশোট সার তৈরী হরেছে এবং সেটা ব্যবহার করতে পারছি। জারি কডকগুলি নার বিচিছ্ বাঁবা বঙ্গানি কশোট নার পুত্রত করেছেন।

পুৰক্তি হাছে Dr. S. Goswami, Nabadwip (Nadia)—ডিনি ২০০ টন compost কৰু ক্ষেত্ৰেন । Sri Manindra Nath Chakravarty, Sibpur (Nadia)—ডিনি ২৪০ টন ক্ষেত্ৰেন । Tehatta Union বন President ২৪০ টন, Burdwands Janab Kaminaszaman Sheikh ১২২ টন । Janab Abdul Gaffer, Raykha, police-station Ketugram (Burdwan) ১৮ টন । Sri Kamini Kumar Debnath, Bidyanagar, police-station Purbasthali (Burdwan) ৭৫ টন । Sri Sukhakar Chatterjee, Dhitipur, police-station Purbasthali (Burdwan) ৭৪ টন । Sri Mohan Thakur, Kanda, police-station Ketugram (Burdwan) ৭২ টন । Sri Banagopal Chowdhury of Aidagram, police-station Katwa (Burdwan) ৭২ টন । Sri Panchanan Mondal of Palaspur, police-station Contai (Midnapore) ৬৮ টন । Srikanta Multipurpose Society of Burdwan District ৩৬ টন । ক্ষতে বৰুং বিউনিনিগানিটিডে কম্পোট নাৰ পুৰত ক্ষবাৰ জন্ম চেটা ক্ষতেন, এবং তাৰা এক টন্ ক্ষমেল পৰে আৰং। তালের অঞ্চিপ্ত হিলাবে পেড় টাকা দিনে বাকি। এই বক্ষমেল বেলা ডাকের আইছে এবং তা ব্যবহার করে বুর ভান কন পেবেছি। বাবা একণ টন বা ডবুর্ছ এই কম্পোট নার ব্যবহার করে বুর ভান কন পেবেছি। বাবা একণ টন বা ডবুর্ছ এই কম্পোট নার ব্যবহার করেছেন তালের নার দিচিছ।

नाय ।					नविवान ।
					हेम ।
্ৰীনিলমনী সামন্ত, নোৱাপাড়া, কলিকাতা সেণ	দাৰ			 	290
বেলুর ষঠ, বেলগাছিয়া, হাওড়া বিউনিসিপ্যা	লাট			 	200
্ৰীসতীৰ চক্ৰ দাস গুপ্ত, থাদি প্ৰতিষ্ঠান, পাণি	হাচ	विडेनिनिनारि	116	 	ે રલ
্ৰীকৃষ্ণাস মওল, হাওড়া মিউনিদিগ্যালিটি				 ٠.	500
শ্ৰীবসন্ত বেরা, কলিকাতা সেণ্টাব				 	500
শ্ৰীকানা চাঁদ প্ৰধান, কলিকাতা সেণ্টাৰ				 	200
শ্ৰীৰিপিন চন্দ্ৰ দাস, কলিকাতা সেণ্টাৰ				 	500

ভাৰপৰে আৰব। চাৰ হাজাৰ টন শুজি (Aludge) কেবুচৰাৱী পৰিতে বিভৱণ কৰেছি। বলিও আনাদেছ ইচছু। ছিল ১০ হাজাৰ টন। গত বছৰ আৰব। বাত্ৰ ২,৯৯২ টন কম্পোট বিভৱণ কৰেছি। এইভাবে বদি আৰহা কাজ কৰে বেতে পাৰি ভাষদে কৰা বে বুৰ ভাল হবে ভাতে কোন সন্দেহ নেই।

যাঁর। বেলী পরিবাণে উপৰোক্ত সার ব্যবহার করেন তাঁলের নার বলছি।

नाव ।				পৰিষাৰ ঃ		
					हेन ।	
ৰুৱাকালি কাৰ্ব, গিডনি (বেলিনীপুর)					2645	
শোকে। ওয়াৰ্কসপ্, চিন্তবঞ্জন					२०५	
শ্ৰী এন্ পাঁজা, সামপুৰ বোহ্ (বাঁকুড়া), বি-ভি-আৰ					90	
শ্ৰীপান্ততোৰ নিং, নাডবাঁকড়া (বেদিনীপুৰ)					80	
শ্ৰীরাজকুৰাৰ সিং, চজ্রকোণা, (বেলিনীপুর)					२,००० हेरनव	
indent place करवरकत । जानना भुष्पाव कीरशत कृष्टे प	wagon	∓ (₹	পাঠাচিছ।	TICE	witter aludge	
ब्र तनी विका १८०६।					•	

আৰল Coloutta sludge ব্যবহাবের জন্য, একটা scheme কৰে বাপা railway lineটাকে বাঢ়িবে Banpur ভিপো পর্যান্ত নিবে বাওবার ব্যবহা কছিছ । এবং জাপা করা বাচেক্ বে, এর ভাজ আন্তানী বর্ষাকালের বংগাই পেম হারে বাবে । এর জন্য ৪,৭৪,০০০ টাকা পরচ করা হবে । এই scheme সকল হারে পার আমরা বছুবে ৪০,০০০ টান sludge থিতে পারব, এবং বেগানে ১৫।০ গান আছে স্বেগানে আমরা ৯, টাজার থিতে পারব ।

আৰু একটা জিনিক—ক্ষাকাতাৰ যে সৰজ গাটাল আছে দেখান খেকে আনৱা গোনবছলি নিয়ে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে ৪৪০ টন গোনর দিরেছি এবং এ বছর কেন্দুবাধী বানের খেব পর্যাভ ৪৫০ টন গেওলা হরেছে। এঞ্জনি বিদ্যা প্রদারই চাবীদের দেওবা হচেছ; তবু দিরে বাওবার বা বাচ ভাই বেওবা হচেছ। (৪০. উল্লেখনেশ্র চিন্দ্রমান্তর : বিনাপরণার বিজেনে ?) হাঁ, বিনা পরনাভেই দেওবা হচেছ। তই সমন্ত বাচীদের গৌৰবগুলি ভালভাবে বাববার জন্য ২২ টা থকা তৈরী হরেছে এবং ভাতে ৫,২০০, টাকা বর্ম পাত্রেছে। এর ব্যক্ত আর্ভেন Calcutta Corporation ও অপন আর্ভেন Government বিজেন। আনাবের একটা plant protection scheme আছে। সেটা বুম ভাল। এ বছরে ২০,৬২১ একম জনিতে insect pest তাভাবার ব্যক্তা হরেছে এবং এতে করে ৭০০ টন চাল আবরা ৪৯৮০ করতে পেরেছি।

sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: নৱীৰহাণৰ compost নৰছে এখাবে দীৰ্ঘ বহুতা না দিয়ে বেডিগ্ৰচে দিলে ভাল হয় । Compost⊲ৰ বিবৰ আনৱা ভাল কয়ে জানি ।

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: বিবনাথ বাবুৰে একটা ববর বিচিছ্। আমরা ভবু compost বে ভাল তৈরী করে তাকেই বে prize বিচিছ্, তা নর, বেশী করে ভাল বান বারা কলাভে পারবে, আমরা তাবের জন্যও prize শেবার ব্যবহা করেছি।

কিছুদিন খেকে অভিযোগ আগছিল লোহা এবং সিবেণ্ট চাৰীয়া বেশী পাচেছ না। আমরা সেগৰ দেবার ব্যবহা করেছি। গত ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে আমরা ১,৪০০ টন লোহা তালের দিরেছিলান। কিছু এ বছর ৩,৪০০ টন নোহা আমরা চাৰীদের দিচিছু এবং সিবেণ্টও ৫০০ টন লিচিছু।

আরাদের বিভাগ বেকে sweet potato vines বিনারুল্যে চাবীদের বিভরণ করা হরেছে। এই হ'ল আনাদের Grow More Foodএর নোটাবৃটি হিসাব।

এব আগেৰ দিন শিবনাথ বাৰু কৃষি বিভাগের details শৌনবার জন্য বক্ত ব্যস্ত চরেছিলেন। কিছু আজ বধন ব'লডে আবন্ধ করলান, তখন দেখুছি তাঁর আরু বৈধ্য নাই।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আমি চাচিছ্ বাংলাদেশের অন্যলোকেও এই বক্তা শুনুক। কাজেই রেডিওতে পিরে বললে ভাল হবে।

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: এবন আবি পাট সহছে বন্ধা। কেন না আনেকের এ বিবরে ধুব আগ্রহ আছে পোনবার। পাটের restriction বর্বন ছিল, তবন এব জন্য আইনেরও বরুষার হরেছিল। গত ১৯৪৭ সালে বারে ২২৯,১০০ একর জবিতে পাট উৎপদদ হরেছিল, আর ১৯৪৯ সালে ৪৫৭,৫০০ একর জবিতে পাট হরেছে। এ বছরে পাটের চাঘ আরও আবরা বাড়াবো। এবন কি পুরোজন হ'লে আউপ ধানের জবিকে পাটের জবিতে পরিপত করবো। এ বিবরে আগেও বলেছিলার। তার জন্য ভারত গভর্পবেশ্ট পুতিশুদতি দিরেছেন বে, বে পরিবাণ আউপের জবিতে পাট করবো তার বরুণ আউপ বেটা কর হবে, সেটা ভারত গভর্পবেশ্ট পুরণ করে দেবেন এবং পুকুর কাটিরে পাট পচাবার জন্য বা বরুচ হবে, সেওলোও ভারত গভর্পবেশ্ট বহন করবেন।

ভাগপৰ এবাৰ আৰব। আবিৰ চাঘ ৰাড়াবাৰ চেটা কৰবো। এটা বোৰ হব শিবনাথ বাবুৰ ভাল লাগৰে। আবিৰ কলন গত বাবে কিছু কৰ হবেছে। ১৯৪৮-৪৯ গালে বেখানে ৬৫ হাজাৰ একৰে আবেৰ চাঘ হবেছেন, নেথানে এ বছৰে ১৯৪৯-৫০ গালে আবেৰ চাঘ হবেছে ৫৮ হাজাৰ একৰ জৰিতে। চাৰীবা জানতো না বে চিনিৰ কপেট্টাল হবে ও ওড়েব লাব বাড়বে। আববা চেটা কৰছি বাতে কিছু বেশী কৰে ওক্ ডেবী হয়। ভাৰ জন্য আবৰা ১৯৪৮-৪৯ গাবে ৫০টা crushers চাৰীদেৰ ভাড়া নিৰ্বেছনাৰ এবং এ বছৰ আবত ৫৫টা crushers লোককৰে পিচিছ।

चारायत (मर्ग नवा चौनश्वामा छुना गांछ वत, छात्र चना चारता भतीका करहि।

चान, निष्ठ ७ citrus plant बाल्ड बाल्ड, छात्र चना क्ष्यनंत्रन Horticulture Research Station (बेरक राज्यना विख्यान क्या शराज्य । छात्छ जान काच शराज्य । बाह्य व पत्रक banana suckers निष्ठित वदः चानावन ७ प्लेटन seedlings ३ विख्यान क्या शराज्य ।

কৃষিকাৰ্য্যের প্রসারের জন্য পাবারের প্রত্যেক কানার একজন করে Demonstrator আছে, প্রত্যেক বানার একজন করে Inspector আছে এবং প্রত্যেক ইউনিবনে একজন করে Agricultural Assistant আছে।

जानात्त्व शंदयमात कांच जात्व प्राचन प्र'छ, वर्षय हुँछ्हा किष्टु कांच श्रष्टकः; बैक्कु छ स्वत्रवपृष्ट कार्दछ किष्टु किष्टु कांच प्र'गरह। Agricultural Chemistau कांच वर्षन Presidency Colleges হতে বহু Laboratoryৰ কাৰ Bose Instituted হতে । খবে থাকা টো কাঁই ক'লভাডাৰ একটা বাড়ী ভাড়া নেবাৰ জন্য বাতে নেবাৰে কৃত্বি-গবেৰদাৰ নমত শাধাৰ কাৰ ছুটুৱাৰে হতে পাৰে। খানাবেৰ পৰিকল্পানা ছিল হবিশ্বনিটতে একটা Agricultural College করবো। কিছু ভাতে এত কেন্টী টাকার ব্যৱকার বে তত টাকা আবাবের নাই। ভারত গতেশবেণ্টও সেই টাকা খিতে পারছে না বনে স্পেরিকল্পানটা বছু আছে।

ৰে সমস্ত পোলা বাকড়ে বান, আৰঃ আৰ পুজুতি পন্যাদি বিনষ্ট ক'বে, জাৰ পুডিকাৰকংল্প Entomological Section ও Mycological Sectionৰ বুব জান কাল হচ্ছে। ইুচড়াডে এই কাল হচ্ছে।

খনা পুলেশের জুননার আনালের পশ্চিনবলের Marketing organisationটা পুবই ছোট। আছে আছে এটাকে বড় করবার চেটা আনতা করছি। তথ্যাদি অনুসন্তান, থবরাথবর সংপ্রহ ও survey ইত্যাদি করার কাজে Marketing Officerরা তাল কাজ করছেন।

ভারপর হচেছ্ আবাদের হবিশ্বাটা পরিকল্পনা। এই হবিশ্বাটা সহছে আনেকে আনেক রকর সভা-বিশ্বা ভালর ভানেছেন। সে সহছে সংক্ষেপে কিছু বলতে চাই। ১৯৪৫ সাল থেকে এই হবিশ্বাটা soheme লাবছ হরেছে। এর বরো আনেক কিছু বাগার হরেছে, আনেক কিছু বটেছে। সেখানে যাতে আবরা ডাল্ল কাল পেতে পারি, তার জন্য চেটা করছি। পাঁচপো গরু-বহিঘ সোনে রাব্বার ব্যবহা হরেছে। বর্তবানে আনাদের ১৪২টা গরু ও ১৩৬টা বহিঘ সেখানে আছে। আবাদের আগে হচিছ্ল ১৫ থেকে ১৬ বল বুব, আবি এবন সেখানে পুতিদিন ৫০ বল করে বুব হচেছ। বুব খুব ভাল হচেছ। কি বলবো, বেসব হাসপাতানে আবহা বুব দেই, তার কোন কোন হাসপাতান থেকে বরর পেয়েছি বে সেই বুবে কিছু জল বিশিয়ে না দিলে রোগীয়া সেটা ঠিক হজন করতে পারছে না। আবাদের বিভাগে সব দিক দিয়েই ভাল concentrated work হচেছ। গরু breed খুব ভাল হচেছ। এই breeding বহু কাল পাবেম। গরুব মুব বুবা কোন বছান এবন হচেছ। আপনাবা সেবব পেখনে খুব আনল পাবেম। গরুব মুব বেখানে ভিল পোয়া এক সেব ছিল, সেখানে এবন তিন গেব, চার সের হয়ে গেছে, কোন কোন আহগায় ছ'সের প্র্যান্ত হছে গেছে।

চরিগ্রানাতে আবার বনে হয় পাঁচলে। গঞ্-বহিষ আনতে পারবো। সেখানে আবাদের আগণালের প্রার পেকে দুধ সংগ্রহ করে' tone-up করে বিনি করার ব্যবস্থা করবো। বোখেতে বেষন করেছে **ক্টিকাডা** সহরেও আববা সেই রক্ষ একটা milk scheme কার্যাকরী করতে পারবো। এ বাবে **ডাল ডাল মু**ল্লগী ও হাঁস রাখা হয়েছে।

হরিপ্যাটার যদি আপনারা যান তাহলে দেখতে পাবেন এবং আহি আপা করি দেখে আপনারা **ছ্বীও** হবেন যে সেখানে আযাদের মুগীর ভিন্তুলি লোকের। কি রক্তর আগুড সহকারে নিয়ে যার। <mark>ডাছাড়া হরিপ্যাটার</mark> আযাদের যে সমস্ত ভবি আছে তাতে আনরা fodderও তৈরী করাছি, বানও সেখানে আমরা করিরেছি এবং সে বান বুব তালো হরেছে, সে বান বীজের জন্য রাখা হবে।

উপসংহারে আমি আশা করি আমার পুলন্ত বিবরণ শুনে মাননীয় স্বস্যা স্বাগরের।, বিশেষ করে শিবনার বায়ু, বুরতে পেরেছেন বে আমালের এই কৃষিবিভাগের কাজটাকে অগুসর করে নিতে, নানা অস্থবিধা স্বেধ্য আহর। চেটার কিছু ক্রটা করিনি। কাজে কাজেই আমি বে সামানা টাকাটা চেয়েছি ২,৬১,৫৮,০০০ টাকা এটা মনুষ করতে নিশ্চরই আপ্নার। কপিণা করবেন না।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,61,58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2.61,58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বাদনীর শীকার বহোবর, গভবার agriculture স্বত্তে কর্বন বলেছিলার বে এটার উপুতি চাই, তবন বিভাগটার বহী ছিলেন পাঁজা বহাবর। এবার শ্রীবৃক্ত পেন বহাবর সমূব সবরে এসে পেঁছেন।

প্রবাহ মন্ত্রীনহালর বে কথাটা বলেছেন, বাংলাদেশকে বালালয়তে বরংলপূর্ণ হতে হবে, নে কথাটা তুল। কারণ ওঁবা নিজেরাই বীকার করেছেন,—Central Governmentএর কাছে গিরেছেন এবং নাবী করেছেন ''ভাররা পাট বে অতিরিক্ত তৈরী করেছি তার বলনে চাল লাও''। এবং আনি বলনো সেইটাই বঙারা উচিত। এই বাংলা দেশের বে পাট ও পাটলাত শিলপ গেই শিলেশর হারা ৩০ per cent. ডলার আনা হর। অভএব বালালয়তে বরংলপূর্ণ না হরেও বাতে করে দেশের ঐশুর্বা বাচ্চছে নেদিকে বালি আমরা দৃষ্ট দিই তাহলে অন্যার হর না। বর্ণন বাংলা দেশ দুতাপ হরনি তর্ণনভার সক্ষে আজকের বনি তুলনা করা বাত তাহলে লগে বালে শতকরা ৮০টা শুর্বিলিশ পশ্চিন বাংলার বরে প্রেছে। ইংলত্তেও তালের দেশের লোকের সম্পূর্ণ বালা উৎপানু হর না। লড়াইরের সরর অনেক বৈজ্ঞানিক বিলে চেটা করেও সব লোকের উপরোগী বালা দেখানে উৎপানু করতে পারে নাই। তারা industrial জিনিম তৈরী করেছে, করনা উদ্ভোলন করেছে, করে সেই সব জিনিম বিক্রম করে তাদের পুরোজনীয় বালা সংস্থান করেছে। বাংলা দেশকে বে কোন করেরে বালালয়তে বরংসম্পূর্ণ হতে হবে, এই theory ঠিক নর বলেই আনি বলে করি। কিছু আনালের বালালয়তে বরংসম্পূর্ণ হতে হবে গোড়াতেই এটা না করে দেশটারের সন্ধে বন্ধাব্যরের চেটা করেছেন যে পাট করবার যে কতি হবে বানের দিকে সেটা অন্যান্য লাবিগা থেকে এনে তাঁরা দেবেন। আবার বিশ্বাস আবাদের বতটুকু জনি আছে তাতে যদি তালো করে চাথের বন্ধাব্যর করা যার তাহনে প্রদেশন যতটা খাল্যের পুরোজন তা বিটতে পারে।

আনেক কথাই মন্ত্ৰীনহাপন বলেছেন কিছ পুথান বে কথাটা বেটা কাৰ্যে পৰিপত হলে নাকি সত্য সভাই grow more food এর moveটা অতি সহজেই সকল হতে পারে সে পিকটার কথা তিনি উল্লেখই করেন নাই। সেটা হচেছ, গতবার আমি বে বলেছিলার যদি সতাই বেলী পাস উৎপাদন করতে হয় তাহলে অবির নালিক এদেশের কৃষকদেবই করতে হবে। লাজল বার অবি তার এই নীতিটা বেনে নিরে abolition of landlordism করে অমির পুকুত নালিক চামীদের করতে হবে। এবং co-operative basisu collective firming এর স্থোগা দিতে হবে। তবেই কৃষকেরা রাজী হবে বেলী উৎপাদন করতে। গতবারে আনার এই পুন্তার সহছে উত্তর পাঁজা বহাপার দেন নি, এবারে সেন বহাপারত কিছু দিলেন না। এবং খাদ্যসহছে বল্ডে পিয়ে বেলী খাদ্য উৎপাদনের পুথান বিহুক্তে বেটা সেটারই আলোচনা তিনি করেন নাই। দুবছুর বরে চেটা করে দুশো একর বাড়ানো হরেছে, বা সংভার করা হরেছে, বা আট হাজার একরে compost সার বা উন্নৃত বীজ দেরা হরেছে এই সব কথা মন্ত্রীনহাপারের বজ্তাতে বলা হরেছে; কিছু সমন্ত্র বাংলা পেশের চার্মীয়া যে উদগুবি হয়ে আছে যে সমন্ত্র জবির নালিক তারা করে হবে, সেই কথাটা বলে দিয়ে কৃষকদের ভিতর যে প্রেবণাটা আনা দরকার সে সমন্তর সেন বহাপার নিরব। তেভাগা Ordinanceও যা নাকি ভারা করেছেন বেটায় ওঁরা শীকার করেছেনে যে তিনভাগের পুভাগ তারা পারে বানিকি চারীদের অনেক বারামারি, লড়াই, ও জেনে বাওয়ার কলে হয়েছে সেটাও ওঁরা প্রজেশনৰ সর্বত্র পুচলদ করেন নাই।

The Hen'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, if I may interrupt the honourable member for a second and say that the Act has been made applicable all over Bengal without any discrimination, and that Act has been passed by this House.

\$j. \$IBNATH BANERJEE: গাড়নিবেট সবল বছর বুনিরে বেকে বাত্র ১৫ দিন আবে এটা করেছেল। (Sj. Sushill Kumar Banerjee: আপনি তো দেটা পাশ হওবার সরর oppose করেছিলেন।) আপনি বুনিরে আছেন বা অপু বেশ্ছেন। আনি বলেছিলার অনি কৃষকদের করা হোক। তা বিদি না করা হব তো তিনভাগের কুডাগ তালের করা হোক। অনির বল, অনির উপর অধিকার কৃষকদের দা দিলে এই সরজ বাইবের আড়ো-ভালিতে ভিতর বেকে শ্রেণা আদে না। দাকন বার করি ভার এই নীতি অবলহন করা এই গাড়নিবেটের হারা হবে বড়ে ভারসা পাওয়া বাচেছ না।

আমি সংক্ষেপে একটা বসন্থি, বৰ্থন তৰ্থন আনাদেৱ শুৰু ৰলা হয় বে তোমরা destructive criticism
কয়, বেহেতু আৰহা গতপ্ৰেশ্টের সনালোচনা কবি। কিছ এবানে আমি বন্ধতে চাই আনাদের কৃষক পঞ্জারেন্ডের

छत्रक (संहक त programme निश्वा शताह नवक कावायत, वाला लिएथ काव वरता खारक क्षत्र वीनानवरक वत्त्र-जूबीरे नव surplus शता विलाम का export कवा शता। की programme मिना शताहरू वत्त्रीवरामस्वर जनगणित जनग जानि विवास नगिष्ट।

Land to the tiller by immediate decree, বাবা অবি চাব করে তাবেবই লে অবি বিতে হবে। তার পরে হচেছ্ land army for the uncultivated tracts, বে সব অবি চাব হচেছ্ না গেওলির অব্যা একটা কৃষি কৌল তৈরী করা, 3rd হচেছ্ industrialisation through small unit industries. বেবন নাকি Tennessee Valley, Damodar Valley বা Sindre Project পুত্তি বড় বড় আরোজনের তিতর দিয়ে হব, বা নাকি বছ অর্থ ও স্বর্নাগেক সেবিক দিয়ে না গিরেও ছোট ছোট পুচেটা বারা বাতে কৃষকদের পুরোজনীর এবা সরববাহ করা বার তার চেটা করা।

ভারপরে হচেছ্ redistribution of land; প্রভােষ ক্ষক বাতে ২০ বিষা করে অবি পার দেইটার বাবায়া করে collective firming co-operative wayce start করতে হবে। ভারপরে আর একটা ভিনিঅ এবানে agriculture. এর কবার বলা হচেছ্ বাব করে বাচেছ্ অবচ আরাকের কিনতে হচেছ্ বেলী বাবে। গতের্পরেণ্ট কিন্ত্রেন কর বাবে industrial products বা ভার পত্তে একটা relation বাবা চাই agricultural productsএর। সর পেনেই পেবা বাচেছ্ industryর চাপে agriculture করে বাতেছ্ । সাড়ে সাড়ে টাকায় শ্রীপুক্র সেন বহাণর বাবের উৎপানু কসল কেনেন ভাবের কাপড় চোপড় প্রভৃতি এবং সৌহক্ষাত্র বে সরভ জিনিম্ব কিনিতে হব ভার শার করে নাই। সর কিছুবই ভারসায়া বাকা শরকার। Industrial Countries—England বা America—যত সর undeveloped country ওলিকে exploit করছে—agricultural countryর ক্ষকপের ভারা exploit করছে। এ সরছে হিসার করা কঠিন। (A Voica: আপনার পক্ষে অন্তঃ: নর।) সেন বহাপরের পক্ষেও কঠিন হবে। Labourd raw materialsএ কন্তু বরচ হচেছ এ সরছে যদি একটা parity না হয় ভবে একটা ভারসায় হওৱা উচিৎ। বর্ত্তরানে বা চলছে ভারতক্ষ—5:1 এই relation.

ভারপরে হচেছ decentralisation. গ্রামে কৃষক পঞ্চারেৎ থেকে সহরের প্রভিষ্ঠান, ভারপরে প্রমেশ, ভাৰপৰে centre এই ভাবে decentralise হওৱা দৰকাৰ। স্থক খেকে প্ৰথম গ্ৰামে বেভে হৰে। আৰি बोते (ब्हान सूची हजार ता भुटि unions कृषि नहकारी ठीवा निवृक्त करवाहन । बोते ता अक्ता right direction a move इरहर इ कथा श्रीकार जनना करन। त श्रीरव multipurpose society इरहर हा शास्त्र वानडीत बानका शासा पक्षाताडन दाएउ एक्ट पिएड एरन । स्पन्नारम शास्त्र कमा पछते बानड व्यकाद का कृतान इरह विषे surplus बांस्क करवड़े, त्यम बशानव विषे requisition of procure करक यान, छात्रा (सदय । वर्षां शाला । दानि , या co-operative shop या store । दानि । शास्त्र शास्त्र पार्य बोकरन এবং দেখান খেকে loan दिरागरन निएए इरन । तरफ कांच डेश्शानम, वण्डेन या किछू तन decentralise ভাবে করা দরকার। যদি সরত ভারতের ক্ষকদের উনুত করতে হব এ ছাড়া উপার নাই। সেই অসঃ সেন বহাপৰেৰ সৃষ্ঠি জাৰি বোটেই একষ্ড নই। তিনি বা বা বলেছেন দেওলি ভৰু patchwork. दिशादन heart fail कदरक heart4 blood pump करव निरुष्ठ शांदरक्ता त्यवादन मनव नानिरद्व किछ इत्द ना । क्यक्टन्द landar ownershipar नदनाव । त्यों। त्य श्रवीच क्यक्टन्य काट्य ना वाटक्य ल भर्ताच किन्नरे हत्व ना। Grow more food अब बालात्व वर्षन वहत्वन लाय हित्तव (नर्पन जारक দেখা বাবে বে ২০ বিদা fallow lander cultivate করেছেন। বেবানে নাকি পুচালার প্রাব, দেবানে ক তিন বিষা পৃতিত কৰি চাৰ করাতে বাধার বাব পারে কেনে কত ভারগার দেন বহাপনকে ছুটাছুটি করতে হরেছে । बनः তাও এই resultas कता । किन्न विश्व काराण क्षकरणं वानिक करत (तन landas ownership ৰদি তাবের বেন তাহনে ত কৃষকের। আপনা বেকেই প্রেরণা পেরে দেশের চেহার। ভিরিবে দেবে। ভিত अवा छ छ। क्वरवन मा। अविव ownership निष्ठ अँवा किकूरछदे वाणी नन। भँवा वा वा करकरक्रम তা অৱশা আমি approve করছি, কিছ মূল ভারগার বা দিতে হবে। সেটা দিতে ওঁবা নারাজ। এ সহছে অন্যান্য ভারণার—বাজাভে বিল এনেছে, অন্যান্য প্রবেশেও এনেছে, কিছ কোবাও কবিচকী হয় নাই। আছ कारन प्रवेताहे श्वतिवादालय श्राप्टिणवर्ग निरंत छत्त landlordism abolition क्या इनत्य । क्यि क्यकत्यद এড টাকা নাই বে বালিকলের টাকা দিরে জনি কিলে নেবে। তবু বল্তে পারি অন্যথা কিছু কিছু আরোজন स्टब्ट्, किस अवादन किसू करवार नाम नारे। त्यन बरायत grow more food नवटस वनदेश निरंहक

এ নহছে কিছু উল্লেখ পৰ্যান্ত করেন নাই। গভ বছর করেন নাই—এ বিভাগটা জীব হাতে ছিলনালু পাঁজা ফ্রাপরের হাতে ছিল, উনি কৈয়ানিক লোক হয়েও এ নহছে যে কিছু উল্লেখনাত্র করেন নি ভার বানে এ সহছে কিছু শীকার করতে চান না।

আৰু একটা কৰা চচেছ বাল্কা নিরে। আবাদের গ্রাবে ব্রাবে বাল্কা নাই সেই রাল্কা তৈরী করা সহছে আদি বলতে চাই। এ সবত কাজে গ্রাববাসীরা যদি প্রেবণা পার তাহকে নিজ্ঞাই করতে পারে। তার উদাহরণ আবাদের বাংলা দেশের করেক ভারগার ঘটেছে। হাওড়ার গ্রাবের লোকেরা বিলে ১৩-১৪ বাইল রাল্কা নিজেরা বেরারত করে নিয়েছে। সেবানে কাজ প্রার তারা শেষ করে এনেছে আর বাইল দুই বাত্র বাকি। সেই রক্ষ ৪৪-পরগণার শিরালী নাবে একটা বাল কৃষকেরা নিজেরা কেটে অনেক জবি উদ্ধার করেছে। এই রক্ষতাবে land army যদি না হর তাহলে বে পযুক্গতিতে বন্ধীমহালরেরা চলেছেন তাতে একশো বছর কি হাজার বছর লাগাবে সব জবির উদ্ধাত করতে তা বলা বার না। যারা landless, যাদের কোন কাজ নাই তাদের এই রক্ষ কাজে তারা বার্চা দিবে। কৃষক পঞ্চারেতের নামে তারা ববন গাড়া দিচেছ জ্বন গতর্পনেশ্রের তাকে তারা নিশ্বরই গাড়া দেবে এবং পতিত জবি উদ্ধারের কাজটা সহজেই করতে পারবেন। (A Voice. Compost সারের তো কোন সরালোচনা করলেন না।)

এবাবে নানা বিষয়ে যে কৰাগুলি বছীনহাণির বলৈছেন লৈ সহছে কিছু বলব। একজন বলেছেন compost গালসহছে কিছু বলাব জন্ম; উনি compost গালসহছে যে বলেছেন সেটা বুব ভাল ভিনিম, আমিও কিন্তরই লৈ সহছে একসত। ভবে আমি বলতে চাই যে গোবর বাবচাবে যভটা কল পাওয়া য়য়—আনি না out of order করে শেবেন কিমা,—ভবে নরোবরে আরো বেশী ফল পাওয়া মেতে পারে (laughter) "নরোবর" শেরা কভ বড় চিচিল। চরেছে ভা গ্রাবের লোকদের দেখানো উচিত। আরো একটা দিক আছে গোবরের থাকতে পারে, কিছা "নরোবরের" আকান কোবাও নাই। হাওডা নিউনিসিপানিটির সুশীল বাবুকে শেবতে পারিছেনে, দেখানে বেখরদের যে পরসা municipal commissionerseদের দিতে হয়, ঐ বাবদ দেটা শুীযুঞ্জ পুকুর দেন বহালার নিবে গোলে বিনা প্রসায় কাজটা আরো সহজে হবে। (Sj. Sushil Kumar Banerier: পিনাধ বাবু করলে হয়তে। আরো সহজে হবে।) সুশীল বাবু রাজী না হতে পারের, কিছা পুকুর বাবু নিশ্চমই করবেন। সেচের বৃদ্ধির হারা যে কলনের হিসাব ১৯৪৮-৪৯ ও ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালের ভুলনামূলকভাবে দেখিয়েছেন সেটাও ঐ একই কথা। এই রকম alow processed প্রুক্তরতিতে কাজ করাটাই দেখছি ওঁবা নীতি হিসেবে গ্রহণ করার পক্ষপাতী। অথচ ওঁরা বাদ্য সহজে ১৯৫১-৫২ সালের ব্রেই হয়ংসম্পূর্ণ হতে চান।

আৰ একটা কথা না বলে পাৰছিলে গৈ বচেছ ওপের procurement সহছে। ওঁৰা বান কেনেন ৭০০ টাকা বৰ্ণ পৰে, এবং আৰি বসতে পাৰি ১০০ বৰ্ণ থানে একখন চান হয় সে হিসেবে জেপনের চানের দাব ১৯-১৪১ টাকার বেশী হওয়া উচিত নয়।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: य विषय २०८५ जातिर बलारबन ।

\$1, SIBNATH BANERJEE: আনিলে ২১লে তাবিবে কিলের demand আছে দেলিন নাও থাকতে পারি। দেই অন্য আআই একটু বলে বাবি। এই তে। দেবুন না দেলিন পুনিল বিভাগের বাজেটের আনোচনার দিন উপবিত থাকতে পারি নাই। কথাটা হচেছ এই ৭০০ টাকা লবে বান কিনে দেটার কত টাকা বাজিন বেথে আপনারা বেচ্ছে চান ? Central Government বলেছেন ৫১ টাকা বাজিন হলেই চলে। কিছু এখানে ৫১ টাকার চেরে কেন বেলী রাখা হর ? সাড়ে সাত টাকা করে বান কিনে publicএর কাছে বিক্রী করতে গিরে দেখানে কর টাকা margin বল পুতি আপনারা বাখতে চান ? Central Government তো বলেছিলেন গাঁচ টাকা হলেই চলে। তার চেরে বেলী বরকার হর কি ? সেই ত ববেই। এবন একটা monopoly business, সাড়ে সাড় টাকা বল বিকেটি করে, তাতে লাভের কথা দ্বে থাক তাকের লোকসান হর। বাবে হ'ত, নীবের আবলেও হরেছে, আর এবনো হলেছে। এটা হবার তে। কাবণ নাই। এত margin বাকতেও লোকসান হর কেন ? বেটা আবাকের অবর্থনার হলেছ। এটা হবার তে। কাবণ নাই। এত margin বাকতেও লোকসান হর কেন ? বেটা আবাকের অবর্থনার হিলেছ। তার বৈতের বাতেছ, তার কৈকাহ কে দিবে ? ক্ষেক্রা বলহে তোরবা বর্থন ঐ লাবে চালা বিক্রী ক'রো, তথন অভতঃ থানের বাবের নাইন করে কেও, তার'ল বিক্রী ক'রো, তথন অভতঃ থানের বাবের লাব লাবে করেছে না। আবাকের কাছ থেকে বর্ণন বাব কিনের, ত্রুবন করেছে নাড চাকা ক'রে বিতা-পুরোজনীর ছিনিবপান্সের বাব করেছে না। আবাকের কাছ থেকে বর্ণন বাবের বাবের বাবের সাড়ে সাড় টাকা ক'রে বিক্রা করেছে বাবের বাবের বাবের করে বাবের বাবের বাবের বাবের করে বাবের বাবের

আমানের কাছ বেকে ১৬১ টাকা, ১৮১ টাকা, ২০১ টাকা, ২২১ টাকা করে নিবে। এত margin কোন্ নীতি অনুসারে হবে । এটা নিশ্চনই red-tapism, officialবের অবর্থনাতার কনেই হচেত্ব। ভাছাতা আরু কোন explanation ওবের বাকে না।

ভারপর পাল্পের কথা বলেছেন। Pump অনেকগুলো আনা হরেছে। Persian wheeld धूव काल হর না। জানি না কারণ কি। ভারতবর্ধের অন্যান্য জারগার Persian wheel চলছে, বোধ হর পৃথিবীর সর্বত্র পাঁচপো বছর বরে চলছে। (The Hon'ble Brupatt Mazumder: বাংলার চলছে না।) অবচ বাংলাদেশে সেটা কেন চলছে না, কেন ভাতে কাল পাওৱা বাহেছ না। তাঁরা সেটা আনেন না, মন্ত্রীবহালিরও হরত জানেন না কি করে সেটা বাবহার করতে হয়। অততঃ ভিনি বাবের ক্ষিনহারক হিসেবে নিযুক্ত করেন, ভাদের বেন ট্রেনিংএর ব্যবহা করেতে হয়। অততঃ ভিনি বাবের ক্ষিনহারক হিসেবে নিযুক্ত করেন, ভাদের বেন ট্রেনিংএর ব্যবহা করেতে লান না কত রকরের pump হর—Petrol pump, steam pump, electric pump, সেওলাও ত চলতে পারে। (The Hon'ble Bhupati Mazumder: বতন্তুলি আছে, সব বেধিরে বের চলছে না।) Minister-বের কাছে হাজির হবার উপার নাই, তাঁরা চারিনিকে কেবল ছুরে বেড়াকেরন। লোকে pump কিষে পেটুলের অভাবে তা ব্যবহার করেতে পারছে না। Electric pump অন্য কথা। Steam pumpaপ্র কোন স্থাব্য হবে কিনা আনি না। তবে better উন্যত্তর পাল্য বনি পারের বার, ভাবলে ব্যবহার করাই হবে। কিছ এই Persian wheelটা অনেক সন্তা। সেটা সর্বছে কেন তাঁরা আপত্তি জানা কাল হতে। কেন এখানে তা দিরে কাল হবে না। কি পার্ভর বনে তা বিবহার না। কি পার্ভর বনে তা বিবহার মন হবে ভারতবর্ধের সব আবারার বিবের বিলে ভাল হ'ত।

কৃষক আন্দোলনের কথা গোড়ার বলেছি, কৃষকদের কথা একটু বলতে চাচিছ্। বেখানে শিক্ষ বা অন্ত রবোছে দেখানে বারা ওবুৰ দিতে চাচেছ, ভালের উপৰ অভ্যাচার হচেছ্। অসপাইওড়ির কৃষক সভাৰ অকিল পুড়িবে দেওরা হ'ল। ভার জনা কোন enquiry পর্বায় হ'ল না। আর অবিলাবের যদি কোন কাছারী পুড়িবে দেওবা হ'ত, তা হ'লে আর কৃষকদের নিভার থাকতো না, ভাবের সক্ষকে অবদের ববো থাকতে হ'ত।

হবিপৰাটার কথা আনেকৰার ববেছি। হবিপথাটায় যুছের সমর বৃটিণ গড়প্রেণী land নিবে নিল, কথা ছিল, লড়াই পেয় হবার ৬ বাস বাগে কিরিয়ে দেবে। Acquisition করা হ'ল, ধার দেওৱা হবে, লে লাবও তাবা আছাও পাচেছ না, দেবানে যে rent, ভাও ভারা পাচেছ না। তার জন্য ভারা আছিলার করেছিল। পুরান বছীনহাণ্য আগুলি বিবেছিলেন। ফলে এক বছর পোরেছিল, তা পুজার আগো পেরেছিল। এই এক বছরের পায়, তার পরের বছরের বাকী। তারপর তারা announce করে দিলেন বে ওটা acquisition হ'লে পেছে। কিছু ভার ধারও পাচেছ না, আপের বে rents পাচেছ না।

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SI. SIBNATH BANERJEE: One minute, please.

Mr. SPEAKER: All right.

8], SIBNATH BANERJEE: আমি বে point ছ'টাৰ কৰা ৰ'মান বছীবহাপৰেৰ বৃষ্টি বেদিকে আকৰ্ষণ কৰে আমি আমাৰ আসন প্ৰহণ কৰছি। এটা Opposition বেকে আসছে, ৰ'লে বেল ডিনি উড়িৰে না কেন।

পুথৰ হচেছ্ "লাজৰ বাৰ, কৰি হাৰ"। সেটা ভাগেৰ কৰতে হবে। কৰি বন্ধু গৰছে অধিনত্ব বৰোটিছ বাৰখা অবল্যন কৰতে হবে। তা লাহ'লে উপৰে যদি বনৰ-পাট্ট কৈবল লাগান, তাতে কোনই ফল হবে না ! Land তৈনী কয়তে হবে। বে rated চলছে, তাতে বিশ বছৰেও বাংলাকেশ্বৰ পতিত কৰি উদ্ধাৰ হবে না। এই কৰিব সম্ভাছ্ট ব্যৱহা কয়তে হবে। Agricultural fair relation, equitable relation বাতে বাকে, তাৰ কৰা land redistribution ব্যৱহাৰ। Co-operative বা collective farming বিদ কৰা বাছ ভাগ'লে উলুত ব্যৱহাৰ বীল ও লাব ইত্যাদি ব্যৱহাৰেও স্থাবিৰ হয়। কিছু একজন ব্যৱহাৰ (individual) কুম্বৰৰ পক্ষে এগ্ৰেৰ স্থাবাৰ বেজৰা সঞ্চৰ কৰা। কাৰেই বুলি collective farmingৰৰ ব্যৱহা না হয়, তাহ'লে বলতে হবে উলা বেলাকোৰে মুজে ইড্ডাছেন।

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the performance of my friend over there reminds me of a Bengali adage " বাবুন বোৰ বাব ডা কাজন জুনে বাব" Sir, the meaning of this is that the Brahmin who always worships——

The Hon'ble BHUPAT! MAJUMDAR: বাংলাৰ বৰুন। Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: আৰি ইংৰাজীতেই বৰব।

Mr. SPEAKER: Go on speaking in English.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Yes, Sir. The Bengali adage is "বাসুৰ বেল খন তে। লালল তুলে বন।" It means that the Brahmin always worships God. He is a pujari but for some reason or other he took to agriculture as the means of his livelihood and kept some labourers. The labourers knew very well that the Brahmin does not know how to carry on agriculture, cultivation, and things like that. Sometimes when the labourers go to the fields, the Brahmin goes there to supervise their work. When he goes there, these labourers go on cultivating very intensively, but as soon as he disappears from the scene, they cease cultivating land पूर्ण बन) and go away with their plough and bullock. Such is the condition of my friend. When he comes here to make demand, he makes long speeches, he will say "do this and do that"; that is to say, he then appears on the scene, but as soon as he goes away, that means the Brahmin disappears, he forgets everything and goes to bed to sleep, and the same state of affairs goes on as it is going on in the same old way. Now, Sir, this is how he should act. The great practical economists of the world are agreed and have said that agriculture by itself is still an ordinary craft, but if it is to be practised with success, it is dependent upon the aid of the several most recondite (Sj. Bimal Comar Ghose: Why use that word?) sciences,-that is the word which has been used by the scientists; therefore, I say "recondite"; it means obscure; not known—as well as upon thoroughly commercial management. The old-fushioned simple methods and easy calculations will no longer suffice. The farmer of today wants to be, in person or substitute, a skilled trader. There must be a knowledge of trading principles, of markets, a power of scientific calculations and a chemical analysis and botanical examination. Such things an ordinary small farmer can neither be expected to possess nor can afford to purchase. Co-operation here comes to his rescue. It provides for him the person who can with his knowledge and experience do for him what he cannot do by himself. Again this great world economist has said that earth or soil has become exhausted by continuous growing of crops for centuries and it has refused to spring and it does not provide living which is regarded in all civilised countries as sufficient to maintain life according to proper standard. Sir, the problem of all the countries, they said, was how to feed and maintain the evergrowing population of the countries concerned and how to make the ancient hoary land which has become impoverished and exhausted by centuries of cultivation rejuvenated and converted into robust, ever-green, virgin, youthful land. Sir, this was the problem which confronted the economists and scientists of advanced countries, such as America, England, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and finally Russia and modern Turkey.

Mr. SPEAKER: How long will you take to read the quotation?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I shall finish within 10 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: No; no. I am asking you about the quotation.

Janah MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I have nearly finished. "The agricultural advancement of any country is a fascinating study. It is more so

in case of Germany, Holland, Denmark and Russia. It has been said of Germany that with intensive agriculture, with its remunerative industrial crops, its perfected rotations, its variety of applications, German agriculture leads the world." Here, the Hon'ble Minister will please hear me, it is co-operation and co-operation alone which has brought about this transformation. In this way the advanced European countries have settled their food problem as well as the problem of maintaining the ever-growing population as also the problem of supplying raw materials in respect of their industries. Sir, the Province of West Bengal occupies an area of 29,370 square miles or more or less two crore acres and the population is nearly 2 crores and 35 lakhs. (Janab Muhammad Idris: अभिने extempore अप ? Owing to the influx of refugees the population perhaps has increased to 25 millions. Therefore, the average cropped area per capita is 0.56. This is the land and population position of the poor West Bengal. Now, Sir, let us see what the Ministry has done to improve the production and distribution of rice which is the staple food crop of the people of this Province. It will appear from page 26, table 21 of the book named "Prospectus of Agriculture" in West Bengal issued by the Government of West Bengal that the yield was as follows:—

1943-44	Tons.				
			4,300,000	(approximate).	
1944-45			3,600,000	(approximate).	
1945-46			2,900,000	(approximate)	
1946-47			3,500,000	(approximate).	
1947-48			3,400,000	(approximate).	

Sir, this is the result of the Grow More Food campaign of which my friend on the other side is so very proud.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: What is the figure for 1949-50?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I have got no figure from your book. This is the book which you have supplied.

Now, Sir, on page 30 of this book we find, "We do not know enough at present to decide which of our agricultural resources are deserving of the maximum exploitation, so that we might concentrate our efforts on them". Then, Sir, on page 31 we find, "Lastly, the immediately available resources of skilled services and capital are so meagre in comparison with even the limited demands of food, that to set up the deficits of food articles as the measure of our targets for agricultural development would make them too remote and rob them of all practical significance at present". It further goes on to say, "that even the modest and limited objectives of its projected activity for the next few years cannot be realised unless simultaneous action is taken in a number of closely related spheres which are outside its particular jurisdiction........ Lack of response of production to the Grow More Food campaign has presented a baffling problem".

Sir, this shows the dismal state of things. My friend was talking loud of Grow More Food campaign but his department has said that the "Grow More Food campaign has presented a baffling problem". On page 32 it goes to say, "The application of improved technique is impossible. This could be economically feasible only if the units of production, now farms of minute size, are enlarged to a very considerable extent. This, in its turn, would demand a radical change in the property relations in land and the provision of non-agricultural employment to the excess labour which would be released when farming operations are undertaken on a larger scale". The remedy is suggested by his officials on page 33. "The village,

Now, let us see what great Indian economists have said of the Co-operative Planning Committee appointed by the Government of India. This is what the Committee says on page 13 of their report for the year 1946. "Agricultural production in India per acre as well as per capita is on the lowest level in the world....... The volume of production of food crops is not sufficient even for the requirements of a well-balanced and nutritive diet of the people". On page 14 the report says, "We would like to sound a note of warning in connection with the extension of cultivation""It will be necessary in order to check deforestation and soil erosion to conserve a large part of the unculturable area for purposes of reafforestation. It appears that the principal means of increasing agricultural production is confined to the improvement of the yield". Therefore, Sir, non-cultivable lands and unculturable lands should not be cultivated because that will prevent afforestation; that will lead to erosion of the soil and will be disastrous for the agricultural economy of the country. Therefore, Sir, the proposition which has been made by my honourable friend is an entirely mistaken policy.

Cultivators as a class are too poor. Therefore, this should be done through reorganisation of co-operative societies. Nationalisation, of course, is the great impediment to the improvement of agriculture, to the improvement of production, to the enhancement of yield. The impediment, Sir, lies in the fragmentation of holdings. That is a well-known thing because, Sir, the holdings are uneconomic and lands comprised in one holding are situated in different parts of the village, one mile distant, 2 miles distant, 3 miles distant, and thus it is impossible for the cultivator to look to the cultivation and take care of all the lands which are so separated from one another and to cultivate them thoroughly. Therefore, what is required is that agricultural lands should be nationalised in some way or other, and my opinion is this, Sir, and I have prepared a programme for that, that, without expropriating the proprietor regarding his rights in the property which are sacred rights, we can frame a scheme by which all the lands of a village will be vested in a society, in a co-operative society, and the co-operative society can allot lands to different persons and if all the lands of the village by some means or other is vested in a co-operative society, then the co-operative society can allot the lands to those persons who have lands and who can cultivate them by themselves regard being had to their manpower or cattle-power. In blocks these lands may be allotted to different householders and agriculturists and in this way fragmentation of holdings can be done away with and so everything can be set right.

With these words, Sir. I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

8j. HARIPADA GHATTERJEE: বাননীয় সভাপাদ বহাপর, দেশের বর্ত্তরান করেকট বড় বড় সবন্যার সজে আবাজের কৃষি সবন্যাটা জুড়িড। কিছু সে সব সবন্যার সরাধান আজই হঠাৎ সম্ভব কিন্য আদিনে কিছু সে সবন্যাঞ্জলির সরাধান বা হকে বে আবরা আবাজের বাজ্যের কলন বাচাবাল চেটা করবো না— ভার কোন বালে নাই। চার্থীকেরই জবি হওরা উচ্চিড, হলে ভালের উৎসাহ বাড়বে ভাও বানি, কিছু জবিপারী লোপ করতে গোলে ভার আনুস্তিক ক্ষতিপুরণের সবন্যা আছে। একটা বিধবার পাঁচ বিখা জবি আছে, সেইটে বে চার্থীকের বিবে চাব করিছে স্থাকের কমলে সংসার চালার, সেটা কি বিনা ক্ষতিপুরণে কেড়ে নিতে হবে হ একটা লোকের একটা বাড়ী আহে তার দুখানা যতে যে হরত বাস করে বাড়ি অংশটা আড়া দেব, সে বাড়ীটা কেন্তে কেব কিবা আনিনা। সবত বিক বিজ্ঞেনা যা করে হঠাৎ একদিন সবত অবি চাবীদের বিবে নিডে জা পারা সেবে পানা বাড়ানোর কাজ চলবে বা--এ বুজি বালডে পারিনে।

এবন দেখা বাক বর্তনান অবস্থার আনহা কড়ীক কাজ করতে পারি। আনাবের আছে ১৩ লক্ষ ৩২ হাজার একর বানের জনি। গতে কলন হর একর পতি ১৬ বপ। ভালভাবে চামআবান করলে ধানার সহতে আবর। শ্বরংসম্পূর্ণ বে হতে পারব সেটা কিছু জীসম্ভব মর। আবাদের বা ধানের জবি আছে তার কলন শতকর। ১০ জার্প ৰাডাতে পারলেই ধান সহছে আবদা শ্বর্পেন্দর্শ হতে পারি। আবাদের মন্ত্রীবহাণর এখানে বলেছেন বে compost नांव बावदांत करत अकद कता 56 तर्भव कांवनांव ४% वर्भ बान घरतरह । जात जानका ठाँदै बाँख শতকরা দশতাগ বাড়াতে, সেটা কিছুবাত্র অসম্ভব নর। বটিশ শাসনাবীনে আমরা বন্তাব, গঠনবুনক কাম্মে देश्राबाद्यान गर्क गृहादांगीला कर्रव, अवन बाबार्क्य निर्द्धालय मुख्यात, लीर्क्य युक्ट गुवारानाहमा कवि मा स्क्र বাল্যের কলন বাভিত্তে স্বত্তসম্পূর্ণ হওৱা বর্ষন কেববাসীর পক্ষে একান্ত প্রোক্তম তথন বেপ ডালো ডাবে ডাবের সন্ধে সহবোগীতা কেন করবনা ? কৃষি বিভাগ যে ভাবে অতি অলপ সম্বের মধ্যে এতগুলি কাল করেছেন তার জনা বস্ত্ৰীৰহাণয়কে আৰম্ভ পূৰ্ণলা না কৰে পাছিন। আৰাৰ এবিঘৱে অভিজ্ঞতা আছে। আৰি চাম্পানাৰ নিষ্টেই থাকি। আৰি দেখেছি সামান্য একটু সহযোগিতা পেলেই গরীৰ চাৰীর। পাঁড়াতে পারে। আবাদের ক্ষি বিভাগ থেকে কিছু যদি সাহায্য তার। পেতে পারে। প্রীত স্বরূপ আমি আপনাদের জানাচিছ এক জারগার চাৰীৱা দল বিষা গৰ কৰেছিল, কিছু সেই গৰেৰ চাৰাগুলি উপযক্ত জ্বলাভাবে পায় পতে ৰাওৱাৰ ৰতন হৰ, ভাগ্যক্তৰে আৰাৰ লক্ষে এ বিষয়ে চাৰীদেৰ আলোচনা হয়--আৰি গিয়ে দেখলাৰ এড টুক্ টুকু গাৰেৰ চাৰাগুলি नान इत्य উटिट्इ. Agricultural Engineerce बनाव अबर जावाब क्रिटेंब ६ निटनब जिज्ज পালা পাঠানোর ফলে সেবানে বেল ভাল গম হয়েছে। বিবনাধ বাড়ু যে Persian wheelsৰ প্রশন্ত তুলেছেন এখানে পেটা চলৰে না কেননা আৰি যে জৰির কথা কলছি তা নদীর পাড়ে। জল থেকে পাড়েব ब्रह्म भरतकः Persian wheel हानानव सूविया नाहै। बात Persian wheel त्यरण powerined हता এই pump बराक तनी कर लग्न। चन्होग्न ५० हाकान शानाराम कर नग्न। अक्चन्हों। अस निर्मा कवि तन जिकिए। एवं।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have to adjourn the House now. Mr. Chatterjee, please resume your speech after the adjournment.

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

8j. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE: আৰি বলজিলাৰ বৰ্তমানে আনাপের বে বানের কবি আছে, তার গড় কলন শতকরা বল ভাগে আরও বাড়াতে পারলেই আনাপের প্রবাজনীয় বানের সমস্যা বিটাবে। কেবা বাছেছে বে, বেখানে এক একতে ১৬ মণ, অর্থাৎ বিহা পুতি পাঁচ মনের কিছু উপরে গড় কলন, দেখানে আরম্ভা একত পুতি ৮৯ মণ অর্থাৎ বিহা পুতি পুতা ১০ মন, গড় কলনের পুত্র ছব গুল কমল বাড়াতে পেরেছি compost বার ব্যবহার করে।

শাবাদের দেশ জন্যান্য দেশের সজে তুলনা করবে দেখা বাব যে বাবা পূর্ণের জাবাদের দেশ থেকে বান নিছে বেড, বেবন স্পেন, ইটানী, নেবানে আজ আবাদের চেয়ে বিবা পুতি পাঁচ-ছব ওপ বেলী কনল হব জাপানকেও জন্য বেল বেকে বান নিতে হত কিছ ১০ বংসবের চেটার তারা স্ববংসপূর্ণ ত হলই এবন কি, পুরোজনের অতিবিক্ত বানও উৎপন্ন হল। স্থত্বাং একটু চেটা করবে এটা আবাদের দেশেও হওবা সন্তব, বাংলা কেল বিশ্বতকর লগ ভাগ কর্মন বাড়ালেই স্ববংসপূর্ণ হতে পারে। দল ভাগ ত সাবান্য কবা, আবার। ও দেবছি উপ্রুক্ত compost ব্যবহার কবে ক্ষমন গভকর। ৫।৬ গততে বাড়াতে পার। বেতে পারে এবং এ হ'লে বর্ত্তবাদের বে বাকে আছে শুরু তা নর, আবও দেড় কেটি নোককে কনারানে বাওরাতে পার। বাব।

পশ্চিম বাংলার বোট culturable waste land হল ২০ লক ২৯ হাজার একয়। এর ববো large blocks over 100 acres, suitable for mechanised cultivation হল ২ লক ৪৬ হাজার একর। এর ববো লাবার already survey করা হরেছে পুরি ৭৫ হাজার একর,—এবন এইছলি বহি ভাররা কান্ধে লাগতে পারি ভারের বে কত ভাল হর ভা বলরার নর। কিছ পুর্বের নকে করতে হচেছ, ভারাবের এবানে মানিবলার বে হিসার বিজ্ঞান ভাতে বলা হরেছে বে

ভাবের নিকট ৩১ বানার কেনী ট্রান্টর মেই । এর মধ্যে ২১ বানি ট্রান্টর বাত্র সম্প্রতি আবলানী করা হরেছে।
পূর্বের বাত্র ১০ বানি ট্রান্টর ছিল । ভার আবার নালন ছিল বাত্র ৫ বানির অর্থাৎ এক সজে ১০ বানি
ট্রান্টর-৪ একসাবে চালান বেত না । এইভাবে বলি ভারা কাল করেন ভাহলে কি করে তাঁরা অবিভলি
চাল করে ভোলার ভার নেবেন ? আবি দেবেছি U.P.তে ৩০০ বানা ট্রান্টর কাল করে । ভারত সরকারের
অন্যান্য ভারগার বা বার ভার ভুলনার আরও অনেক বেশীগুল বাংলাবেশে আসা বরকার, কিছ ভার প্রাণাগুণ্ডা
বেটা সেটাই সে পাচেছ না । এবানে একজন বাত্র Engineer আছে এবং ভার বে staff, ভাও
temporary; ও তাঁর Assistant একজনও নেই । অবচ U.P.তে বেবেছি একজন Chief
Engineer, গাঁচ জন Executive Engineer, ১৫ জন Assistant Engineer ও স্বত্ত
permanent staff, বোহেতে one Director of Agricultural Engineer আছেন । ভার একটা
প্রকাণ্ড, huge staff আছে । আনি অবথা কর্মচারী বাড়ানর পক্ষপাতি নই, ভাই বলে বেবানে পুরোজন সেবানে
কর্মচারী কেন বাড়াব না ? আলকে কও অসহার নরনারী আবাবের এবানে এসে পড়েছেন—স্বতরাং তাঁদের
বাঙ্রনান বদি আবাবের পুরান সরস্যা হর, ভাহলে কেবল বাত্র ভাবের ভূ-এক কাঠা করে জনি বিভরণ করনেই
কক্ষ সবস্যার সরাধান হবে না, আল সবগু জাভিকে, ভার সকল পঞ্জিকে এদিকে কেন্স্ট্রিভূত করতে হবে ।

মাননীয় মানিবাশৰ compost manure বা করেছেন তা ধুবই পুশংসনীয়। আমি নিজের অভিক্রতা বেকে বনছি—কিছুদিন আগে নদীয়া জেলায় তেইট খানায় কচুবীপানা সমস্যায় উত্তৰ হয়েছিল। নদী, খাল, ভোষা কচুবীপানার তরে বেত। কিছ বর্ত্তমানে এ খেকে যে compost সাব পুস্তত হয়েছে তা দেখে একেবারে আশ্চর্যা হয়ে বেতে হয়। চাট্কা গোবর ও কচুবীপানা থেকে পুস্তত compost সাব ব্যবহারে ধুব তাল কল পাওরা গিরেছে, কসল খুব বেতেছে। তাই আল লেখতি চতুকি ও কচুবীপানা নিয়ে বারায়ারি লেগে গিরেছে। স্বাতাবিকভাবে কচুবীপানা পুয়ে আর পাবার জ্বো নেই। বর্ধাকারে নশীতে জনের শ্রোতে কচুবীপানা ভেসে আসে, সেগুলিকে লহা বাল হারা ধরে নিয়ে compost সাবে পরিণত করতেও লোক চেটা করছে।

এই compost সার chemical fertiliserএর চেয়ে অনেক ভাল। কারণ করিতে যদি জৈৰিক সাৰ (humus) না পাকে ভাহলে কেবল chemical fertiliserএর ব্যবহারে জমি একেবারে मष्टे हरत वात । America ও बनामा देशानिक एनमन्दर धरे तकन chemical fertiliser वावरात করার কলে, সেখানকার হাজার হাজার একর জমি একেবারে মঞ্জুমিতে পরিণত চয়েছে। স্থতরাং . আনাদের compost সাবের দিকে বিশেষ করে নজর দিতে হবে ও যাতে এর ব্যবহার সর্বত্র হয় তার ৰদোৰত করতে হবে। আবাদের বিবনাধ বাধু বাজ করে বলেছেন যে তিনি জানেন যে night-soil-এव कि बुना ? किन्छ (lermany, Belgiuma night-soil विक्रि एत । जाशारन रकान विराध विराम अनाकांत कवित्र উপत्र निर्द (वश्वा इत स्य "अवारन तन छात्र कता वास्त"। Belgium, Germany পুष् कि करवनों हिल्ल वह रकोंने biकान night-soil विक्रम हह। जानता अनन मुर्च रव अहे नहम्ला ৰাৱ দলীতে চেলে কেলে বারও নট করি নদীও নট করি। বে পদার আমর। আন করে যনে করি বে আবাদের দক্ত পাপ ধ্রে গেল দেই গলাডেও অবাধে আবর। শত শত দহরের বন-মত্র ফেলি। এলাহাবাদ वा कानी यान, राबारनाठ राबराज भारतम, अधानकात शकाय, अधानकात वाज गतक वत-वाज रकरन राज्या इराइक । এটা কোনও সভা দেশে করে না। তারা নদীর জনও পবিত্র বাবে, বল-মৃত্র বেকে ম্ল্যবান সারও তৈরী করে। ক্লিকাডার কিছু শুরেই অব্যান্ত বিদ্যাধ্রী নদী, সেই নদীকে বাঁচাবার জন্য কয়েক বছুব আবে একটি scheme शृष्टमं कत्र। शर्राहिन । त्यमारन बन-बुद्ध त्यत्क त्य श्रीन वा silt शर्राठ त्यारे बहाबनावान किनिय । व्यक्त जान करनारे नियासती नुष्य गाठिक्त । किन्छ नुःश्वत नियत व्यापता त्यारे मुनानान नव्यक्तीन नवानशान এডদিন করতে পারিনি। কনিকাতার এই ৫০ নক নোকের মন আমর। নট করে কেনে কেই, নেটা বরে अपन अहे निमानतीराज्ये भारत । निमानती नुरक्ष शिरव वहा चनार्थत छेभक्रय करविक्त । जानभाव silt होरक वड़ रह tanka रवाव राजवा शरहाइ। अवन scheme शरहर tankaव एज्एन (बंटक scraper निरव फुरन बरन, बड़े बड़ायुनायान नाव राजवात कतात । बयन बड़े चिनियहोरक स्नवात कता रव छट्टी बराम, बीरे पूर्वे जानाव कथा। बीरे जकरन चीबार्वे करायन रा जायता तर स्थान स्वी वासिराहि करित हेर्नना नक्ति। जानारम्त कवि सूकता, सूक्ता अनः पुर हेर्नना नामदे अछिन हिरू जाहि। कवि स्वरूप बावदा अधिन रूपन निरंतरे बानुष्टि, किंद्र किरिया धारक किंद्र राहे ति । हाँके स्थरक अकी। बनदान बनद किएम अरम जाएक वर्षि क्रमांचंछ १६९७ मा १९७वा १४, छाइ'रम रम स्वयन छन्दिर कीन १९४ बार, प्रेक

তেসনি হয়েছে আনাৰের জনির অবস্থা। জনি থেকে বা নেওবা হয়, cyclic orders ভাই আবাহ জনিকে কিরিয়ে দিডে হয়। কিছু আবরা এউদিন পুতি সেকেণ্ডে ৭ বৰ হাড়ের ভাঁড়া ও ১০ বৰ বৈইক বিদেশে চালান নিয়েছি অৰ্থাং জনিব উৰ্বেরা শক্তি পৰ্যান্ত নিদেশে চালান বিয়েছি।

বৃদ্দের পক্ষে উপরোগী ২) বক্ষরে জিনিখের বব্যে ৪টা জিনিখ--বেষন nitrogen, potash, phoephate and lime. জনিতে সাবজ্ঞপে কিনিছে মা দিনে, জনিব উর্বনা গজি ক্রমণ: ছান পেরে জনি একেবারেই থারাপ হরে বার । জনিকে ঠিক রাখতে হ'লে humus জড়িত compost নার ব্যবহার করা কর্তবা। আজকান কেবা বার বে প্রাবের ভিতরে গরুর গোবর কেবল আলানী হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা হচেছ়। স্থত্নাং কেবানে করলা এবং কঠি ব্যবহার হারা বাতে এই জড়ি পুরোজনীয় গোবর রজিড হর, কেনিকে মহিবর্গের দৃষ্টি শেওরা কর্তবা।

প্রানের ভেডর কেবল খাল্য পদ্য কদন করনেই চলবে না, গো-ইছিছের খাবারও তৈরী করতে ছবে। বেখাদে গোলালাবের এক ছটাকও জনি বা থালি হাঠ নাই বে তারা পদ্দ চরাবে। কাজেই ভাবের গো-ইছিদের পানেই দিরে জনির পদ্য বাইবে নাই করে কেলে। স্নুডরাং গোচারবের জনির ও গদ্ধর থাবারের দনন্ত বলোবন্ত গওর্থবেশ্ট থেকে ক'বে থিতে ছবে। আনি দুংখের দলে জানাচিছ বে পূর্বে fodder seed distribution সকতে বে scheme ছিল, দেটা নাকচ করে দেওবা ছরেছে, এটা করা উচিৎ ছবনি। Financial difficulties বলে গভর্গবেশ্ট বে দেই scheme কর করে দিয়েছেন, এটা বোটেই ঠিক ছয়নি এবং আনার বনে হয় এটা একটা বারাত্যক ভূল হয়েছে।

গাঁহেৰ পাসন্থ্যনাৰ সজে অধিক কসন কসানৰ কাজ এক সজে জড়িত। কোৰাও এবন স্থানৰ কসল হ'বেছে, আৰু সেটা গাঁক এসে খেবে গোল, এতে ক্যকেৰ বন ভেজে বাৰ। এইবকৰভাবে পাসা নই হলে, ভাৰ বিজ্ঞত্বে নালিপ কৰাৰ জনা আইন বাছে বটে, কিছু একজনকে সাত, আট, দপ বাইল ব্ৰবতী প্ৰায় খেকে খানাৰ এসে নালিপ কৰা সৰ সময় সন্তৰ্গ হয় না। স্থান্তৰাং জনসাধাৰণের দুঃৰ কই নিবারণের জন্য সৰকাষেবই এমিকে পুৰাৰ নজৰ ও কড়া পাসন বাধতে হবে।

আৰি দেদিন বাণাগাট টেশনে নেৰে দেখনাৰ, দেখানে কি লাভণ উচ্ছুবৰণতা। আৰি ১১ই বাৰ্চের কথা বনছি; বদিও ৪টা বাৰ্চ বাৰ্চাৰ ওবল কৰে দেখান বেলা হবে গিছেছে কিছু ১১ই বাৰ্চ বাৰাৰ ওবল কৰে শেবাদে দেল খেলা বুৰ বিবাটভাবে চলেছে। ট্টেনেৰ মধ্যে ও বাজাৰ গাড়ীৰ আনালা পুলে আৰ কৰে লোকেৰ পাছে পিচুকাৰী দিয়ে বং দেওয়া হচেছ, আৰ অপৰ দিকে লোকেৰ কি দুৰ্মলা! অপণিত ৰুভুকু ৰাজ্যাবা সৰনাৰী-ললে পুটিকৰ্ম উদ্ধি। বনায়ৰ শ্ৰোতেৰ ৰত তাবা কেবল আগছে। লুভিক্স বেল অনিবাধা। আতিৰ এই দুৰ্মিকে অন্য কোন বাজে কাজে বন না দিয়ে, সময় নই না কৰে, আতিৰ সময় চিয়া, সময় নালপ্ৰযুগ্ধ এবৰ কেবলমাত্ৰ এই বাল্যোগপালনেৰ দিকে দিতে হবে। কিছুদিন পূৰ্বে ক্ষুক্তনগৰ সহয়ে সময়ত প্ৰিয়া বিসৰ্জন উপলক্ষেপুলিলের কাছ খেকে ১,১৯৬টা লাইনেলে নিবে procession বেৰোৰ এবং লোকেয়া বন খেবে সাল্য বাত্ৰি বাৰ বাত্ৰাৰ বাত্ৰাৰ বাত্ৰাৰ বাত্ৰাৰ কৰিছে এই বল কেনে চলে পেল। আৰু আবানেৰ আতিৰ এই যে অবন্তি, এটা অতাত্ত শুবেৰ কথা। বেনন সমন্ত প্ৰায় তেননি দুৰ্গ্য পূজাৰ, তেননি জগছাত্ৰী পূজাৰ, পূজাৰ আগন উন্দেশ্য হাবিয়ে কেবল পঞ্জিয় আগন্তৰ। আবান-কৃছ-বন্তিতা সকলে বিলে বনি তালেৰ সৰ্বপঞ্জি এই বাল্যোগপালনেৰ দিকে পুৰোগ না কৰেন, ভাছ'লে গভৰ্পব্যেণ্টৰ কতিপৰ কৰ্ম্বচাৰী ওঁালেৰ সানু উন্দেশ্য ও সংকৰণ নিৱে কাজ কৰ্মনেও কিছুতেই কিছু হবে না। যুক্ত বাধনে বেনন সমন্ত দেশেৰ বোলকে একভাবছ হ'বে কাজ ক্ৰমন্ত হ'ব, তেননি বাল্যোগপালনেৰ বেনাৰও আয়ালেৰ সেইডাৰে অপুসৰ হ'তে হবে।

আবার সময় বেশী নেই। সুভায়ে আমি অলপ অলপ করে কেমল pointagent touch করে বাব। আমার মনে হব আমানের বে মাত্র এইবানা ট্রাইর আছে, তাতে কিছুই চবে না; অন্তর্ত্ত এর সংখ্যা এ।৪ গুণ হওৱা উচিত ছিল। আমেরিকাতে একজন চাবীর ২০ বানা ট্রাইনও আছে। মদি পাছিলীর আনন্দের কথা বনে বা সর্বেধির সমাজের লোহাই দিরে ট্রাইন না কেনার কথা বন্য হব তাঁহলে সম্বন্ধ বাবারা সেই অনুমারীই করা উচিত। কর্মকাতার মত সহর গড়ের আমার প্রানের নর্বেধির সমাজের কথা বলেই চুপ করে থাকর তাত হতে পারে না। এক কন্যভাতেই ৬০ সক্ষ লোক তা ভাচা সম্বন্ধ ও মিউনিনিপ্যানিটাও বাংলার কর নেই। অর্থেকের উপর লোক ববন সহরেই বান করে ও নানা কন কার্যানাতে কাল করে তবন তাবের বাবার তৈরী করতে প্রযোজননত ট্রাইনের সাহাব্য নিশ্চমই নিতে হবে। বনন লালনের বিশ্চমই প্রযোজন আহে কিছ নাকে সজে

ট্রাউবের পুরোজনও আছে। স্ববালপুর পুরি হিসাব করে দেখা পেন ২২ হাজার বিবা জবি, কিছ রাত্র ৫০০ বানি সালন। এই ৫০০ বানি সালন ত ২২ হাজার বিবা জবি ভালতে পারবে না। তাই ট্রাউবে জবি ভালুক এবং নালন তারণার কাজ করুক। বৈজ্ঞানিক পুখার বরের সাহার্য না নিলে কেবল সালনের উপর বির্দ্ধে করে সহরের নক্ষ কক্ষ লোককে বাওরান সন্তব নর। কবা উঠতে পারে বিলেশ থেকে ট্রাউব কিনলে অনেক চাকা বিলেশে বাবে। সে অবশ্য সত্য কবা কিছ আবাদের দেশে ববন রেসপ্তরে ইন্ধিন তৈনী আরম্ভ হরেছে তবন ট্রাউবই বা তৈরী করা সন্তব হবে না কেন ? ট্রাউবের সাহারে। তা জন লোক লশ হাজার লোকের বাবার তৈনী করক, কিছ সেই লশ হাজার লোকের বাবার বেন ঐ লশ জনের monopoly না হর। আবাদের হবে ০০-operative commonwealth, আবলা ঐ লশ হাজার লোকের বাবার দশ হাজার লোকের ব্যবহার বির্দ্ধের হবে।

থান একটু পাটের কথা বলচি । আনাদের বাংলা দেশে পাট হ'ল সবচেরে বড় মূল্যবান সন্পত্তি । পাটই জাবতের বহু পুলাজন, পুণান ও সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ শিল্পা । Indian Union আবরা গঙ বছুর ২৮ লক্ষ্প বেল পাট পেবছে এবং এবারে ৫০ লক্ষ্প বেল পাট হবে ব'লে অনুযান করা বাচেছ় । আরও এর পরিযানকে বাড়ান বেতে পারে বিদি আবরা একটু চেটা এদিকে করি । ভারতবর্ধে পুতি একরে পাড়ে ২০ বেল পাট ছর । আর পাক্ষিলানে হচেছ্ পুতি একরে ১০ বেল । আবরা যদি পাক্ষিলানের স্বান গড় ক্ষ্পন করতে পারি এবং বড় পাট্রের জরি আছে সেটা বিলি আরও কিছু বাড়াতে পারি তা'বলে আবরা পাট সহছে আনাদের সবত চাহিদাই বিটাতে পারি । ফলন বাড়ান যে পুবই সম্ভব ভার পুরাণ নদীয়ার বহিরাগতরা এবার দিরেছেন। তাঁরা ভাল টাটন কলোট সার ব্যবহার করে বেখানে একর পুতি ২০ বেল পাট হত না সেখানে একর পুতি ৬ বেল পাইট উৎপানু করেছেন। কিছু এই সরু যে চাবী উৎপানু করে, তাকে ত দেখতে হবে।

Capitalists আছেন কেবল নিজেব বার্থনিছিব চেষ্টার। এবন কি বে হাঁস সোনার চিব গাঁচে ক্ষুত্র বার্থের বর্ণবর্তী হবে ওাঁবা তার পেট চিরে থাকেন। পাকিবানের পাট পাওরা বাবে না অভএব বত পার পাট বপন কর এই ধুরা বেপ এরা উঠিবেছেন, পাটের উচচ দর বেঁবেছেন কিছু নিযুক্তর দর বাঁবেননি। Bottle-neok সৃষ্ট করে পাটচার্থীকে যত কম দর দিয়ে পারেন ছাড়ছেন। Devaluation-এব পর আবেরিকার পাটভাত ক্রব্যের দার অনেক কম হওয়া উচিত ছিল কিছু তা হয় নি। কলকাতার বাজারে বিশিও পাটজাত ক্রব্যের দার বেঁধে পেওয়া হয়েছে তবুও চোধের সামনে বিল্বানিকগণ কালোবাভাবের সৃষ্ট করেছেন। আবেরিকার নিজের। এজেন্সি বুলে সেবানে পাটজাত ক্রব্য পাঠাচেছন এবং devaluationএর পূর্ব্ব অপেকা চড়া দরে বেচছেন। বুন্পুপা ডলার বেকে জাতি বিজ্ঞিত হচেছ। সমস্ত্র লাভ বিন্যানিকগণ পাচেছ্ন। এদিকে বলছেন পাটের অভাব আবার পাট বিক্রি করতে গেলে কিনছেন না। ৯ই বাচেট্র ''Capital'' বেকে উক্ত করছি।

"It is reported that high grades of white jute and tossa, as well as of mesta, which were directed to mills were mostly refused. This is said to be because in some cases the mills to which they were directed do not use that class of fibre, while in others the experience of the mills is that the jute tendered hitherto under these high grades has fallen far below the standard. The balers however are calling for a return of high grade jute offered to mills and refused, so that they can place the position before the Government of India with a view to obtaining permission to export the jute if it is not accepted by mills."

কাছেই দেখুন ংকাৰ্য। পাট বিক্লি কৰতে পারছেন না। কলে পাট পিরের ধনিবাদ লক্ষ লক্ষ পাট চাৰী পাট্টের বর পাবে না। ধনি আছ্বাতী নীতি না নিবে, উপযুক্ত ৮র তাঁব। চাৰীকে দেন তবে বাত্র ৫০ লক্ষ বেল কেন পুরোজনী র নবশ্র ৮৫ লক্ষ বেলই ভারতীয় যুক্তরাট্ট থেকেই তাঁব। পেতে পারে।

(Blue light was shown.)

এই আনি শেষ কৰছি, গাড়ী সংদ্ধে শুটো কৰা বদৰো। বদি আৰবা ভালো ৰীছ না বাৰতে গাছি ভাষনে ভৰু ভালভাবে ৰাওবাদেই গৰুৰ বংশ ভালো বা ৰেনী বুৰ গাৰো না। বেনন গৰুৰ ভাল বাৰাৰ দিতে হবে, তেননি ভালো breedingsএৰ ৰন্দোৰক কৰিতে হইবে। The bull is called more than half the herd. Good feeding and good breeding বুটোই বয়কায়। আৰবা হথিববাটাৰ বে scheme কৰেছি, নেটাৰ কাছ বুৰ ভালভাবে চলছে। কেবাৰ থেকে কৰকাতাৰ ৫০০ নৰ কৰে বুৰ পুডাৰ কৰা বেছে গাৰৰে। নেবানে ২,০০০ এক থাকৰাৰ ব্যবহা আছে।
বৰন নেবানে ৪০০ গৰু বৰেছে, এই ৪০০ গৰু বেজাৰে আছে গাঞ্জাৰী গ্ৰহণাৰা কেবে বন্দেছে গাঞ্ছাৰে জন্ম বেজাৰে ছিল তাৰ চেৰে জানোজাৰে আছে।

ভারপান্ধ দেখান থেকে যে বাঁড় ভৈনী হয়ে দেশুলিকে বর্ধন গাঁরে হেড়ে গেলা হয়ে ভবন good breedingsএর পুকুত বাবছা হবে। গাঁনীৰ চাৰীরা ভালো করে ভালের বাঁওবাতে পারবে না। বাঁচুলের থাবার বেবার
যে acheme সরকারের ছিল এবারের বাজেটে পেবছি সেটা বর্জন করা হয়েছে। কাল্টা ঠিক রয় বি ।
আমি নানীরহাগরকে অনুরোধ করছি ভিনি বেন পুনরার এ বাবছাটা করেন। থারা এ সহতে বোঝেন ওাঁরা সকলেই
বলবেন যে গাঁরীৰ চাৰীলের এ বিখনে সাহান্য করা উচিত। থারাপ গাঁক রাখার কোল নানে নেই। বিশের করে
বল্পনি থারাপ ওাঁড় সেওলোকে শুরুটনেইন করতে হবে। থানি সরালোচনা করলেই হবে না, আরহা
সকলে যদি সহবোগীতা করি এবং সেই সহবোগীতা দিয়ে যদি কাল করি ভাহলেই দেশের পুকুত ভাল করা
ববে। সরস্ক দেশ আল আনালের দিকে ভাকিরে আছে। অবশেষে পূর্বে বল সহতে পুঁ একটা করা না বলে
পারছি না। পূর্বে বলে আল বে অন্ত্যাচারের রাজ্য চলছে, বেয়েদের উপর বিশেষ করে যে উপৌন্ধর রাজ্য ভাতে আমি অবাক হয়ে তারি কি করে এখানে বলে আনর। বাজেট আনোচনা এখনো করতে পারছি। আলক্ষের কাপনে বেরিয়েছে একটা বেরে নিবেছে যে সেবানে বেরেদের জনা পটানিরার নাইনাই পারিয়ে বিতে। আরাক্ষের কিলেনের বণি আল নিংশেষে নির্কুর হতেও বেতে হয় তবুও আনার বনে হয় সেখানে ভাবের উভারের জন্য আনারের এপিরে বাওয়া উচিত।

Janab CHULAM HAMIDUR RAHAMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to say that a Government has no right to exist if it cannot solve the problem of food for its people. God has created countries to be inter-dependent. No country can be self-sufficient in all respects and has to depend upon other countries or States for sundry other things. I would congratulate our Food Minister Mr. Sen for the success he has attained in the matter of feeding us. Sir, we know that the India Government has spent 150 crores of rupees on the purchase of foodstuffs. I wish this huge sum remained ours and utilised for the development of our country. to make the country self-sufficient in food and in other respects. Cannot India be self-sufficient? Certainly it can, if it had a strong will and determination. Bengal is mainly an agricultural country; about 68 per cent, of its population are agriculturists and I take pride in saying that I belong to one of them. You will find in newspaper pictures of His Excellency the Governor Dr. Katju and of His Excellency the Governor-General Sri Rajagopalachari ploughing the lands in their compounds probably with a view to give incentive to the Grow More Food campaign. But these things, I am afraid, are more pictorial than practical. For all practical purposes we must go to the village and teach the agriculturists how to improve the yield of their lands. We know that every district has got an Agricultural Officer with certain assistants attached to each thana. My suggestion to the Government would be to place each union in charge of one assistant so that they may receive training and overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of the agriculturists in the matter of cultivation. They should see that no land, not an inch of it lies fallow and that the maximum benefit is got out of it. What is wanted by an agriculturist is strong bullocks, good manure and best seeds. West Dinajpur is an agricultural area and the demand for agricltural loans are the greatest there. Last year I could not procure, rather I could not manage to get enough money to be given to the agriculturists as loans. My request is that an appropriate sum be granted to West Dinajpur for agricultural development. Of course the money is to be invested in the Co-operative Central Bank at Raiganj and Balurghat and through that agency the money may be given to the cultivators for the purposes of agricultural improvement,

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

8j, HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: নাননীর শ্লীকার বলেবত, ভাররা বর্বন পরাধীর ছিলাব, তবন আনাংশ্ব সেই পরাধীনতার পুএলনটাকে বৃচ বার্বনার জন্য ইংরেজ বে জৌলল অবলছর

করেছিল, সেটা বে বালি আনাবের মধ্যে সাম্পুরারিক ভেল স্পষ্ট হার। বা নিপাহী বিজ্ঞাহের পরে আন্ত আইর পাল ও প্ররোগের বাবা, তা বর। তার চেরে বেশী কৌশল তারা বাটিরেছিল আনাবের বেশে বে বিরাট বস্ত্র দিল্প ছিল সেটাকে গুলে করে দিয়ে। অবশ্য খদেশী মুগ থেকে আনাদের চেটার কলে আবরা বস্ত্র দিল্পকে নুজুল করে গড়ে তুলেছি। কিছ গব চেবে বেশী ক্ষতি ইংরেজর। আমাদের করেছে আমাদের বাদ্য দিলপ্রে ধালে করে। ভারতবর্ধের ইতিহাসে মুসলবানের সবরই হোক বা হিন্দু রাজন্তের সবরই হোক বৃতিক্ষের কথা ब्द क्य त्नाना (बरछा । छथन नग-नगी, थान-दिन शुक्षि क्षेत्र यहन स्वतित्र हेर्दता निक्व राहारना शरहा । विश्व ইংরেজ আসবার পর সে চেটা বিপরীত দিকে গেল। ইংরেজ আসার পর নদী-নালার সংবারের জভাবে দেশের क्षतिश्रमि चनुर्वत्र इत्त श्रोत प्रक्रम वाःमा (मार्ग यम यम पूजिक (मधा पिन । मात छैनिताय सञ्च वाम अक्षत्र ৰভ ইংরেজ এদেশে এসেছিলেন ১৯২৬ সনে। খাদ্য সহছে তাঁর বেশ অভিন্ততা থাকার দক্ষণ স্বজনা স্বক্ষা প্রা পারিলা বাংলাদেশে দুভিক্ষ লেগেই আছে ভনে তিনি বাংলার এসে গুভিক্ষের কারণ অনুস্থানের জন্য পারে ,बैंটে ৰেড়ান। এইডাৰে অনেক দিন ৰেড়াৰার পরে তদানিক্তন বৃটিশ গভর্ণবেপ্টের শাসন নীতির উপর কটাক कृत्व अको बढवा (नर्यन। अब शरव "Statesman" श्रीतकात तथा वरना--जिनि देशतक शरवण, हेरतबनित्वपी। करन जीरक धनीन त्यरक deport कता शरना। धरे तकन करत हेरतब जानरन बारनारमरने बाना मन्नमरक मेर्ड कता शरहरू, अधन चार्यासत मनूर्व श्रुवान कांचरे शरमा निरक्षासत बाना मछून করে তৈরী করা। এই বাদ্য সরসার সরাধান না করতে পারলে আবরা বাঁচতেই পারবো না। সেদিক দিরে আমার বছ মন্ত্রীপুৰৰ পুষ্ণুইচক্ত এই গরীৰ দেশে যে সর্বমুখী পুচেষ্টা এবং অন্যান্য দিক থেকে যাতে উৎপাদন ৰাজ্যে তার যে আভাস দিয়েছেন তাতে পুশংসা না করে ধাকা যায় না। ইংরেজদের সময়ে গুনতাম যে বাংলা শ্বেশ খাদ্য সম্বন্ধে কোনো দিনই স্থাবলহী হতে পারে না। সারা পশ্চিম বাংলার আমাকে এমণ করতে হয়েছে दिशासिक शिराणि परिवर्षि श्रीर विविध निर्म निर्म निर्म निर्म स्थान स्थापन वर्षे स्थापन वर्षे स्थापन निर्माण स्थापन निर्माण स्थापन निर्माण स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थाप আশ্রশাৰী এসে গলার চরে বসে গেছে। তার। সেবানে নতুন চাম করে যেভাবে কসল বাড়িরেছে তা দেখে ৰনে হয়েছে যে আবাদের পশ্চিম বাংলা কালে পুয়োজনের অতিরিক্ত খাদ্য তৈরী করতে পারবে। এইরকমভাবে (सांहे बान, (सांहे नानी (कांहे निर्देश, अवना) वेड वेड शतिकम्श्राना, स्वयंन शास्त्राम्य, यह बाकीत येडन शतिकम्श्राना ৰা করতে নাকি সৰর লাগাৰে, আগে ছোট ছোট পৰিকলপনার কালে যদি অগুসর হওরা যায়, অবশ্য নত্তীসহাশরের ৰ্ছতাতে বাৰ আতাৰ আৰৱা পেৰাৰ যে এনিকে কাল ৰেণ আৰৱ হয়ে গেছে, তাহলে আনাদের খাদা ক্ষুণ যে ৰীষ্ট ৰাজ্বে ভাতে আৰু সংশ্বহ নেই। Grow More Food Committeeতে ধারা আছেন তাঁৰের काएक यनि बना बात या अपूर बातशाय ଓ शाबाय होना नाम करत बान तकरहे यनि बरलय बातबा करत (महा) इस छाइटल निष्ठबरे बालाब शिक्षां वाइटब, धरेछाटब सकरलब सहत्यानिछात छेशत बावचा छिन कार्यकता वश्वा निर्कत करत । जाम जाम या जब बावचा कवा शायाक् जाराहरू जाराहरू बाराहर बाराहर डेप्लामन २ नक २।।० लक हेम (बाइएड)। जाबि धथारन धक्की कथा बनएउ हाहे, त्म कथाकी शतक धरे रव जाबारमब collective farming अब निरक नक्षत्र निराठ हरन। जाताएन और। हराइक कछकड़े। वाक्कि चाउरबाद एन । यनि নিজেবের স্থাবিধা করতে পারি, তাহ'লে আর সমাজ বা রাষ্ট্রের কথা আমর। তাবি না। কিছ অন্যান্য দেশ এরক্ষ মর। দেখানে লোকের। নিজেদের ক্তি করে রাই ও স্বাজের ক্তি বাতে না হয় সেইরূপ কাল্ল করে। সেই ज्ञमा छेर्पायम बाज्ञात्नोत्र बाणाद्य collective এत बरमाजाव लाल्य बरवा शुक्रांत करूछ हरन, छाहरन কলন ৰাজ্বে। বন্ধীনহাপন যে হিসাৰ দিবাছেন ডাতে সার প্রুরোগের ফলে গড়ে পুতি একরে ৫৫--৬০ বর্ণ बान करनरक, कारबार वाकिशंख भुरहहीय यनि अख्ता हरख शास्त्र छात्रस्त collective farmings एक हार-ৰাদের ব্যাপারেই নর, জীবনের বিভিনু অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে সকলে নিলে যদি একতা কাম্প করতে পারা বার खाइरन चारि वरन कवि गर निक निरम जारना इस ।

আৰু একটা বিষয় এই বে পূৰ্বে দেবেছি বডগুলি জন। আছে প্ৰায় নৰ জাৱণান্ত্ৰই কচুনি পানায় ভ্ৰনা। কিছ একাৰে দেবেছি কচুনি পানা মাই। কাৰণ জনাণ্যবন্ধনি সাদ করা হবেছে। এই রক্ষরভাবে বদি সব দিক দিয়ে কাজ করা বাহ ডাহনে বাদা বিষয়ে যে আমহা শীতু উনুতি লাভ করতে পারব ডাতে সন্দেহ নাই। আলু-বাভিক্ত পরিস্থিতিত বদি বিরোধ বেধে বার, ডাহনে আর বাইবে থেকে বাদা পাওৱা বাবে না। ১৯৪০ সালে বে বক্ষরভাবে ইচছা করে লোককের বেবে কেলা হজেছিল man-made faminesa হারা, যদি অতিবিক্ত বাদা উৎপাদন আমহা না করতে পারি ডাহনে আবার্ব আমানের দেই পুরবন্ধান সমুখীন হতে হবে। অতত্ত্বৰ আমানের এই বাদা বাড়ানোর দিকে সর্বত্যেখ্বী চেটা করতে হবে। বস্বার আবো বাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির বি ক্রিয়া করীপুরব আমানের সাবনে উপস্থিত করেছেন সেজনা আবার উঠকে বন্যবাদ বিচিছ।

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA SHANDRA SEN: चांचरक रा नवण नामनीय म्हरनामा वर्गन वस्त्रा क्यालन क्रीरवर कारक वानि कृष्ठक ; अनन कि, निवनार्थ गोरूव कारक्छ । निवनार्थ गायू गायूक नामा निवनार्थ गायूक कारक शाकारी करवात नवकात तारे। (Sj. Sibnath Banebjee : कृत बुरबरक्ता) किय वरताहम--वारता वायतवरतात करा रानी करत राष्ट्री मा करत निरम्भत निरक रानि विरम्भ करत यम राध्या साह ভাহলে পশ্চিম বলের পক্ষে ভালো হবে। এবং ভিনি আরো বলেছেন বে খুব বেলী পরিবান করি reclaim करत ठाव बांडारनांत नवकाव चारक बरन् जिन बरन करवन मा। नरक नरक जिन अकट्टे भरवदे बीकाव करवरका त्व हैं।. compost नांव बारशासक शंका वा कनारनात्क शंका वारक छिनि वानिन त्राञ्जा बरनाह्म, अहे शानिन দিৰেও বদি কলন বাতাতে পাৰি ভাষনে তাঁৰ খাপতি নাই, এবং ভাৰ খনা খানখণ্ড পুৰাণ কৰেছেন। ভিতি (व ७ नका कात्मव कथा बरनाइन छाएछ जीव नरक जानारिक काम बिरहाथ नाहै, छात अहेश्वनि वर्धवात्म कारक পরিণত কর। সম্ভবপর নর। তিনি বদি জালো করে চিন্তা করে বেখেন তাহ'লে বুখতে পারবেন আবরা 🏖 দিকেই এগিরে বাচিছ। কিছ শিবনাথ বাবু শুটো জিনিম নিরে বুবপাক থাচেছন। এক দিকে সাব্যবাদের কথা ভলে কেইটেকেই ভাল বলে বলেছেন, আবার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে থানা চারী সন্ধিনন বে আরম্ভ হরেছে ভারও পুরুষ্ম করেছেন। আমি ওঁকে বলছি এবং আমাদের প্রধান মন্ত্রীও সেদিন বোখনা করেছেন বে আমাদের বে জুবি ব্যবস্থা তার সংস্কার এমনভাবে করতে চাই যে যার। চাঘ করবে তারাই তার কল ভোগ করবে। স্বারর। তবু উপর र्ट्सर नावरका छत्रारख जनिनाती भूषा अधिन वयरन स्वतात अकोन programme निवेति, तात करन जीराज्य দিকে বাদের ২০০ বিবা ক্ষরি আছে তাবা বেষন ছিল তেন্ত্রি থেকে বাবে। আমরা বা economically হওছ हैं कि एन्ट्रेंटि कहारदे किहा कहर। निर्माय राषु विश्वादन समाहन २० विश्वा त्रायात सामका यनि ১৫ विश्वा আৰি বলেছি এই সমন্ত কাজ এবং শিৰনাৰ বাবৰ উল্লিখিত ৬ শকা কাজ আমৰা কৰতে পাৰৰ কিছ তাৰ পূৰ্বে পশ্চিৰ বাংলাকে খাদ্যে স্বাৰলখী করতে হবে। পিখনাৰ বাবুর suggestion বতন তুৰি ব্যবস্থার সংখ্যারের বিকে ছাত দিলে ৩4 একটা অৰ্থ নৈতিক বিপৰ্যায়ই ঘটবে ন। অনেকগুলি লোক ভূমি খেকে সাৰে ৰাওৱাল কলে একটা विनुद्धवन। এসে याद रमप्तव वरवा। वर्डवारनव नवनामानः कृत व्यवस्था वावारमव विराध नाउक्छाव नाविछ वर्गमव बर्छ

যে কথা পুছেত্ৰ ছেবত বাবু এবং হৰিপদ বাবু বংলছেল বে ১০ লক্ষের উপর আপুরপুথবী ভাইবোন আবাবের এবানে একেছেন। আরো কত জালবেন জানিনে। আজকে বাবোর স্বল্যা বর্ধন এই রক্ষ্ম ভবন কোন কোন বিষয়ে নিবনাৰ বাবুর সজে theoretically এক বত হয়েও বুজপুলেশ বা বেহার কি করছে বা করেছে আদি সে আনোচনার বধ্যে বাচিছনে। পুবান নরী বহাপর বলেছেন--আবিও বলছি, আবাবা ছাই ভূবির বাবহা এবন করতে বাতে পুতোক চাবীকে ১৫ বিবার বত দিতে পারা বায়কারণ, আবাবের পানিচন বজের স্বল্যান্তন চাম অবি যা রয়েছে তাতে বাবা পিছ ১০২ একর হয়। যবন অবও বছ ছিল তবন ১০৭ ছিল। তারপর আরো আপুরপুথানী এসে পড়ানে ৬ বাস পারে কত বাঁড়াবে তা বলা যার না।

শিবনাথ বাবু বলেছেন বানের পর সাড়ে সাড টাকা, কিছ আবরা কেন ১৬, টাকা, ১৮, টাকা, ২০, টাকার হাজ বিক্রী করি। তার উত্তর আগেই demand move করবার সমর শিবেছি। বানের পর সাড়ে সাড় টাকা, আমরা রিটেলারের কাছে চাল বিক্রী করি ১৬৵ বণ। এক বণ ধানে তিন বণ চাল তো আর হয় সা। শিবনাথ বাবু কত ধানে কত চাল হয় জানেন না।

Si. SIBNATH BANERJEE : यही बहानव लात्मन नाहे, त्रक वन बात्म अक वन हान हव !

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA GHANDRA SEN: আনাদের বান বুব বুব বুব প্রান্ন বেকে সংগ্রহ করে আনতে হব। আন্তা এই বে procurement করছি, এতে করে প্রতিটী কনা আনরা নাজারে আনৃছি। Controlaর অন্য কোন ভাল কল বদি নাও হরে বাকে, তবে এটা হরেছে বে আজ পুডোডটা দানা, প্রতিটা কনা বান আনরা আনতে পারছি। হয়ত কিছু বান black marketa বাচেছ, সদর প্রজা দিয়ে সরকারকে দিচেছ পেছন দরজা দিয়ে কিছু পরিবাণ কালোবাজারে বাচেছ। অনেক বুর বুর প্রান থেকে বান নিয়ে আগতে বেশ কিছু টাকাশনলা বরচ হয়। গত ৮০০ বছরে বুছের সময় বেকে আনাদের দেশে প্রান্ন রাজা সংখ্যার হর নাই। সময় রাজা বারাশ হরে গেছে। কোবাও ২০ টাকে করে, কোবাও বা গরুর গারীছে করে বান নিয়ে আগতে হয়। দিয়াজপুর বেকে এক বণ বান বা চাল আনতে গেলে সারে তিন টাকা চার টাকা বরচ হয়। কাজেই আনরা বে বান বণ প্রতি সাতে সাতে চিকা বরে কিনি, বারা সেই বান কিন্তে ভালের মণ্ড প্রতি কু আনা ক'রে কবিশন, বারা সেই বান রাখ্যের অহনের বণ প্রতি তিন আনা ক'রে কবিশন, ভারণের বান বার্ডাকে চার ভালের বণ প্রতি তিন আনা ক'রে কবিশন, ভারণের বান বার্ডাকে চার ভালের বণ প্রতি তিন আনা ক'রে কবিশন, ভারণের বান বার্ডাকে চার ভালের বণ্ডালের বণ্ডালার ক'রে কবিশন, বারা সেই বান রাখ্যের ভালের বণ্ডালের বণ্ডালার বার্ডাকের বণ্ডালের বণ্ডালের বণ্ডালার ক'রে কবিশন, বারা সেই বান রাখ্যের ভালের বণ্ডালার বণ্ডালের বণ্ডালার বলার বংলার বণ্ডালার বান্তালার বান্তালার বণ্ডালার বণ্ডাল

transport cost আছে। এই সৰভ বিষয় বলি শিবনাৰ বাবু বিদাৰ কৰে না বংলন, ভাইনে বনবো
ইনি আজকাল পুনিক আন্দোলন করতে পিরে সময় হিলাব গুলিরে কেলেছেন। কিছু আনি গুলিক ভালভাবে
বুৰিরে দিন্তে পারি বে আমরা কিছু অন্যায় কাজ করছি না; লাভও করছি না। বদি কোন আবসায় ৪০০াছ
ইাজ্য হয়ে বাবে, ভাইনে ভা একনাত্র আবানের এই বাব্য বিভাগেই হয়েছে। আবহা বাবের কাছ বেকে
ন্পুত্র করি ভারা সকলে বড় বড় চাবী। এক সময় পভাইবেক্টের ভারক বেকে Dr. J. C. Kumarappecক
বাবের দর বাভাবার সহত্তে তথা কেওবা হরেছিল।

নিৰনাথ বাৰু আনপ্ত নলেছেন কাপন্তের দর বেনী, লোহার দর বেনী, মাহের দর বেনী—সমই ঠিক! বিবাৰণ বাৰু বনি কোন একটা অনলে গিয়ে survey করেন, তথ্য সংগ্রহ করেন, তাহ'লে দেখতে পাবেন বে আবালের দেশের বা আবিক অবরা, তাতে একজন গরীব লোকের বা নিগু নব্যবিদ্ধ লোকের আবের শতকরা ৬৮ তার্প থেকে ৭২ তার্প বর্ম হচেছ এই চানের জন্য। বাদের এক বিবা থেকে ৭ বিবা পর্যন্ত ভবি আহে, তাকের আবায়-শ্রাবন-ভাতে বালেনিন-ভাতিক বানে কিনে থেতে হয়। এই পশ্চিম বজের আত্মই কোটা লোকের মারে ১ কোটা ৯০ লাক লোককে কোন না কোন সব্য কিনে থেতে হয়। কাজেই আবহা বানের দর কোন-জন্মই বাড়াতে পারি না। আবাদের শতকরা ৮৫ তার্গ থান সংগ্রহ হচেছ বাদের অনেক জবি আছে তাকের আছু থেকে, বিশেষ করে বারা তার্গে জবি চাব করায়।

ছুড়ুৱাং নিবনাথ বাবু বদি ২১ ডারিবে উপস্থিত থাকেন, ডাহ'লে আরও details বা সংপ্রহ করেছি সেটা দেবতে পাবেন। উনি ও জানেন আবার হিসেব সংগ্রহের রোগ আছে। আবরা কৃষি ও শিশ্প বিভাগের মধ্যে স্বযুর সাধনের চেষ্টা করবো।

ছদ্বিপদ বাৰু বলেছেন কি আৰু বাজেট আলোচনা করবো। আজ এই পশ্চিম বজে দলে দলে পূর্ব বজের ভাইবোনেয়া আসছে। বেখানে এত বিপদ বিশৃঙ্গলা সেখানে আমবা কি করবোঃ

শিবনাথ বাৰু Persian wheel ব্যবহাৰ করাৰ কৰা বলেছেন। কিন্তু তিনি জানেন না যে আবাদেৰ দেশে Persian wheel বেশী কাৰ্যাকৰী নয়। বেৰূপ গতীৰ ইপাঁৱাৰ পুৰোজন তা এবানে নাই। তাছাড়া এব বাবা গায়ান্য জানিতে জনসেচ হতে পাবে—৬ একৰ বাত্ৰ। এক একটা Persian wheelএৰ নাম ৪১১, টাকা পান্দোৰ লাম ২,২২০ টাকা; তাতে ৫০ বেকে ৮০ একৰ জানি জন পেতে পাবে। পানীকা করে দেবা গেছে Persian wheel চলতে না এবং স্থাবিৰাজনক নয় বলেই তাকে বাতিল কয়া হবেছে।

শিৰমাৰ বাবু ঝাড়গ্ৰাবেৰ বাৰবোচন বোচান্তকে একটা tractor শ্বোব জন্য বংগছেন। সেটা বিবেচনা জন্ম হৰে। প্ৰভোক District Magistratocক বলেছি Powerine তেল সজে সজে দিয়ে দিয়ে।

ভারপর হবিপাটার ছবির মুদ্য সহছে শিবনাধ বাবু বলেছেন। সে সহছে আমি বিভাবিতভাবে না জাননেও এটুজু বিশেষভাবে জানি যে ভাগের বোট ১০.৭২৫১ টাকা দেওবা হবেছে। পুরান বছী বহাপর এ সরছে order দিয়েছিলেন দিয়ে দেওবাই জন্য। ১০৬১ টাকা করে nate হয়েছিল। হিসাবের ও দরের সামানা ভিছু গোলমাল আছে। শিবনাধ বাবুই বলেছেন ১৩৫৪-৫৫ সালের টাকা দেওবার জন্য order issue হরেছে। তা শীশ্র শেওবা হবে।

জনাৰ মুদাচিছ্ক হোসেন সাহেল কভকগুলো পূৱাতন হিসাৰ তুলে দেখিছেছেন ১৯৪৮-৪৯-৫০ সালে বনৰ কাজে জাবৱা এগিছেছি, বেগুলি কাজ কৰেছি, লে Irrigationই হোক বা জন্য minor কাজই হোক, জেট হোট হলে প্ৰেণ্ড প্ৰেণ্ড কাল বাকুৰে। তবে প্ৰেট হোট হলে প্ৰেণ্ড কেন্দ্ৰ বাকুৰে। তবে কোন বছৰ যদি জনাবৃষ্ট হয়, তাচ'লে ত কলন কৰই হবে। কাজেই উনি বে পূৱান হিসাৰ দেখিয়েছেন, ভাৰ কোন বানেই হয় না। উনি বলেছেন afforestation চাই জনি বালাপ হয়ে বাচেছ। বাননীয় কালাকে বলবো যে Forest ও Fishery বিভাগের বাননীয় বালী বহাপৰ afforestationএৰ জন্য চেটা ক্ৰছেন। Reclamation ক্ৰলে সেই জনিব জাব afforestationএৰ কৰা ওঠি নাঃ Reclamation ক্ৰলে ভাল কাজ হবে। Reclamation জাবৱা নিশ্চমই ক্ৰৰো।

ু পুজের ছবিগদ বাবু অনেক কথাট বংলছেন। ওঁব সজে আবি এক বড়। উনি কয়লা পাঠাবার কথা বংলছেন কারারপের জনা। এবিগতে আবি সরবরাহ নত্তী বহাপতকৈ বলবে।।

(At this stage blue light was lit.)

sj. HARIPADA GHATTERJEE: ত্ৰু ঐ কাৰাবৰৰ কমাই নৱ, প্ৰথেষ কৰাও চাই। তাৰেষ কমাও কমনা পাঠাতে হবে। কাৰণ তাৰা গোৰৰ পুড়িবে কেলে।

(A VOICE: व्यावारम्य बीवांत छ ह'ल, शक्क बावारस्य कि हरव ?)

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: বনবো। Fodder সধ্য আবাদের একটা scheme ছিল, কিছ পুরোজনীয় টাকার জভাবে দেটা বাভিল হরে সিরেছে। টাকা পেনেই আবা নেই schemeকে কার্য্যকরী করবো। আবরা যদি জবিতে পরিবিভ জনসেচ করতে পারি ও বাবে বাবে বাবে বাবে পারি, ভাহ'লে আবাদের কসলের উৎপাদন বাভ্বেই। ভাহ'লে আবরা জনসাধারণকেও বোঝাতে পারি ভোবরা জল পাবে, আর যদি ভোবরা একটু বেশী পরিশুষ কর, চেষ্টা কর, ভাহ'লে একটা জবি থেকে দুটো ভিনটে ফসলও করতে পাববে। এনন কি fodder crops করতে পাববে।

সরকার থেকে আগে মাসিক ১৫১ টাকা করে মাড় রাধবার জন্য দেওয়া হত। এটা পুনরার পুরস্তানের জন্য আনেকে বলেছেন, আমাদের এবিঘয়ে বিবেচনা করা উচিৎ। নিশ্চমই আমরা এটা বিবেচনা করবো।

অনেকে টুক্টরের কথা বলেচেন জনি reclomationএর জনা। তবে tractor বাতে আছও বাছান যায় সেটা দেববা। Reclamationএর জনাই tractor দ্বকার। অনেকে বলেছেন tractor চাই, compost সাব চাই। হাঁ।, সবই চাই। হবিপদ বাবু বলেচেন tractor ত গোৰম্ব করে না, নামে না। গুলিবতে নবনল দিয়েও compost সাব করা যেতে পাবে।

আমাদেৰ পাটোৰ ফন্ন ৰাভাতে হবে। হৰিপদ বাৰু দেখিছেছেন পূৰ্ব বছ থেকে চাৰীৰা এবে পাটোৰ চাৰ কৰে ফন্ন বুৰ ৰাভিয়েছে। সে পাট দেখতে যেনন ফ্লন্ব হয়েছে, qualityও দেখতে ভাল। তিনি বলেছেন একৰ পুতি পাঁচ বেন পথাও কৰতে পাবা যেতে পাৰে। ভাট ভয় পাচেছন যে দৰ কৰে বাবে। কিছু আৰি ভা মনে কৰি না। যে বিপদেৰ কথা তিনি বলছেন ভা হবে না। Capitala যে খবৰ বেৰিবেছে ভা ঠিক নয়। এবিষয় আনি সংগ্ৰিষ্ট মহলকে জানাবে।।

জনার হারিদূর বহরান সাহের পশ্চিম দিনাজপুরে কৃষি-এপ শেবার কথা বলেছেন। সেটা বরকার হলে আরবা থেব। Development করবার জন্য পুত্তাক District Magistratece আরাপের বাটা একটা টাকা পেওয়া আছে। অনেকে ভা জানেন না। ধারা বেজি বাবেন তারা জানেন বে সেই টাকার সহাবহার করা হচেচ।

আমাদেব গুড়েছ চেমন্ত বাকু Sir William (lox এব কথা যা বলেছেন বাল্পবিক সেটা খীকাৰ করি। জোট চোট যা কিছু কাজ আহবা করতি সে সবই Trigation বিভাগ ও কৃষি বিভাগ খেকে বিশেষ বৃত্তী বেশেই আমবা করতি। যে সমত্ব ভানি পতিত নাছে, সেওলি সবকে আমাদেব Refugee Department খেকে ব্যৱস্থার আমবা চেটা করতি। Collective farming এব চেটা ছচ্ছে। জলপাইওড়িতে কাজ আৰম্ভ ছয়েছে।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: স্পীকার নহোত্য, নছী বহাপছের তু বিনিট আবাধের বিনিটেই চেত্র লয়া কেখড়ি। Blue light তো ত নিনিটের ওপর হতে গেছে।

(A VOICE: 孝忠 司和 *)

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: পিবনাথ বাধু দেখছি অধীব হবে পড়েছেল।
যত সৰ cut motion এখানে move করা হবেছে আদি তার বিরোধিতা করছি এবং আদি যে দাবী
আদিব্রেছি ২ কোটা ৬১ লক্ষ্ণ ৫৮ হাজার টাকার তা আপনার। cut motions withdraw করে নিমে
মন্ত্র করবেন।

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,61,58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", was then put and lost.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 2.61.58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 2,61,58,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", was then put and agreed to.

41---Veterinary.

The Hon'ble PRAPULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 14,95,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "41—Veterinary".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

42-Co-operation.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 17,81,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation".

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of R_8 , 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation" be reduced by R_8 , 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17.81,000 for expenditure under the head "42 -Co-operation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not giving priority to the Refugees' Co-operative Societies regarding loan and other facilities.

I turther move that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the audit system and non-separation of Audit Section from Administrative Section.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17.81,000 for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not giving any priority or even ordinary consideration to the applications of Co-operative Transport Societies for buses.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17.81,000 for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the insufficiency of the grant.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17.81,000 for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not forming or giving facilities to form a central body as the co-operative alliance for propagating and co-ordinating co-operative activities in the Province.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, আমাদ্ৰ অন্ত্ৰিৰা হচেছ এই বে মাননীয় মহীমহাপৰ কিছুই বলছেন ন। আমাকে আশাজেই বলতে হবে। কো-অপারেটিভ সহছে যদি তিনি কিছু বলতেন ভাহকে ছবিবা হছো। এই Housed, আমান্ন পুডোক মন্ত্ৰীৰ কাছে দাবী কবেছি, কোন বিঘরেন দাবী আনকেই পে বিঘরে কিছু বলা উচিত। উপস্থিত এই দাবীটার বিঘরে ভিনটা cut motion move করা হরেছে। এর আবে মন্ত্ৰীমহাপায় agriculture সহছে বলতে গিরে অনেক time নিবেছেন বলে এটার বেলী time পালনি বলে বোৰ হয় কিছু বলেননি। অবশা আন দিন হলো এই departmentটা ভিনি হাতে নিরেছেন। গভবার শুছেন নিকুছবার বৈ সব কথা বলেছেন, সেন মহাপার পাতা উল্টে পেওলা দেখাছেন কিনা জানি না। অনেক কথা ভিনি বলেছিলেন বিশেঘ করে ভার বক্ত্যার পাত উল্টে পেওলা দেখাছেন কিনা জানি না। অনেক কথা ভিনি বলেছিলেন বিশেঘ করে ভার বক্ত্যার পোক কলে ভিনি বলেছেন "সবল্প অবস্থা পর্ন্নালোকনা করে এইটুকু যদির্দ কর্মের বলা মান্ন যে সম্বাব আলোলনের এই নব পর্বাার অভিবেই যাবডীর অন্তরারের মূলোকেছল করে নার্থ ক হবে উঠুবে। সেদিন হভচেতন জানীনাজ আবার উহুছে হবে উপানত্নি করবে যে ভার অন্তিজনীয় অপান্তর বটিছে। সমন্ত্রীয়ে আবোজনের আভাস কাজে বড় না বোক কথার প্রকাশ করেছেন, কিছু আবোজনার ক্রেটার একে প্রতির আবোজনের আভাস কাজে বড় না বোক কথার প্রকাশ করেছেন, কিছু আবোজনার ক্রেটার একে প্রতির আবোজনের আভাস কাজে বড় না বাক্ত করা বাক্তান করা হবেছিল ভারত বছর করা বাক্তান বছর করতে পার্রেলার মান্তর করেছেন ভারত বছর করা বাক্তান বছর করতে পার্বারার হালার ক্রেটার ক্রেটার অন্তর্নার বিদ্যানী হবে উল্লেছন ১৭ লক্ষ টাকাটা ব্যাহার করেছেন বিদ্যানী বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বছর করতে পার্বার বিদ্যানী বাক্তান বছর করতে পার্বারার হালার চাকাটা

ৰে কিছু ৰেণী বহু তা কয়, কো-কণাবেটিত লবছে বলি দুকোট টাকা নিজেন তাবলেও কাছ হবে ভাব ট্ৰিক নাই। বে নাৰত কাছেল কথা বলেছি, বেনে নিবেহেন কিছ কৰে বনে বনেন নাই। এই হাকাৰ বছুৱে হবে না হব বছুৱে হ কিছুৱাৰু বা বনেছিলেন নেতো পূৰ্বেই উল্লেখ কৰেছি এখন সভুন নহী এনে কিডাৰে চালাবেন সেটা কলে ভালো হতা। বাহোক বেখী সময় কামি দেব না একটা specific বাগাৰ নিবে কিছু বলব। এটা আনহ cut motionaৰ বনোও নবেহে—বে কোন central body নাই পুৰেবেৰ co-operative activity-ভলিকে co-ordinate কৰাৰ কৰা। নহী নহাগৰ নক নোক হলেও লগটা কাজেৰ বৰো কডখানি time এই co-operativeএর ক্ষম্য দিন্তে পারবেন কামি না।

Co-operative এ জননাধারণের সহযোগিতা বেবন গরকার গাড়র্প বেণ্টেরও সাহার্যা ডেগ্রি বরকার। অধ্যাব্য প্রদেশ বঙ্গানি এগিছেছে নানা পল ও পার্টি যে ব্যয়েছে ডাঙ্গের বধ্য দিয়েই কাজটা এগিয়ে যাছেছে। নারাজে লাছে, বোহেডে আছে, এদেশেও ছিল; Partitionaর সময় liquidationa চলে পেল জানিনা মাছা আছিলেন ডাঙ্গেরও হাড়ে ছিল কি করে যে liquidationa পোল জানিনা। Non-official যেটা ছিল জাড়ে মহিন্ত জাড়ের কাল লাইন করে চিন্তা ভালিনা চিন্তা ছিল পোটাকের আরার করবার চেটা হয় লাই। আরার নাইরে বেকে জার করে চেয়েছি তবু পোটার registration হতে পারেনি। যেটা ৩০-operativeএর কাল করবে এবং সাহার্যা করবে সেই bedyহা নাই—এই একটা পুরান অভাব এই departmentaর কাল করের রেছে। আর একটা মন্ত ফাট এই departmentaর যেটা মহিন্তপান,—পুনান নারীকে শেখা যাচেছে না—সকলের চেটা ছাড়া হবে না। সেটা হচেছ এই Provincial Central body আপে যে departmentটার function ছিল সেটা ছাড়িছেছিল সমন্ত মাংলা দেশে। ডা'ডে অনেক টালা লালু ছিল। ভালা হলে। সেটারাটা গালাটা বাটা টালা। আনার নমে করে পাঙরা লাকে লাল লাকার। সেটানা পাথার লগতে এইং পাওরা না পেকে করে পাঙরা নাকে লাল পাওয়া বাবেই কিনা জালা লবকার। সেটানা পাথার জন্ম এই বাবদ চেয়েছেল ভার পুরোক্তর আলে লাল বাবার পাওয়া বিলার স্থান হলেছে। পুরবে বক্তা দিয়ে এ সবছে ডিনি ভিছু বলেননি আপা করি উরবে লে সবছে ভিছু ক্রাবেল।

Co-operative transport নহছে গত বংসৰ বালছিলাৰ। কিছ এবালে বলাৰ আৰ্থ আহলে কোন, বলে কোন লাড লাই। Co-operative society registered থাকা সংখ্য ভাগেৰ কোন bus কৰা হলনি। পুথান মন্ত্ৰীবহালতকৈ বলান ভিনি বলেছেদ "ওবান দিয়ে আনকা চিহ্নাহৈ ভাগেৰ কোন bus কৰা হলনি। পুথান মন্ত্ৰীবহালতকৈ বলান ভিনি বলেছেদ "ওবান দিয়ে আনকা চিহ্নাহৈ bus চালাচিছ" আৰি হলভ পেতে পাৰভাৰ political sufferer হিদেৰে বা refugee হিদেৰে। কিছ বলা কৰা হলচে, ত০-operative পাৰভা উচিত। Busa co-operativesৰ priorityকৈ refugeerৰ জনা নাকি বাবা হলচে, ০০-operative society হানা কিছ কালো বাবা হলচে না। ভাগেৰ মানাহান না পাওৱাৰ জন্য, সংস্কা বিশ্বা আৰম্ভ হয়ে আছে, ভাগা কোন কাজ কথাতে পাছছে না। বেৰম আছে নাজিনিকেতনে co-operative মানাহান্য কোন কিছা বছৰে ৩০-operative insuranceএছ মতন health department বাছে, যান গৰন গৰনাৰ হয় ভাজার পাৰে কিছ বছৰে ৩০-operative insuranceএছ মতন health department কাল। কিয়ে বেৰাছে ভাগা ভাজাবের help সৰ সময়ই পাৰে, এবং Parliament বাছ, –ভাগ এদিকে সমাৰ জান আছে,—আনি নিলাপতি নামিন সম্বাহন বলচি,–ভাগা এদিকে সমাৰ জান আছে, এবং আনা কৰি এই নাইনটা পুনাবের চেটা হবে।

যেকণা agriculture সহৰে বলেছি এখন সেইটানই একটা পুনক্তি হবে land distribute কৰে দিছে—
নালন বাব ভবি ভাব হবেঁও enough হবে না, সে ভাবোভাবে চাম্বেৰ নান বাড়াতে বা ট্যুততৰ পুণানীতে
চাম কৰতে পাবৰে না; যদি না in co-operative securities and collective farming 4 সন্থিতিত না হয়। এখানে co-operative securityৰ কোন পৰিকল্পন আছে কিনা জানবাৰ জনা উৎস্থকা আছে।
Industrial lines (blue light)—আৰ একটু গৰ্মৰ চাই। এটাম একটু বেশী বশবো বলে veterinaryতে
ভিতু যদি নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: All right, but try to be very brief.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আনি বজুৰ বছৰ নংকেপে বলছি। এক একটা pointer উল্লেখ industrial co-operatives ক্ষান্ত বছৰ চেটা কৰেছি, ইংবেজেৰ আমনে, নীৰের আমনে; ক্ষানে industrial co-operatives পুতি বৰ্তনা জীলের বিশেষ বৃষ্টি লাই। Agriculture নহয়ে তিনি বলেছেন, "ছোট ছোট পৰিবছন। করে কামে অপুনর হওবা," এবানেও চেননি co-operative

ছোট হোট industry করে জনসাধারণের নিত্যপুরোজনীয় জিনিষণ্ডনি বাতে তার। তৈরী করতে পারে কেদিকে
বিশেষ কোন চেটা দেখতে পাচিছনে। চীনে সব যখন চারদিক খেকে অবরুদ্ধ ছিল, বড় industryগুলি
ভাপান কেন্ডে নিরেছিল, সে সময় China লড়েছে এই industrial co-operative a ristar। প্রায় ত্রিশ
ছাজার co-operative industry তালের প্রয়োজনীয় দ্রব্য সব করেছে। ছাপান এক একটা জারগা নিয়ে
জ্বনে এগিরে এসেছে আর তার। ছোট ছোট যন্ত্রপাতি নিয়ে সরে পিয়েছে, তাতে যন্ত্রপাতিরও বিশেষ ক্ষতি হয় নাই।

এবন nomination সহতে একটা কথা বলবো। গতবারে মন্ত্রীনহাশয় বলেছিলেন যে nomination প্ৰকার। Credit societyতে যাবা share-holder তাদের প্রতিনিধি থাকে না, departmentএর পুতিনিধি থাকে। Depositorদের অলপ পুতিনিধি elected হয়। কিন্তু যারা loan গ্রহণ করে তারা সব গরীব। ভালের depend করবার কেই থাকে না এর ফলে পাকিস্তান ও হিল্প্রানের মতন বিভক্ত হয়ে পড়ে। অন্যান্য আবগার মতন Consumers' Co-operative, Building Society, Transport Society এ সমন্তর তো পুণাই ওঠে না। এবালে nomination পুণা থাকার কোন কারণ নাই। অন্যান্য জায়গা থেকে যেমন nomination इत्रे यातक वधान व्यक्ति एउनि nomination इत्रे याउवा नतकात। Multipurpose society গত বছরে ৯০টা ছিল, এবারে হিসাবে দেখছি তার চেয়ে দেব বেশী, দেখছি multipurpose societyর একট fad হয়েছে। তার মধ্যে অনেকগুলিই লালবাতি জেলেছে। (A VOICE: আপনার হাতে কটা লালবাতি।) আৰার হাতে লালবাতি অবেল নাই। বোবার শত্রু নাই। কতকগুলি সমিতি বেড়েছে। বালি বাড়ালেই হয় না. ভালের অবস্থা কি। ইউনিয়ন, সমিতি অধণ্ড বাংলায় ২০ হাজারের মতন ছিল। তার মধ্যে actually solvent अवस्थाय ৮০টা---नेएकता ৮০টা ছিল। Multipurpose societyत नाम निरंप তার मस्यानात कछक श्रीत क्षेत्र नाम कतरह । जात्रा कि produce कतरह ? कि नात नवस्तार कतरह ? Compost नवस्तार করছে না উনুতত্তর পচাই সার সরবরাহ করছে? এগুলির পুক্ত functionএর দিকে যদি দৃষ্ট দেয়া হতে। ভাহলে ভালে। হতে। স্বার্থ সাবক society সতাই স্বস্থার্থ করছে--না কাঞ্চ করছে? এই বাবদ টাকাগুলি **करन गाराक,** ना कांक शराठा ?

ভারপরে আর একটা বিষয় হচেচ Andit Department. এটা যে ভালো নয় একথা নিকুঞ্জবাবু গত বছর বীকার করেছিলেন। তার কোন পরিবর্জন হয়েছে কিনা জানি না। গত বছর তিনি বীকার করেছিলেন ওতী societyর জন্য একটা করে থাকা পরবর্জন হয়েছে কিনা জানি না। গত বছর তিনি বীকার করেছিলেন ওতী societyর জন্য একটা করে থাকা পরবর্জন হয়েছে লালুপোর আরো বেলী ভালের মাড়ে চাপান হয়েছে। ভারা মুক্ত কাজ করে না। প্রতিটা প্রতিভানের কাছ থেকে একটার কোন মানে নেই যে ২ বছরে ৩ বছরেও একটার হবে না। যদি sufficient nuditors নিযুক্ত করে একটার বছরে বছর বছর পাওয়া যায় ভাহলে share-holder বা director দল ভালের ক্রটি সংশোধন করতে পারবে। বছরের বথো একবার তো পুরের কথা পুরুদ্ধেও একবার হয় না। এই বাপারটা এমনি একটা stageএ এলে গেছে যে আজই এর সংভার হওয়া লক্ষার। বছরের মবোই এঘাটা হওয়া চাই এবং সেজনা সেন মহাপারের পরেন্ট থেকে কিছুই যাবে না। Andit fee বাবদ যে টাকা পাওয়া যায় ভারারাই হয়ে যাবে। এই এঘাটা না হওয়ার দরুপ বছ societyৰ অবস্থা বারাপ হয়ে পড়েছে, অভ্যব audit শীশু হওয়া দরকার। দুটান্ত স্বরূপ আমি একটা ঘটনা উল্লেখ করিছি—ছাওড়ার একটা তে-operative society ১০০২ বছর আগে liquidationএ সিয়েছে। এই ১০০২ বছরের মধ্যেও থিনেটেনি আর্থক আটকে ব্রেছে, উল্লাম হলে উল্লেছের (তি-operative Central Bank নিয়ে গিয়ে সেওলি কাজে লাগাতে পারত। সেটা অবর্থক আটকে আছে।

আমি বে করেকটা point বলনার এবং মন্ত্রীসহাপরেব দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করলার এইগুনি সহছে কি তাঁর। ভাবছেন বা করছেন আপা করি তিনি আমাণের বলবেন।

8j. KANAILAL DASS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, বাননীয় ব্রীবহোণৰ co-operative সকৰে বে move নিবেছেন আবি তা সৰ্বন কৰি। Co-operative সকৰে কাজ কৰতে গেলে Government থেকে আইন শূপ্যন বা scheme করে দিয়ে স্থযোগ বা স্থবিব। দিতে পাবেন, কিছু বনি জনসাধারণের সক্রিব স্বানুভূতি না পাওৱা বাব তাহলে co-operativeএর কাজ চনতে পাবে না! আবি জানতে পেবেছি শিবনাথবাৰু co-operative সকৰে বলতে উঠেও সম্পূৰ্ণভূপে non-co-operation করতে চান। তিনি বলেছেন Government থেকে Central Co-operative Society পঠন করা হব নাই। ভিছু আবি আনি জনসাধারণের সক্রিব সক্ষোপীতার কলে বেশিনীপুর ও বর্জনানে Central Co-operative Society কর্ম সক্ষর হব বছরেছ।

sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আপনি তুল বুৰেছেন, আৰি districtan কৰা বনি নাই, আৰি বলেছি Provincial Central Societyৰ কৰা।

Sj. KANAILAL DASS: আৰি ঝাপা কৰি, পিৰনাধৰাৰু যদি সক্ৰিয় সহবোগীতা কৰেন, ভাষকে একটা Central Co-operative Society তালোভাবেই চলতে পাৰবে। আৰি বতদুৰ জানি, বহু আনগাৰ বহু union ও প্ৰাবে society বুবু ভালভাবে কাল কৰছে। কিছু ঝাৰাৰ এও জানি বে কোন কোন multi-purpose society কাল কৰছে না। "জনসাবাবেৰ ববো বদি co-operativeএর পুৰুদ্ধি না থাকে ভাষকে কোন co-operative পুতিদানই টিকতে পাবে না। আৰি জানি যে সৰ society কেল পড়েছে, শেখাকে জনসাবাবেৰে ভিতৰ co-operative mentality ছিল না। কোন কোন society কাপড়ের লোকান করেছিল কিছু জনসাবাবেৰে সক্রিয় সহযোগীতাৰ অভাবে এবং co-operative mentality না থাকার লক্ষনই সেওদি লোপ পেবছে। প্রাবের লোকদের মধ্যে যেখানে co-operative mentality নিবে কাল ক্ষেত্র সেখাকে ভাল ভাল কাল চালাচেছ; এই কথা বলে আৰি ব্যাবিহাদেকে পাৰী সমর্থন করছি।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA GHANDRA SEN: শীকার বংগালর, আঞ্চলে স্বারের অভাবে আবি প্রথমে কিছু বলতে পারিনি। তবে শুীযুক্ত শিবনাথবাৰু যে পুসঞ্চ উত্থাপন করেছেন সংক্ষেপে ভার সমুদ্ধর শেষার চেটা করবো।

जांगास्त्र (य नमछ, --निवनाथवावव ভाषाय, --यारि। व। लहा मार्यव नर्शर्थनाथक नविष्ठि वा सहस्वी नववाब সমিতি হয়েছে তার সবগুলিই যে ভালোভাবে কাজ করেছে তা অবলা জানি বলবো না। গড়র্প বেণ্ট জোর করে, আইনের বলে, অথবা ভবরদন্তি করে যে এ কাভ করতে পারেন তা নয়। সম্পতি ডেনমার্ক থেকে একটা co-operative मश्रद खिल्ड उप्रताद अर्ज्यहरूतन, औरक क्रिकाना करा श्रद्धिक रहमभाई कि करा সৰবাবের কাল্প এত তাল হবেছে। তিনি উত্তবে ব'ললেন জাতীয় চরিতে। সমবায় জিনিখটা উপর বেকে চাপালো যাব না, ওটাকে নীচে থেকে গড়ে তুলতে হবে। পুছেম পিবনাথবাহ যদি পুমিকদের কাজ কম করে সম্বাবের দিকে মন দেন তাহলে ভাল হয়। তাঁবও যে উদ্দেশ্য আমাদেরও ভাই। উনি চান রাশিয়ার মতন **এবানেও** काम छन्त। किन्न मानदा त्यानकाद शवा मदलबन कदएउ छाहेरन, छाहे विल Regimented Socialisman र्खीको जाश कराउ रात, धेनव नज्यात्मर biash वर्षात कराउ रात। बाबालर नानन-वानचा, वर्ष निक्रिक ব্যবস্থা ও কবি, শিল্প, উৎপাদন, ৰন্টন সৰ কিছই যদি সম্বাৱের দিক খেকে গড়ে তুলতে হয়, ভাছলে নীচ থেকে फिटी क्वटड दरव। डेलब (बंदक क्वटल लंघ लवान्न बीज़ादन dictatorship, त्यदे बना त्व registered co-operative society श्रेनि जाएक । जाएक निर्देश एक श्रेतिक विषय कार्य । विक विषय कार्यक विकास कार्यक कार्यक विकास कार्यक विकास कार्यक कार्य বিক্রম করছে, কোনটা বা কেরোসিন তৈল বিক্রম করছে। কেই বা ভালো বাঁচ কিনে নিয়ে বাতে ভালো तंक दव जांव क्या कहे। Co-operative नियंत्रित कांक कर त्व (बाक्टीवी कवानदे दव का मता বজিনগরে, ক্ষনগর খেকে দু মাইল দূরে হিমাইতপুর খেকে প্রায় ৫ হাজার লোক এসেছেন--৮৮ হাজার টাকা দিবে অংকা অমি কিনে নিবে পরিম্কার করেছেন, রাস্ত। করেছেন, আরো অনেক কিছু করেছেন co-operation वत होता। छीता स्रोतास्त कारक धरत बरनरक्षत विवाहित स्रोता छारना शिक्षी छिनी করতার এবানেও আবরা করবো---আরাদের সূত্র দিন। গতেপ্রেণ্ট থেকে সাচাব্য করা চ'ছেছে। এটবক্স ভাবেই এ जिनियो गिडाकारवर नवरास्वर ভिक्तिएए शहस हैरहेरह । जाबारमब अन्तिवरू शस्त्री हेर्सका চালাবাৰ চেটা করছেন--নহারা গান্ধী ব'লতেন চরকা কাজের চেয়ে বহু co-operative আর কিছু হতে পারে ना। পশ্চিত্রক গভর্গবেশ্টের Khadi Boardas Honorary Secretary শ্রীপঞ্চানন বস্ত বহাপর ১০)১৪টা unions कांच भावक करवरकृत: त्यवारत शास्त्रत कृषि ६ वारचात शिरक 6 Khadi Boards त्रवाद चाँछ। बाद पानमधी कहतात क्रमाडे बामारमन अडे बारहाकरमन गुरू।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Nizam Palaced চরকা কাটা হয়--এটা কি বতা?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: গিবে শেববেন। Khadi Boardaa কৰ্মীয়া কি কৰে প্ৰেৰৰ থেকে compost সার চচেছ মার নরমল থেকেও চচেছ তা পুত্র গুত্রি গুত্রে গোলে গোলে বাবে। বিনামবাবুকেও তাহলে শৃত্য কাইতে হবে। (Sj. Sibnath Banerjee: মানার জেলে কাইলে ফাইবো।) তারপারে বিনামবাবু বলেচেন "মান খোলা হবে নাই co-operative societyশের।" বটা ঠিক কথা নর। Transport Department থেকে সার্ক্রার প্রেরা হবেছে co-operative

aboletyte preference দেওবাৰ জন্য। তাৰে বে পনত registered society আছে—তা বে জোনা আছে তাদের বেন জানিতে দেওবা হয়। নান দিতে আনহা বে গতপ্ৰেণ্ট খেকে বাৰণ করে দিয়েছি তা মহ, আনহা উল্টো গতপ্ৰেণ্ট খেকে জানিতা দিয়েছি বে তাদের বেন নান দেওবা হয়।

গত বছর — শিবনাধবাৰু বলেছেন, "গত বছর যে চাঞা আমরা নিরেছিলাম তা শরট করতে পারিনি," সত্য কথা। তার কারণ ভারত গতর্প যেন্ট যা grant দিতে চেরেছিলেন সেটা দিতে পারেন নাই। (SJ. Sibnath Banerjee: এবারে কন হলো কেন ?) এবারেও হবে না, আমাদের ভাঙার থেকে শেবার উপার নেই।

শিক্ষাধৰাৰুর আর একটা অভিযোগ হলো audit সহছে। তিনি বলেছেন societyগুলি নিজেরাই audit fee দিতে বাজি। কিছু এ বিষয়ে আনার কাছে বত দরধান্ত রয়েছে যাতে তারা লিখেছেল "আনরা audit fee দিতে পারৰ না।" আনি যেদিন বাণ পুরে গিয়েছিলান, সেধানে একটা co-operative society আছে, সেধানে তাদের সভায় পুণম পুন্ধানই ছিল যে "আমরা audit fee দিতে পারৰ না।" এ সহছে আমরা যদি একজন গভর্গ মেন্ট কর্ম্মচারী নিযুক্ত করি তাহলে তথু বেতন দিলেই ত চলবে না, dearness allowances দিতে হবে, house rents দিতে হবে। এখন যে হারে society বাড়ছে সেই হারে audit feeএর সংখ্যা বাড়ানো বর্ত্তরানে পেরে উঠ্বো বলে আমি মনে করি না।

তারপরে nomination সহছে--ব্যাপার হলে। এই যে গভর্গ মেণ্ট থেকে যেখানে টাক। দেরা হরেছে দেখানে গভর্প মেণ্টের তরক্ষের লোক মনোনয়ন কর। হবেই।

শিবনাখবাৰু পূৰ্ধবন্দে টাক। আট্চকে পড়ে থাকার যে কথাটা তুলেছেন সেটা বুৰ দানি এবং এও ঠিক যে বু কোটি টাকার বেশীই আমাদের পাওনা। সেই বু কোটি টাকা পাবার জন্য উপরের ও নীচের levolএ বত রকম চেটা করা দরকার কোবেছি কিছু পাচিছু না। জবরদন্তি করে তো আর আদায় করতে পারি নে, সেই বু কোটি টাকার জন্য আমাদের co-operativeএর আন্দোলন যথেই ক্তিপুত্ত হয়েছে।

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw all the six cut motions that I have moved.

(There being no objection.)

All the six motions of S_J. Sibnath Bancrjee that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation" be reduced by Rs. 100, were then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 17,81,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "42—Co-operation", was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7-40 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 17th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 50 members.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Settlement Kanungos

- *57. Dr. SURESH CHANDRA BANERJI: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Land and Land Revenue Department be pleased to state if it is a fact—
 - (i) that Settlement Kanungos recruited before 1934 have been denied the benefit of usual pension scheme; and
 - (ii) that these Kanungos are to undergo a pay cut varying from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. to earn—
 - (1) a consolidated pension of Rs.55 per month against their grade pay of Rs.250 per month, or
 - (2) a nominal gratuity on their superannuation provided they did not opt to accept the above pension scheme?
- (b) It the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, do the Government consider the desirability of—
 - (1) allowing the usual pensionary benefit to such Kanungos without imposition of pay cuts; and
 - (ii) restoring to them the amount deducted from their pay on cut basis?
 - (c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact-
 - (i) that the Settlement Kanungos are to perform duties involving 10 to 15 miles touring per day; and
 - (ii) that these Kanungos have been denied the benefit of travelling allowance?
- (d) If the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, do the Government consider the desirability of allowing the benefit of usual travelling allowance to these Kanungos?
- (e) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the surplus Settlement Kanungos have been absorbed in employments of equivalent rank and cadre after taking into consideration their experience in different administrative matters?
- MINISTER in charge of LAND and LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha): (a)(x) Yes. Settlement Kanungos recruited before 1935 have not been given the usual pensionary benefit because their service was a temporary one without provision for any pension.
- (ii) (1) Yes. Pension is nothing but deferred pay and there was no provision for it in the temporary service of Settlement Kanungos. The ad hoc pension of Rs.55 per month was, in fact, sanctioned ex gratia.

- (2) No. The graduated cut was imposed on the pay of only those who opted for the pension scheme.
 - (b)(i) The matter is at present under the consideration of Government.
 - (ii) No. Does not arise at present.
- (c)(i) No. Ordinarily Settlement Kanungos have not to move 10 to 15 miles a day.
- (ii) In a settlement operation, Settlement Kanungos are to work in halkas (sub-circles) which very seldom exceed 10 square miles in area. Kanungos in charge of halkas have never been allowed any travelling allowance for their movement within the halkas, as their normal work is in the fields and not in the office. They, however, get pony or cycle allowance while doing field work. If they go outside halkas they are entitled to travelling allowance.
- (d) Kanungos are given the usual travelling allowance for their movements except for their work in settlement halkas.
- (e) The question of absorption of surplus Kanungos is under the consideration of Government.
- 8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: মাননীয় মন্ত্রীমহাশ্য বলবেন কি ৫৫১ টাকা পেনসেন্ পাতে গোলে ঐ শতকরা ৫১ টাকা থেকে ১২১ টাকা euto তাদের agree করতে হয় ৮

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Agree করতেই হয় একথা নয়। পুধ্য ঘ্রাষ্ট্র scheme introduce হয়েছিল সেই সময় বাঁরা এতে এসেছিলেন তাঁরাই agree করেছিলেন।

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহাণায় অবগত আছেন কি যে Engineering tribunal, Cotton tribunal এবং আরও অনেক tribunal বেধানে পুনের্থ workerদের pension, gratuity ছিল না, এবন tribunal তাবের জন্য sanction করেছেন ?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: ₹П :

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: তাচলে এই কথা বলা কি সংগত হয়েছে যে 2 (i) তে বলা চরেছে "Pension is nothing but deferred pay and there was no provision for it in the temporary service" এবং এর আবো আছে "The usual pensionary benefit because their service was a temporary one" কিছ সেই temporary hand বাকা সম্বেও আদানা industryতে আপনাবা বে সময় tribunal করেছেন তাঁরা pension দিচছেন অথচ আপনাবা নিজেছাই pension দিচছেন না এবং তার বিকল্প argument দিচছেন-এটা কি reasonable হচেছ, সা বুজিসঞ্চত !

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: আমি বাননীয় সদস্য বহাণহকে (b) (i) পড়তে অনুবোধ করছি "the matter is at present under the cansideration of Government" দেই জন্য এ বিষয় বিবেচনা হচেছ, ভাছাড়া এখানে আর একটা হচেছ-এখানে থারা temporary এবং permanent আছেন তাঁদের সহছে, Governmentএর জন্যান্য serviced বে সরস্ত আইন কানুন আছে ভার সভে খাপ খাইয়ে এই rule করতে হবে।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: কডিন under consideration of Governmenta

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: এ বৰতে West Bengal Kanungos Association, 1948এর December বোৰ হয়, আনাদের বৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করে এবং তারপারে এই জিনিষ্টা বিবেচনারীনে আছে। বর্ত্তনানে এই সৰ পের হয়ে আনছে এবং আলা করা বার বে এই বৃষ্ট বালের বব্যে পের হয়ে বাবে।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: অন্যান্য departments নতে বাপ বাইতে করতে হবে।
Kanungosis 1948 সালে অন্যান্য department এর নত pension ও gratuityৰ জন্ম ভাৰী করে
আসহেন সে সময়ে একটা নীতি ঠিক করলে আর অন্য নীতির নরকার হবে না।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: বাননীর সদস্য বহাপর বোৰ হব আবার উত্তরটি ঠিক বুবাতে পারেন নি। Government services কিছু temporary ও কিছু permanent লোক থাকেন। উনি যে উদাহরণ দিহেছেন labourersকের সম্পর্কে এই নীতি তা এখানে অন্যাভাবে বিবেচনা করবার পুরোজন আছে, কাবণ এখানে অন্যান্য বিভাগে যা temporary ও permanent service ruled আছে ও যা pension ruled আছে সেন্থলির সঙ্গে বিশিয়ে কাজ করতে হবে।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: बाननीय महीबहानय बनादबन कि এই temporary service এক জনের পাতে কত দিন চানে ? কারণ আমি দেবেছি ১৯৩৫ সালের আগে, বছ লোকের পাঁচ বল বছর service হয়ে গিয়েছে, তবু তারা temporary রয়েছে।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: অনেক তেতে আনেকে temporary service হিসাবে অনেকদিন ধরে কাজ করেছেন তবে এটা অনিবার্য। ছিল। Temporary post আনেক স্বয় প্রত্যাক বংগর মূতন করে sanction করা হয়।

8j. 8iBNATH BANERJEE: আর একটা Railway tribunal এবানে ছয়েছে এক একটা grant করা হয় কিন্তু চয় নাল continuously কাজ কবলে পরে তাকো permanent কয়। হয় । Railway Board railway workerপুৰ জনা বে নীতি Government of India করেছেন নাননীয় নহীনহাপ্ত সেই নীতি গ্রহণ করতে রাজী আছেন কিং

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: আমি Railway Tribunalকা সেই নীতিওলি সংক্ষে অবণ্ড নই। আনাৰ কাছে পাঠিয়ে দিলে এ বিষয় চিন্তা কৰব।

8j. 8lBNATH BANERJEE: Railway Tribunal ন্য, এটা Railway Board সংগ্ৰহ কৰেছেন।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: আবি এ বিষয় অনুসভান করে লেবৰ ৷

Committee of Privileges.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to announce that the following members have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges:—

- 1. Sj. Bipin Behari Ganguli,
- 2. Mr. G. C. D. Wilks,
- 3. St. Debendra Nath Sen,
- 4. St. Radha Nath Das,
- 5. Dr. P. C. Ghosh,
- 6. Mr. Damel Gomes,
- 7. Basantlal Murarka,
- 8. Sj Banku Behari Mandal,
- 9. Janab Husan Ara Begam,
- 10. Janab Md. Idris, and
- 11. Janab Golam Hamidur Rahman.

The Committee will consist of these eleven members with Mr. Deputy Speaker as Chairman.

Resolution (non-official).

8j. SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I beg to move that the control of floods of the Damodar river being one of the objectives of the multi-purpose Damodar Valley Project, this Assembly is of opinion that

any delay in the fulfilment of that objective may involve, as has been experienced in the past, huge costs to the State Government of West Bengal in repairs of damages to railways, roads and embankments and in giving relief to the people affected and that therefore steps for the construction of dams at Maithon and Panchet Hill which are vital to the control of Damodar floods should be undertaken with the utmost expedition.

Sir, as the House is fully aware, the Damodar, the river of sorrows, has been notorious for its floods that had from time to time devastated the countryside, destroyed crops worth crores of rupees, laid waste the once fertile soil smiling with crops by deposit of sands, and disrupted communication either by road or rail and caused incalculable damage and sufferings to the people inhabiting the area. I do not want to waste the valuable time of the House by recapitulating the sad incidents of the past. Suffice it to recall that in the present century there have been major floods in the years 1913, 1935, 1941 and 1943, causing havoc and ruin and there appears to be no regularity in the repetition of such floods. The problem of harnessing its mischief-making power and utilising it for the benefit of mankind engaged the attention of politicians and administrators and it was only with the ushering in of independence that the question was taken serious notice of. The importance of this question has been discussed times without number both in the legislature and public platforms and in conferences and communiqués.

The scheme was given shape in the Central Legislature in 1948 by the passing of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, and laying the foundation of a public corporation entrusted with the execution of the scheme.

In pursuance of this Act the Damodar Valley Corporation has been pursuing its activities and has been able to make a certain amount of progress.

It is, however, regrettable to find a section of the people in the Central Legislature trying to minimise the importance of the scheme and placing in the forefront schemes of their own. It is rather untortunate—I am reading an extract from a daily paper—Mr. B. Das of Orissa while speaking on the demand under Works, Mines and Power made this observation; he characterised the Damodar Valley Corporation as a cancer in the body politic of India. He said that people would not recognise this republic within the Republic of India; it would be better to abandon this scheme for Government's financial solidarity. Mr. Shiva Rao also made such caustic remarks. I fail to understand the mentality which has prompted them to make such utterances.

The importance of the scheme as a nation-building enterprise cannot be overlooked, and I crave the indulgence of the House to read a few extracts from a brochure issued by the Damodar Valley Corporation as to why the Damodar Scheme deserves top priority among India's Development schemes. The first item is in relation to flood:

Though the Damodar is a relatively small river, the flood damages caused by it in the past have been exceptionally severe. Agriculture in the Lower Valley suffers from monsoon floods almost every year. The damages are particularly heavy in years of devastating floods which occur periodically. Such floods are a perpetual threat not only to the main arteries of rail and road communications, but also to the city of Calcutta. Because of the high fertility of agricultural tand in the Lower Valley and of the large amount of capital already invested in the area exposed to the flood hazard, the damages likely to be caused by floods are proportionately far more serious than almost in any other river valley in India. As a flood insurance policy the justification of the scheme is obvious as it will insure high values representing the landed property and the fixed capital assets, against flood contingencies at a comparatively low 'premium'."

Then with regard to the next item "Food" it says: "The regalated Damodar will make it possible to service at least 9 lakh acres of fertile alluvial soil with perennial irrigation, some being inclined to accept a substantially higher figure. About a fifth of this area is already under full or partial kharif irrigation. On the other hand what are fallow and waste lands now will be available for cultivation after the elimination of floods and the provision of irrigation facilities. The contribution which the scheme can make to solve the present food shortage in the country can be judged from the following:

"The additional output of rice that can be produced in the Valley may be conservatively estimated at 50 lakh maunds or about 2 lakh tons per year.

"There is no reason why in the long run year-round cropping should not become the practice in this region. As is well known, per acre income is much higher for most rabi crops than for rice. Even assuming that only one-half of the total irrigated area will grow a second crop, the additional income should easily amount to 50 per cent, of the value of the additional rice output as estimated."

The last flood of 1943 is still vivid in our memory. It was a catastrophe to the local people. The main arteries of communication of the East Indian Railway and the Grand Trunk Road—considered essential to the war effort of the country—were washed away at several places, and the Central and the Provincial Governments of those days had to spend about a crore of rupees to repair the damages. The flood-protection embankment of the river was also washed away and had to be reconstructed at 14 crore of rupees. Losses in property and crops were immeasurable.

After the havor of 1943, the problem of the control of Damoar flood came to the forefront and Government recognised that only palliative measures were not enough to prevent a recurrence of the threat of future floods. This led to the appointment of the Damodar Flood Enquiry Committee under the able chairmanship of Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan consisting of eminent experts. The Government of India also appointed a Technical Committee. To obviate the possibility of recurrence of such disasters from a long-term aspect, the Committee recommended the construction of storage dams in Chota Nagpur and suggested that as a scheme for flood control only would be costly and unremunerative, the possibility of multi-purpose development of the Damodar basin, e.g., perennial irrigation, generation of hydro-electricity, navigation and flood control should be explored. As a result, the question of unified development of the Damodar Valley engaged the attention of the Government so that not only the mischief caused by the vagaries of the river could be prevented but simultaneously its power of destruction could also be transformed into one of creation. The Damodar Valley Project with multiple purposes of flood control, power, irrigation and navigation which was devised after a serious consideration by the Government of India and the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar, is at present under execution by the Damodar Valley Corporation which was brought into existence under a special statute.

It is evident from what I have said that control of floods is the most important of the objectives of this project. Any delay in the fulfilment of that objective is fraught with the grave risk of catastrophes of the magnitude experienced in the past and, find forbid, if another serious flood occurs before the flood control portion of the project is implemented, the Union Government and the State Government of West Bengal will have to incur huge expenses in their respective spheres for immediate and temporary relief. Such expenditure would be avoidable in the sense that it would not be necessary, but for the delay in the execution of the flood control measures. As far as we know, the work on the ground has so far been confined to

Konar and Tilaiya dams on the upper catchment of the Damodar river, but these would not ensure flood control. We feel it our duty to point out to the authorities concerned with due deference that the people who suffered in the past from the Damodar floods have become restive and a promise that a good deal of benefit would accrue to them on the completion of the project as a whole has no reassuring effect on them.

It is far from our intention to disparage the works so far done by the Damodar Valley Corporation. We need only emphasize that flood control measures cannot brook any delay. The Panchet Hill Dam is the only dam conceived on the Damodar river itself which is estimated to control roughly two-thirds of the volume of its flood water and combined with the Maithon Dam is vital to attaining the objective of flood control. Work on these two dams should be undertaken and completed with the utmost expedition before another flood can overtake us.

While suggesting this, I am fully conscious of the need for the utmost economy in the present financial stringency of our Government. But economy to be effective, must be planned on a long-term basis. It is not sound economy to stop expenditure for the immediate present only to be forced to unremunerative and avoidable expenditure necessitated by the sheer force of circumstances. It is neither sound economy to curtail expenditure on a project on the planning of which huge sums have already been spent and for the implementation of which the proper machinery has been set into being already. The slowing down of progress of a scheme like the Damodar Valley Project which, we are promised, would usher in a new era of prosperity in the basin will prove certainly wasteful in the long run. These considerations must weigh with our authorities and lastly it should be borne in mind that the primary object of controlling flood should be the first item in the programme of its implementation.

With these words, Sir, I move this resolution for the acceptance of the House.

81. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE: মাননীয় সভাপাল মহোদয়, একটু কথাটা খুলেই ৰলা ভাল। কারণ এই দামোদর পরিকলপনা আবো যে কতক গুলি গঠনৰূলক ৰধ্যে সংৰ্বশেষ্ট স্থান অধিকার করবে, সে বিষয় কোন সন্দেহ নাই। যাব আটন dam তৈবী হবে धवः जाबज्यस्वतं economic nerve-centre वरत वर्धरेनजिक मर्मश्ररत এই পরিকল্পনা রচিত ছচেছ। এর মধ্যে জামাদের একদিকে টাটা বৈদ্যুতিক শক্তি নেবে, আর একদিকে এই বৈদ্যুতিক नक्कि व्यवस्थान करत कप्रसाद थीन (थरक कप्रसा) উरहासन कत्रएउ शांतरत: এবং जारत। बहरिय कांच करा সঞ্জৰ ছবে। কিন্তু কথাটা পূলে বলাই ভাল এই জন্য যে এই জাটটা damএর পেণ্ডের পুইটা damই बारमा स्मान्त शक्त व्यवना भुरमाञ्जनीय। এই मुद्देशे इटह्ड व्यामारण्य Maithon এवर Panchet Hills । अबन भागातमा এই dam महिन यनि टेडरी ना इस अबः त्य dam छति इएड देवनुष्टिक শক্তি পাওয়া যাবে কেবল সেইগুলিই তৈবী হয় তাংলে বাংলা দেলের যে সৰস্যা তার সমাধান করবার (काम भेथे थोकर ना । आक्रांक नाता (मर्टन गर (b)रा वह महकात अवः छारछदर्भवत वह महकात आमारमह ৰাৰার। পৃথ্দ ৰঞ্জের ভাই বোনেরা অসহায় অবস্থায় এবানে দলে দলে আসতে, আমরা এই বাদ্য সমস্যা কি ভাবে সমাধান করবো তা ভেষে কুল পাচিছ না। ভারতবর্ধে আমরা যদি সত্যিই এক হয়ে চলি এবং যদি সত্যিই ৰাংলার এই বাধা তাদের পাণে বাজে, তা হলে আমরা যাতে এই ভ্ৰাত্র নরনাবীর মূবে অনু দিতে পারি, সেই ৰাৰশ্বাই দৰ্বোগ্ৰে অপুৰী হয়ে কৰা দৰকাৰ। এই পৰিকল্পনাকে top priority দেওৱা উচিত কেননা **এই बीध वृक्ति देख्यी वर्टन आमता वृक्ते तक हैन अ**खितिक होने शास्त्रा । अवर छोत अर्द्धक वर्ति नेना शास्त्रा । লাৰোলর আবাদের দেলের মম্পুল দিয়ে পুৰাহিত হচেছ--এর বিনাপ শক্তির কথা বাংলা দেলের ফাকেও বল্তে ছবে না। পাষোপরের ধ্বংস শক্তিব কথা বলতে গিয়ে কবি বলেছেন "এ পাৰোপৰ গোবিক নয় স্বষ্ট যে জন करत शातन नारशमती करखाना এ शंक शिनरक्षेणकछरत"। এই সেদিনও बनाव Railway line भ्वत्म करम शारबा शव शाब केळा करत निरवाह । बामाल्य अकमिरक धेर लाखाल्यत निकास नमन कराउ दाव न्द्री भागरमंत्र करा, बात अकन्तिक छात्र विमान निकटक श्वरंग कताब ब्याटग्री कारक नाशाए**छ हरत । वनि वारता** (क्नोटक बमाबि हांछ हांछ बीठांटछ हत, छाहात और कृष्टेको बांच मन्त्रीश्च कता वहकात: ब्रांस बनुराख छत हत्। বে বছন আরোজন হচেছ তাতে এই দিকে নজৰ পড়বে কিন। জানি না। এই নাবোলৰ পৰিকলপনাৰ ৫৫ কোট টাকা বরাক হওরার কথা ওমেছিলাব। ৫৫ কোট টাকার কোন ছিলাব ছবেছে কিনা জানি না। বাংলা শেশের व नावित्र जारक कावन वाला एक वर्षन এइ जल्मीनाइ, छर्षन वाला एक लागे जागरण हाहेरत । Devaluation হণ্ডরার পর পুর্বমেই শুমিকল্যে হার অন্যভাবে বেড়ে বাওয়ার আবার কি নাড়াবে এই ৫৫ কোট টাকার, ডা ৰক্তে পারি না । আমাদের কোন টাকা কোন দিকে দেবার উপার নাই। আমাদেব বাংলা দেশের স্বচেরে বড় সমস্যা হচেছ খাদ্য সমস্যা এবং এই বন্যার হাত খেকে ৰাচতে গেলে, খাদ্যকে বাঁচাতে গেলে এবং খাদ্য তৈত্ৰী করতে পেলে এই দিকে ছাড়া অনা দিকে নজর দেবার উপায় নাই, অন্য কাজ করার আগে এইটাই করা দরকার। चना त करते dam शतक जावटनार्थ (यहन शिताकुष्), हेलापि, बहे नवक शनिव भारणाकते dam, भारणाकते পরিকলপনাই দাবোদর প্রিকলপনার খেকে বড়। দাবোদরের আটটা dam আছে, এইগুলি ছোট ছোট। मारबाग्य পরিকলপনায় ৮টা dam আছে, ভাব মধ্যে আমাদের যা বোঝান হচেছ তা হলো এই বে যেওলি ছার। তথু বৈশুতিক শক্তি উৎপাদন হবে সেই কটা ছোট ছোট dam এখন করা ছবে, ভাছাড়া বার সংকোচেরও আব একটা ওজুহাত দেখিয়ে হাইখন আব প্যাঞেট হিলের কাচে এলেই যদি কাজটা খানিয়ে দেৱা হয়, বা স্থগিত বাৰা হয়, যদি বা'লা দেলের সায়ে এগে ঐ পাহাডে ৰাঁধ দুটা তৈবী না করা হয় ভাহ**লে সেটা** কি জানাদের পক্ষে সংবিনাশের ব্যাপার হবে না ৮ সেই জন্য আহর। বলছি যে গ্রুতন একষ্ট ছয়ে খুখ জোৱের সক্ষে ৰলা উচিত; এবং আমাদেৰ যা কিছু বলবাৰ আছে আমাদেৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হবে বারা বাবেন ভাবের কাছে সকলের ঐকাবন্ধ মত নিয়ে বিয়ে তাদের বলতে হবে "বর্ত্তবানেই এ দুটা বাধ না হলে আমাদের পুরেশের চলতে পারে না''ঃ

যে সমন্ত ছোট যাবড় বছ পৰিকল্পনা নিয়ে কমিটি বা কমিট বা স্বৰণ বলে, তাৰ স্বভাৰতে আমবা না **ৰাক্ষেও** তাৰ ভিতৰ যে সৰ আলাপ আলোচনা হয় তাৰ সৰ না হলেও একটু আৰট্ যে আমবা জানতে না পাৰি তা সন্ত ।

লামোসৰ আৰু মত্বাকীৰ মতন বৃহৎ পৰিকল্পনাৰ উক্তেশ্য বিবিধ । এই বৃক্ষেৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আমাদেৰ বিজ্ঞান হয়ে এক হবাৰ আমোগ দিয়েছে । ধুই পুদেশেৰ গভাৰমেণ্ট মিলে এক হয়ে এই কাজ সম্পান ক্ষাৰ আমাদেৰ বিজ্ঞান হয়ে এক হবাৰ আমোগ দিয়েছে । ধুই পুদেশেৰ গভাৰমেণ্ট মিলে এক হয়ে এই কাজ সম্পান ক্ষাৰ আমাদেৰ স্বাহাৰ ক্ষানাদ্য বেহাবেৰ কাজটা আগে হয়ে যাক, বাংনাৰ কাজটা পৰে হোক, এই মনি এক দলেৰ মনেন্ত ভাৰ হয় আমাদেৰ বেহাবেৰ কাজটা আগে হয়ে যাক, বাংনাৰ কাজটা পৰে হোক, এই মনি এক দলেৰ মনেন্ত ভাৰ হয় তাহৰে আমাদেৰ উক্তাৰে হবাৰ পুষাস্টা নই হয়ে যাবে এবং সজে পুলেশিকভাৰ উত্তৰ হয়ে ।

কাজেই আমি বলাভি যে ৰাজিভাবে না হয়ে এই প্ৰিকলপনাটা স্বহতাভাবেই হখা উচিত । বৈশুভিক কাজিৰ পুয়োজন আছে সেটাও কৰা হোক, এবং যে বাঁধ পুটো না হলে বাংলাৰ চলে না সেণ্টোও কৰা হোক। বিশেষ করে বর্ত্তানে আমাদের এগানে পূর্ব বজের ভাইৰোন্দের বাওলাবাৰ সমস্যা। এবন আমাদের সায়ে, ভাছাড়া বাংলা শেককে বন্ধাৰ হাত থেকে বাঁচাবাৰ সমস্যাও আমাদেৰ সায়ে। এই দুটা অভ্যাবশাক বিষয়ের কথা বনে বেৰে ব্যেম করে হোক বিলিক করে বাৰ পুটা যাতে তৈনী হয় সেইটে আমবা শেক্তে চাই।

8]. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: শীকার মহোদ্য, ১৯১০ সালে যর্থন ছিতীয় শ্রেণীতে পঞ্জার ছুনের ছাত্রজ্ঞপে তথন শুনেছিলান লাবোদর নদেব তীঘণ কন্যায় বর্জনান, রেখিনীপুর, ছাওড়ার বহু ছান বন্যাবিজ্ঞত ছবে বছু লোকের ব্যবাড়ী এবং ছানি নট হয়েছে, গল্প বাছুর অনেক নট হয়েছে। সেই দিন লাবোদরের সঙ্গে আবাদের পূথন পরিচয় হয়েছিল। আবান এপেছিল স্বেচছাবেনক জপে আবাদের সেখানে বাবার, আবব। পিছেছিলার, এবং লাবোদরের তাওবলীনা নিজ্যের চোধে দেবে এবেছিলার।

আছকে নানুঘ পুকৃতিকে নিজেব কাজে লাগাবার জনা পুকৃতিকে বৈজ্ঞানিক উপায়ে সংবত ক্ষরার চেটা ক্ষরেছ । লারোদরের সহিত বর্জনান বিভাগের উনুতি, জননতি, জবিব উপ্বতা বৃদ্ধি বা হুদি, বিশেষভাবে জঠিত । আনাবের দেশে railway হবার পর ক্তকগুলি emtankment হওয়ার পরুপ লানোদরের যে আভাবিক গঠি তার প্রোত ইড্যাদিতে বাধা পড়েছে । যথন ঘাতাবিক গঠিতে বাধা পড়লো, তথান নতুন রাজা তাকে বের ক্রছে হলো । এবং সে রাজা লোকের বর বাহী ও জবিব উপর দিয়ে হলো । এবং এই জন্য আজকে আনাবের যে বালাসজ্ঞ বা ধাল্যাভাব ভার কারণ হচ্ছে লারোদরকে তার বাভাবিক গঠিতে চদতে না দেলা, পদে পদে বাবা স্টে করার—একদিন বে লারোদর বানুদ্ধর জীবনে স্থবস্পাদ স্টি করেছিল, সেই গাবোদর বার্ডাবি সেই গাবোদর বার্ডাবি করিছে। আজকে আবার সেই গাবোদর হাতে আবাবের জীবনে স্থবস্পাদ বৃদ্ধি করতে পারে সেই চেটা হচ্ছে । লাবোদর পরিকল্পনার কথা এতবার করে আবাবের মনে করার কারণ হচ্ছে এই বে শাবোদর আবাবের পাতিত বচ্ছে উনুচির পুথান স্থারত ।

পূৰিবীৰ ইতিহাস আলোচনা কৰলে দেখা বাৰ অন্যান্য দেশে, বিশেষতঃ আমেরিকার দেখা বার টেনেসি ভ্যাটি ভীষ করায় বঞ্চশ আমেরিকার পুত্ত উসুন্তি ব্যৱছে। বতলিব আমেরিকা প্রধান হিস ভার বননদীঙালির প্রথি ভদ্ধ হবার কলে দেবানেও বাল্যান্তাব, ব্যালেনিনার প্রকোণ, পুস্কৃতি হব। কিব পানানা বাল কাটার পন্ন দে দেবানের বালেনিনা পুর হরে এবন স্বাত্তানিবালে পরিপত্ত হরেছে। তারপর টেবেনি আানি Sohomore কার্যাকরী করে। সে এত বাল্য বাড়িরেছে বে নবত প্রিবীতে বত বাব্যের নবকান তা সে আৰু পানাতে পারে। ভারপর ইন্দিন্টের নাইন নদীর কা নই হরে যাওরার নেবানে ন্যালেরিরা প্রতিবংশর লেগেই ছিল। স্যার উইনির্নর উইন করা নেবানে নাইন নদীকে সংখ্যার করে নেবানেনার আভ্যার ও বাল্যের উপুতি করে দিরেছেন। রাম্যার নানারকম soheme করে বাল্যায়ার বাড়িরেছে। এবং তারা বে এতবানি সম্পদ্যালী হরেছে সেও এই জন্য। আরাদের বাংলা দেশেও স্বাধীনতা লাভের গলে সঙ্গেই বাল্য উৎপাদনের প্রতি বিশেষভাবে বৃত্তী করা হরেছে, এবং গানোদর পরিকল্পনা তারই একটা বিশেষ কারণ। এই জন্য এই পরিকল্পনাটাকে বেমন করেই বাল্য করে তুলতে হবে।

আমি বর্জনান জেলার অনেক জায়গায় খুবেছি। দেখেছি এডেন ক্যানান বা দানোদর নদের যে সব জায়গায় খাল বেরিয়েছে সেই সব জায়গায় বিল পুতি ১৫ যণ করে ধান ফলেছে। কিছ সেবান থেকে এক নাইল দুরে ৪া৫।৬ মনের বেশী ধান হয় না। কাজেই এই দানোদর পরিকল্পনাটাকে যদি আনরা কাজে লাগান্তে পারি তাহলে থালা সকর যে বেড়ে যাবে তাতে সন্দেহ নাই। আনাদের তারতবর্ষের অনেকগুলি পুদেশের মধ্যে, বিশেষ করে, বেহার ও বাংলার মধ্য দিয়ে এই দানোদর বরে গিয়েছে। হরিপদ বাবু যে বলেছেন যে দুটো বড় বাধ এবং করেকটা dam তৈনী করলে পর, তবে আনরা দানোদরকে সংযত করে আনাদের কাজে লাগান্তে পারব। কাজেই আজক্ষের এই পরিকল্পনাটা আনাদের পশ্চিম বজের পক্ষে আমিনার স্বাস্থা বুলুই বাবু আনাদের কাছে যে থালা উৎপাদনের কিরিছি দিয়েছেন তা হারা হরত আনরা বাদ্য সংযুক্ত সাক্ষার তান কলেছে আনরা চাই আনাছিলানর। বেবন লব জারগায় খালা পাঠিরে স্বাইকে তালের মুঠোর মধ্যে এনে কেলেছে আনরাও চাই যে আনাদের বাস্থাভাব বে তথু দুর করবাে তা নর আহাে অনেক্ষের যে অভাব হারেছে সেটাও যেন পুরণ করতে পারি।

\$], SIBNATH BANERJEE: বাননীর স্থীকার বহোষর, সাবি কপু এটা সংগ্রহ করছি। করেকলিদ আগো আমি বলেছিলার বে এই পুটো বাঁধ পুর পুয়োজনীর। আমি পুর আনন্দিত যে ২৩ জন সভ্যোত্ত আক্ষতি একটা resolutionএ বিঘটা আজ এই Assemblyতে এসেতে। সামি আপা করি এটাতে কারোই আপত্তি থাকতে তে৷ পারেই না, ২বং সকলেই একবাক্যে এই resolutionটা সমর্থন করবেন।

Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: Sir, I have risen to speak on this important subject because I find no other Muslim has spoken on this, and I want to associate myself whole-heartedly with all that has been said on this resolution by previous speakers. West Bengal requires just 360,000 tons of foodstuffs to make it self-sufficient. If this Damodar Valley Scheme alone is worked out I am sure that the above deficit can be easily made up. As a result you can get ten maunds more per acre if the land is irrigated with silt water of Damodar. That ten maunds more is not only on the average crop but on the crop that you can raise when there is plenty of water in the country from rains, and if this ten additional maunds per acre is raised from 700,000 acres of irrigated area under the scheme the deficit can be easily made up. So to delay the execution of a scheme like this is a criminal offence, an offence which cannot be condoned by any civilised country in the world. That money which is required to carry out a scheme like this is just additional 5 or 6 crores of rupees which can be easily obtained if the orgy of hatred and violence that is preached now is stopped and the money that is being wasted on it saved and utilized on the Damodar Valley Scheme. It is useless to repeat what I have said and a man of my age cannot be expected to speak for a long time and so I simply say again that I give my whole-hearted support to a resolution of this kind. If other parts of India would not listen to us and give us at once all the money that

this scheme requires it would be considered as an act of great wrong and so I appeal to the rest of India to help us. We are now losing about 6 to 10 crores of rupees annually for purchasing foodstuffs from abroad for this State alone and suppose we utilize 6 crores of rupees for the embankments for two years I am sure West Bengal will not care to get anything from the Central Government by way of any subvention after 1951 for foodstuff.

With these words, Sir, I take my seat.

SJ. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: बामनीव न्नीकांत नरानव, नार्यानव शिक्कनना সংছে কিছু বলবার জন্য আমি তৈরী হই নাই। আমাদের বাণ্ডিত বাংলালেশের বর্ত্তবান যে আকৃতি ভার অধিকাংশই দারোদর অববাহিকার ভিতর পড়ে। আচ্চকের বাংলাদেশের যে দুইটা পুরান নদী, পল্প। আর গাবোদর, তালের রয়ো রৌলিক একটা ব্যবধান ব্যেছে। গলা হিমালয় থেকে পুরাছিত ছচেছ; হিমালরের চিরত্বার থেকে তার জল প্ৰাহিত হচেছ, কাজেই গলার যে স্বাধী খ্রোত তাব জনা কোন বাবস্থ। জনা কাউকে কৰতে হয় না। কিছ পানোদর এবং বাংলার আবো ক্যেকটা নতী এবা পদার হতন হিবাল্য থেকে বেবোয় নি। এরা বেরিয়েছে ছোট-নাগপুর খেকে । এই ন্র্যান্তনি হচেত গামোদর, মুবণ্রেখা, জপনারারণ, মনুবান্দী। ছোটনাগপুর পাছাড় বছকে আব্ত নয় বলে বছরের সব সময় ছোটনাগপুর খেকে শামোদরে জন আসতে পারে ন। । আগে ছোটনাগ<mark>পুরের</mark> পাহাড় বনে আচছাণ্ডি ছিল এবং সেই বনে পুচুর পরিবাণে পাতা পড়ে খাক্ড, কাজেই ছোটনাগপুর পাহাছে যে জন পড়তো তা পাছের মধ্যে, পাতার মধ্যে আটকে বাকড, এবং সেই জন বীরে বীরে দাবোদর নকে পড়জো আর সাব। বংসন দামোদরে ভল ধাক্ষান্ত। । ইংবেজ আসবার পর থেকে ছোটমাগপুরের সমস্ত বন নট হতে গেছে। কাছেই ছোননাগপুর পাহাড়ে যে জল পড়ে তাতে সব বাদি ধুয়ে নদীর গর্ডে পড়ে। **বার সব জল এক সছে** পড়ে বলে দামোদৰে পুচও বনাঃ হয় যাব ফলে সমস্ত দামোদৰ তীবৰতী পুষেপ বন্যায় বিষয়ে হয় ৷ পুশ্ব কৰ্ম ৰন্যাৰ পুকোপ হয় সে সময় East Indian Rullway বৰ্ছনান পৰ্যাপ্ত বিভাৱ ছাডেছিল এবং দেই दिन क्या करात क्या शक्तरायक दीव विरक्त बादक करवत । छवन क्ष्मुनवृक्ता वाछित वृ'नित्वव दीव स्वत इस ; क्लि शरत railway lineau डेक्स निरुक्त दीवड़ी खडांतर क्ला इस अवर प्रक्रिय निरुक्त বাঁৰটা অনংষ্ঠেই নাৰা হয়। তালপৰ বস্তবোৰ খেকে আৰম্ভ কৰে বেবাচ বানা পৰ্যান্ত বাঁধের অনেক ভারপ্রাই জেলে গিৰেছে এবং তাৰ কলেই স্থাপনার। জানের যে ১৯১৩ গালের খন্য। ব্যৱস্থিত। ভাষণার থেকেই প্রায় পুতি पृ'वहत बक्क बना। হতেছ ৷ এবং এনৰ बना।ও ১৯১৩ নালের বন্যা থেকে বিবেধ কিছু কর নর ৷ এই যে দুদিকের বাঁধ বেরামত করা হয় না, তথু এক দিকেরটা হয়, এর কলে গাবোলরের পার্শ্বরতী সময় কেত অনুর্বন্ধ হতে বায়। যেগৰ ক্ষেতে আগে সোনার ধান ও ধনা পদা হত দে সমস্ক ক্ষেত্র নট হতে গেছে। নদীর বান্ भएक व्य कविश्वनिष्क त्म कविष्क कारना करत एक्रामा अनम वह वातनाया ।

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, your time is up.

8j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: पात मू विनिष्ठ नवय छाडिछ। छशानि पालटन (व छिडी। घटकर, और पानाक्ष्मक छिडी। बांश्लान नव छिटत बांग छैश्शानक स्वाना घटकर वर्डबान स्वाना। स्वदे स्वानात छेशकात घटक श्रृहुत। स्नु बांश्ला स्टब्स वर्डबा नवरायद स्वति पाना छैश्शाननकारी स्वाना घटन वहिं লাবোদর পরিকলপনা শেষ পর্যন্ত কলবতী হর। আমি আশা করি বে এই পরিকলপনা ভারত গভর্পবেশ্ট এবং অন্যান্য গভর্পবেশ্ট বিলে কার্য্যকরী করবেন যার কলে গশ্চিম বলের রূপ একেবারে পরিবর্ত্তন হরে যাবে—-কৃষি এবং শিলপ শুইই বৃদ্ধি প্রাপ্ত হবে।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to give my whole-hearted support to the resolution moved by Sj. Shyamapada Bhattacharyya. Various members have referred to the various aspects of the scheme and dealt with the advantages that might accrue to West Bengal out of this project. Sir, to my mind, Damodar Valley affects the very life of West Bengal. It is no mere exaggeration. If you look at facts you will find that this Damodar Valley Corporation deals in a way with one of the key problems that will have to be solved if we have to solve the problem of West Bengal. Sir, when I say this I have many things in mind. The House will pardon me if I say that it is not proper to look at the resolution of the Damodar Valley Corporation in a piecemeal fashion. Sir, what is the picture of West Bengal today? I will take the House to a few years back and I would refer to conditions that Bengal, particularly West Bengal, was in since the days of War, Famine and Partition. Sir, it is well known all over India, if not all over the world, that while during the war other provinces were in a slightly better condition because of high price of cereal, West Bengal and Bengal as a whole had a different picture. There was in fact a devastating war; there was a denial policy; there was the devastating famine, and on top of this came partition with all its resultant consequences and all its tale of horror and suffering and privations.

Sir, that is the picture of West Bengal today. A reference has been made to the problem but, Sir, the problem to my mind is far bigger and far deeper. If we analyse the demographic changes of West Bengal even from 1901 we shall find that there has been under pressure of events a distribution of population and there was a great trek from the villages to the towns because the villages became unhealthy, because people in the villages had no sufficient means of livelihood, because people found conditions of living attractive in towns. Even those who did not find sufficient employment in towns had to migrate from villages because of new circumstances. Sir, I would like to give the House only one figure and that will prove that West Bengal has now become the most urbanised province in the whole of India. The percentage of urban population in West Bengal was about 13 per cent. in 1901; it came up to 27:48 in 1948. I am afraid it has gone beyond that level at the present moment. So, Sir, that is the picture and if this trek from villages to towns continues unabated, what will be the result? The result will be that cities will be over-congested, that villages will be, if not already, decayed. There will be shortage of agricultural labour on the one hand in the villages and there will be over-congestion in the cities with practically no improvement of the living condition of the people who would rot there. That will be the position. West Bengal will be a hollow shell of decaying villages surrounded by a ring of cities with all its difficulties and disadvantages and with no amenities. Sir, in the interest of West Bengal it is essential that this should not be allowed to continue and if we have to do that, the only solution lies in resuscitating villages.

Sir, reference has been made to the East Bengal refugee problem. Have we taken note of the fact how people in West Bengal villages are growing destitute every day? What is the result of this pressure of events on their economy? Sir, it is not only the question of East Bengal refugees. If we cannot revive the villages, if we cannot resuscitate the village economy, the result will be that in no time we shall be confronted with the problem of refugees even in West Bengal villages. So, Sir, from all points of view it has become urgently necessary to resuscitate the villages in such a way that people can find condition suitable to live there, people can find sufficient means of livelihood there. That can only be done by improving the

economic condition in villages. But how to improve the economic condition of villages? To my mind this Damodar Valley Corporation is the biggest scheme that has yet been undertaken in West Bengal for that purpose. We are trying to have some improvement through small irrigation schemes and so on, but the House will realise, as everybody realises, that these are more or less in the nature of palliatives and cannot go to the root of the problem. So, Sir, if we have to tackle the problem at its root, we shall have to undertake and carry through in the shortest possible time a scheme of this magnitude.

Sir, my friend Mr. Bhattacharyya has referred to a remark that was made by Mr. B. Das in the Indian Parliament. It is perhaps not parliamentary practice to criticise or to refer to the proceedings of other Houses. I would, Sir, not therefore refer to or criticise the statement he made, but I would certainly record my protest against the remark he made, namely, that the Damodar Valley Corporation is the greatest cancer in the body politic of India. If there is mismanagement in the Damodar Valley Corporation, remove it by all means. But, Sir, if you say that the scheme itself is a cancer in the body politic of India, I think the House will agree with me unanimously that we must enter our emphatic protest against that remark and we must point out to the Government of India as also to the members of the Parliament that if Bakra Dam costing 100 crores of rupees can be gone through and if other schemes like the Hirakud Dam are not to be cut down for want of finance, what is there to prevent the speedy execution of the Damodar Valley scheme?

Sir, a question has been raised that the problem of finance stands in the way of speedy and full execution of the Damodar Valley scheme. Sir, I have tried to analyse the problem but to my mind this problem of finance should not in any way stand in the way of speedy execution of the Damodar Valley scheme. My reasons are as follows: It is well known that India is importing food worth many million crores of rupees—and not always from soft currency areas—in order to meet the food deficit of this country. In 1948-49, 130 crores worth of food had to be imported from foreign countries. Sir, if this food import is not to continue it is essential that we should have large river valley projects in our country so that we may not spend our foreign exchange reserve on the import of food. So, Sir, if we can find funds for the import of food, if we have no difficulty in that matter, I do not know what is there to prevent that fund from being diverted to the execution of this long-term river valley project so that expenditure on that account can be reduced in one or two years to come.

Sir, then again the experience of the Tennessee Valley Authority shows that these river valley projects pay for their cost, at least substantially, in no time. May I, Sir, refer the House to one of the reports received from the Tennessee Valley Authority. I am quoting an extract from Lilienthal's book on Tennessee Valley Authority. There he says, as a result of the Tennessee Valley Authority there has been tremendous increase not only of food production but of various other products in that region and the value of those additional products comes up to a very big amount. I would quote one or two more instances. In 1939 the Tennessee Valley Authority Co-operative Administration programme began. In 1942 the annual report of the Tennessee Valley Authority stated, the number of milch cow increased from 343 to 743. In Virginia the report is that food production doubled, and so on and so forth. So, Sir, if we take into account the value of these additional yields, I have no doubt in my mind that this is a sufficient guarantee even for an orthodox financier to think of it as a good investment. As a matter of fact, it has been thought to be an investment even by international standards. Had it not been so, the World Bank would not have advanced money on this account. Now, Sir, the crux of the problem that faces us today and that has been pointed out specifically in the resolution is whether we are going

to push certain dams which are so vital for the flood control operations. Sir, you are aware, that when the Committee presided over by the Maharajadhirai of Burdwan started its work, after scrutiny of the various reports on the Damodar problem it came to the conclusion that the problem of Damodar cannot be solved unless it is tackled on a multi-purpose basis. That Committee recommended that as the floods in Damodar are caused by storms in the Bay of Bengal, it should be possible to get clear warnings in anticipation of any heavy storm. Therefore, the Tennessee Valley Authority model should be adopted and it should be converted into a multipurpose scheme. The primary purpose for which this multi-purpose scheme was drawn up was flood control, irrigation and power. When, Sir, the original estimate was drawn up by Mr. Voorduin it was estimated thus: flood control was expected to cost Rs. 14 crores, irrigation was expected to cost Rs. 13 crores, and power 28 crores of rupees. The arrangement arrived at between the Central Government, Government of Bihar and the Government of West Bengal was as follows: in the matter of power out of Rs. 28 crores required for the purpose West Bengal was to contribute 9:33 crores, Bihar was to contribute 9:33 crores and India 9:33 crores. About Irrigation West Bengal was to contribute 117 crores, Bihar 13 crores and India Government nothing. About flood control measures West Bengal was to contribute Rs. 7 crores, Bihar nothing and India Rs. 7 crores. So, Sir, we shall find that out of a total cost of Rs. 55 crores India Government was to contribute 16.3 crores, Bihar Government was to contribute 10.63 crores and the West Bengal Government 28.03 crores. The heaviest burden fell on the Government of West Bengal, and the burden of financing flood control measures fell very heavily particularly on West Bengal. But the West Bengal Government agreed to all these proposals and accepted the arrangements that were drawn up between the three Governments. Now, Sir, on this basis a scheme was drawn up and preliminaries were being examined. If, Sir, there is now a proposal to cut down flood control measures, that would not only be a grievous wrong done to West Bengal, but, if I may say so, that would be almost a breach of faith with West Bengal, because West Bengal has agreed to accept the burden of flood control measures. If the proposal is confined only to power or even to irrigation and if it is not for flood control, the result will be West Bengal will be deprived of most of the benefits that this scheme is likely to produce. I do not say that it will not get any of the benefits, but, Sir, the primary object with which the scheme was started will not be served. Therefore, Sir, when we hear that perhaps financial considerations will compel the authorities to slow down the scheme and that would perhaps affect the construction of the dams at Maithon and other places, I must confess that we feel sad. Sir, I may also point out that of all the dams the Panchet dam is the only dam on the Damodar river itself. The irrigation experts will perhaps be able to tell us that the river Damodar carries the largest volume of water; other rivers, for instance, Barakar and Usri, carry a lesser volume of water than the river Damodar. So, Sir, if the Panchet dam is left out and it is not constructed at the present moment, I am doubtful if the large volume of water carried by Damodar and uncontrolled by any dam would not defeat the very purpose of the scheme. That, after all, is a matter for technical experts to decide, but even if the technical experts decide that it will be possible to control flood without constructing the dam in the Damodar river itself, what we as laymen should insist upon is that there must be some arrangement for flood control which will lead to the benefit of the people of West Bengal. These are the vital issues for West Bengal and we cannot look at it with equanimity if there is a proposal for slowing down the programme or cutting down the work. I hope the Government of India will realise, the province of Bihar will realise, as also other provinces will realise that it is dangerous in the present context of things to cut down or slow down the work in this manner. Sir, it has been recognised by authorities at Delhi that Bengal's problems are India's

problems and if Bengal's problems are to be tackled satisfactorily, we have to go down to the root of the matter and must at least start work which in two or three or four years' time will materialise, so that the living conditions in West Bengal may be improved. If we cannot do that, with the huge refugee problem and various other problems confronting this Border Province, we shall have to face such tremendous difficulties that it will be difficult to keep the situation under control. So, Sir, we must tackle the problem immediately before us and adopt measures that are likely to solve the problem to a certain extent. We must at the same time make a foundation for the permanent improvement of the country, so that after independence the hopes aroused in the minds of the people may be fulfilled, if not this year or in the next year, at least within some measurable future date and the people can feel that their upliftment is sure to come and they will not have to live on an extremely and inconceivably low standard of living and suffer the inconveniences that they are suffering at the present moment.

Sj NISHAPATI MAJHI: বাননীৰ শীকাৰ বছোগৰ, আৰু আবাৰ বহু শ্যাবাপৰ বাৰু বে পুতাৰ এই পৰিঘদে উপভাপিত কৰেছেন তাতে আবৰা একৰাকো এইকথা আনাচিছ, বেছেতু গাবোৰৰ নদীৰ পুৰিন ৰোধ গাবোৰৰ উপত্যকাৰ বছমুখী পৰিকলপনাৰ অন্যতন উচ্ছেন্য, নেছেতু এই পৰিঘদ এই অভিনত আপৰ কৰিতেছে যে অতীত অভিনতা অনুযাহী উক্ত উদ্পান কাৰ্যাকৰী কৰাৰ অধিক বিদৰ বাটিলে বন্যাব লক্ষ্য অভিনত বিৰুদ্ধ নাইন, পথবাট ও বাঁবেৰ বেৱাৰত এবং বন্যাবিপন্ন নৰনাৰীকৈ সাচাযাখান বাপাদেশে পণ্চিম বন্ধ ৰাই সৰকাছেছ বে বিপুল অৰ্থবায় চইবাৰ আগৰু আছে শুচা নিবাৰণকালেপ গাবোদৰ বন্যা নিবোৰেৰ অপৰিছাইয় অভনমেশ বাইখন ও পাকেট ছিল বাঁব নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্যা অবিসাধে কাৰ্যাকৰী কৰা ছেক। এই পুতাৰ আমি সৰ্বোভ্যকৰেশ সৰ্বন্ধ কৰাই এবং তাৰ পুৰেৰ্থ বাঁবা এই পৰিকল্পনা বচনা কৰেছেন, ভৰিবাতেৰ কথা তেৰে বাংলাৰ অৰ্থনৈভিক ও সামাজিক অবস্থাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰে বাঁবা এটাকে কাৰ্যাকৰী কৰে তুল্ছেন তালেৰ সৰ্ব্যাহ ব্যাবাণ দিচিছ।

প্ৰিচৰবছ আছ অৰ্থনৈতিক সৰ্বস্যাহ বিপনু। চাবদিক খেকে আছ প্ৰিচৰ বন্ধের যে পোচনীয় অবস্থা ছচ্ছে ए।त जाल शिटिनिशास्ति क्रमा এই तव नृष्ट्य शतिकन्त्रमा स्वाबारण एएल शासाणत, तमुत्राची, अक्रत, तक्रा श्र বিদ্যাৰ্থী প্ৰতি নদীৰ বাঁধ বিশেষ আৰণাক। যতদিন এই সৰ পৰিকংপনা কাৰ্যাকৰী না কৰা বাবে **ভতদিন** আনাদের স্তিকোরের জীখনের মানদণ্ড বৃদ্ধির কোন উপার নাই। এই পশ্চিমবজের জীবন-মরণ স্বস্যার দিলে সৰ পৰিকলপনাকে কাৰ্য্যকরী কববাৰ তৎপৰত। দেখা দিবেছে। আজ এই প্ৰস্তাবে আমৰা এক বাকো এই কথা बल्कि (बल्डीय गवकात राम विविद्य এই भित्नव कलारिश्व छमा--- এই भित्नत मत्रनाती त्रकात कमा गयन वारवानव পরিকল্লনা কার্যাকরী করে তোলেন। ক্ষেক বংগন হোলো শারোধরের কাল আরম্ভ চরেছে, ক্ষেক কোটা টাকাও बाग्र इटहरू । এই পরিকলপনার একদিকে बना। नियप्त कता इटब, एउवनि এই দেশের বাতে বান্য বাদ্য অধিক है६भन इस टांब ६ अको। जान त्माठ बावचा करा इत्य । चाच पन्छिम्बदल्य चरचा चरनत्वहे चारान । २३ হাভাৰ ৩ ৰত ৭০ ৰগমাইন এৰ পৰিধি। লোকেৰ সংখ্যা ২।।০ ভোটা, মাখা পিছু প্ৰতি বৰ্গমাইলে ৮৫১ জৰ লোকের বসবাস এবন নর শতর কাছাকাছি হরেছে। তিন কোটা একর কসলের কবি, ভার মধ্যে পুই কোটা একরে বান হয় আৰু তিন লক্ষ একৰে মহিচেৰ চাথ হয়। আক্ষমে আমাদের ক্ষমি বাড়াবার কোন উপায় নাই। এবানে **এট जल्लामा जल्ल जारित सर्वार्ड कांक करा**उ घरत । त्रार्ट कता अवारत विकारतय त्राराया निरंछ घरत । जन त्मारुव बाबचा अवर क्षमाना वावचा क्षवनक्षम करत्र बालाव शक्तिमंत्र बाहारु करत्। अवे शक्तिकरुपना ताके विक ভিত্তে একটা পথ দেখাচেত। আবার আব একটা কথা এই পুরুবের সঙ্গে বলতে চাট; এই নদীওসির বাত্তে কেবা বাহ বে কমকদের ছোট ছোট শিবপ কাম ছিল। ভারা নিবীয়, ভারা বৃহর্বন, গরীব। সেচ-মানিহাশরকে আজু অনুৰোধ ভানাচিছ, তিনি বেষন দলী নানা সংস্কাৰ কৰছেন, বীধ বীধছেন সেইজ্বপ এই সৰ পৰিজেৱা বেৰানে অবস্থান করত সেই স্থানগুলি বেন তাল করে তোলেন। কেননা এই সৰ গৰীৰ তারা সময়ৰত বেতে পার সা. শিক্ষার ব্যবস্থা নাই, বরবাড়ীও ভাল কিছু নাই, তাদের সামাজিক জীবনও অতি বারাপ। তাদের উৎবাত করে এই ৰহৎ পৰিকল্পনা বেন গড়ে ভোলা না হব। ভাৰা বহু পৰীৰ, আন্দেহ বলি তাড়িৰে দেওৰা হব, এই বিবাট প্ৰিকল্পনাৰ জন্য তালেৰ যদি বল্পি থেকে উচ্ছেদ কৰা হয়, এবং এই বুহৎ প্ৰিকল্পনাৰ মধ্যে যদি ভাষা কোন স্থান না পার, ডাহলে ভার। আর কোবাও কোন স্থান পাবে না। আৰু বলি আপনার। স্তিয়কারের দেশের কলান্ত্র চাৰ তথা কৰা কৰিবে না বেৰে কাৰ্যাকৰী কৰতে চান, ভাছলে এই নৰ বোজাৰ কাভিবেৰ স্বাধীন বাংলা বেলেছ বৈনিকের মত গড়ে ত্নতে হবে। ভাবের এই পরিকাশনার নরায়ানে যাশন করতে হবে। আর ছা মধি

না করেন ভাহলে দেচবিক্তাপে বড় বড় অফিলার বেবে অনেক কলন উৎপাদন করার বে ব্যবস্থা হচেছ নেটা জিনিৰে পৰিণত হবে। আমাদের দেশে কুৰকের সংখ্যা কর। অৰ্থ বাংলার শতকরা ৭২ জন করক है den विश हिनांव कहा याह छोटान क्या बाद दि चार्वास्त्र स्मान गंडकहा 86 कन क्यक । अवना बाव অনেক লোক এনেছে কিছ ভালের মধ্যে অধিকাণে লোকই কৃষি কাজে অচল। আর বার। অচাধী এনেছে কেবল চাকৰীর দিকে দক্ষর দিচেছ। কৃষি কাজে কুঁকি নিডে তারা চার না। তবু জল বাকলেই কলে ব না। আজ চাই শুৰ--পৰিশুৰ কৰবাৰ লোক, এই দিকে সৰকাৰেৰ নৃষ্টী দেওৱা উচিত। দাৰোদৰ পৰিকল জনেক কিছু উপকাৰ হবে দেখা যাৱ। কিছু আৰৱা এই প্ৰৱী শিল্পীর দিকে দৃষ্ট দিচিছ না। আৰি চি কৰি দা ৰে আৰাৰ প্ৰাৰেৰ লোক হাঁটুৰ উপৰ কাপড় পৰে ৰসেৰসে তাল মানুষেৰ ৰত পড়ে থাকৰে। চার দিক থেকে নূত্র আবহাওর। তৈরী হচেছ। বিশেষ করে এ৪ হাজার পরীর ববো বেগুলি বৃদ্ধিক নেবানে দলে দলে নিক্ষিত নৰনাৰী এলে এইগুলিকে আদৰ্শ প্ৰাৰে – ছোট সহৰ ৰূপে গড়ে তুলছে। লা পৰিকল্পনাৰ বধ্যে বাতে প্ৰশাৰ প্ৰশাৰেৰ সন্ধে সহযোগিতা স্থাপন ক্ৰতে পাৰে এই ব্যবস্থা ক্ৰতে হা গরীবদের জন্য যাতে ছোট পৃথ শিল্প বৈদ্যুতিক শক্তির হার। স্থাপিত হর তারদিকেও দৃষ্ট দিতে হবে। য সেচ-মন্ত্রীনহালয় ও সেচবিভাগের কর্ত্তুপক্ষকে এই বিষয় বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দেবার অনুরোধ জানাচিছ। আবার ব এই দেশের কল্যাপের জন্য, বছ লক্ষ্ লোকের আশুরের জন্য আবাদের দাবোদর পরিকল্পনাক্ষ্ সর্বাত্য কার্য্য করা বিশেষ পরকার। এই বিষয়ের কোন হিমত নাই। এই দিকে ক্রমণা জনমত বৃদ্ধি হচেছ। আরাদের । ক্ৰিৰার তাঁব। এই গৰীবদের দিকে দৃষ্ট দেবেন,--এই কথা বলে আনি শ্যাবাপদ বাবুর এই প্রভাব স্বাতঃক नवर्धन कव्यक्ति ।

- ahatpurn perastao apke samney rakha giya hai, main uska redhai si samarthan kerta hoon, aur sathi parastabak mahadai ko bhi dhanabad de hoon, keon ke jeh bohut mahatpurn parastao hai. Jo Bengal ka sub si rachnatak kam hai, sub sey bara kam hai wah Damudar ka kam hai. Benga ke uper sara Bharatversh nerbher kerta hai. Bengal Bharatversh raksha kersakta hai. Jati Bengal kamzore ho to sara Bharatversh kamzo hojaiga aur ager Bengal takatwer ho, balman ho to sara Bharatversh takatwer hojaiga. Bharat ek arthic sankat sey guzer raha hai, is arth sankat ko door ker ney ke liey, is arthic isthiti sey raksha parne ke liey, bera kalpana hai wah Damudar kalpana hai. Is kam ko juld sey ju lia jai. Main herdai sey iska samarthan kerta hoon aur asha kerta hoon isko juld lia jaiga.
- 8j. KANAILAL DE: সভাপাল বহাপৰ, এই পৰিঘদেৰ সমূৰে বাবোদর পৰিকল্পনা ভ্রানি করবার বে প্রস্তাব উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে, আবি দেই প্রস্তাব সংবাত:করণে সমর্থন করছি। সাবোদর এক সময়ে পশি। ৰাংলাৰ পুথাৰ সম্পদ ছিল। বাবোদ্ধের বন্যায় লাল জন ছোটনাগপৰ পাহাড বেরে এলে বর্ছবান জেলার য ৰুল প্ৰাৰিত কৰে দিও, সেই জলেৰ সজে উৰ্ল্বৰ ৰৃত্তিক। বিশে থাকাৰ প্ৰাৰিত কৰি কসলে পূৰ্ণ হবে বেও Shao मारम Governmentau अकठा reporta त्यां बाद त, छात्रक्तार्वत मत्या वर्द्धनाम चनार উর্ব্রতৰ জেলা। লাবোদর দলের বন্যার দুই কুল প্রাবিত হবে পিরে বর্ত্তবান জেলার জবি উর্ব্যে করে লি আর ক্ষকের। ধনধান্যে সর্ভ হবে উঠতো। আনি গানোগরের কুলে বাস করি, ছেলেবেলার ওনেছি বর্জন আঞ্চলে বাৰ ১০ বিবা কৰি ছিল সে একজন অবভাগনু পুহত্ব বলে পণ্য হড। এক এক বিবাৰ ২৪।২ ৰখ বাদ হন্ত এবং এই অবিভে বৰিণদাও পুচুৰ পৰিবাৰে হন্ত। আৰু দেই সৰৱে গাৰোদ্বেৰ তীৰ্বৰ্য প্রমীতে ন্যালেরিছাও ছিল না। ভিছ বর্থন rail line হল সে স্বর থেকে লাবোদরের এই বলস্কর क्षण भविष्विष्ठ घटन शुःरामा जीनाव भुक्ते घटन डेडरना । Rail line तका कवर्गत कमा बीब वीवा वस এই বাঁধ বাঁধায় কলে গাৰোগৰেছ জন দুই কুল প্লাবিত কৰতে পাৰলো না এবং ক্ৰমাণত ছোটনাগলু পাহাছের বড় বড় কলন কেটে কেলার কলে বেশী পরিবাপে বালি ও বৃত্তিকা জনের সজে আলতে লাগলে। জার কলে লাবোদরের গজীর বাদ পূর্ব হরে গৈল। এই বাঁধের জন্য লাবোদর কলনবরত্বপ পরিত্যাস করে থুংকে बीका जावक क्वरता। शक्त ७८ वश्यरवह वरवा गांखांगरब ०१८ वांत भुक्तक बना। हरव शिरवरक् । जांबता ३७३८ লালে গাবোলরের বে বন্যা দেখেছি--আবালের বাল্যকালে, সে कি ভীবণ । পত পত প্রার নিশ্চিক হবে বিরেছে বৰ সম্পানী বন্যাৰ ডেবে বিবে পুণৰ দিবেছে, হাজাৰ হাজাৰ পক বাছুৰ নট হবে বিবেছে, কড বিপনু বোক বাড়ী

বরের ছুইজের উপর বসে নদীতে ছেনে সিরেছে ভালের উদ্ধান করবার কোন উপার হয় বাই। এই বাবোদবের এতদিনের বন্যা নিবারণ করবার বে পরিকল্পনা, নে পরিকল্পনাকে অর্থ-ভূচহভার দোহাই নিয়ে বস্তু করে রাধনে পশ্চিম বজের অভ্যন্ত ক্ষতি হবে।

এই পৰিকলপনা অৰ্থ-কৃত্যন্তাৰ লোহাই দিবে বন্ধ কৰে বাবলৈ পশ্চিমবাংলাৰ পুতি অভ্যন্ত অধিচাৰ কৰা হৰে। বি কোন পুকাৰেই হোক বাবোদৰ পৰিকলপনাকে সকল কৰতে হবে। বাবোদৰ পৰিকলপনা যে বকৰ হয়ে বাবো পূৰ্বে বলা হৰেছিল ভাতে দাবোদৰ অকলেৰ বন্যাপীড়িত লোকজন নতাই বাবিৰ নিপান কেলেছিল। ভাষা তেকেছিল,—কৰ পুকুষ ববে বে কই ভাষা নহা কৰে আনছে দেটা ভাষেৰ বুৰ বয়ে। এবন ভাবেৰ দেই বুপুটা বদি নাৰ্থক না হব ভাহৰে ভাৰা নিৱাপাৰ ভোকে পড়বে। ভাৰতেৰ বিভিন্ন পুষ্ণেশৰ কভ বড় বঙ্গ পাৰিকলপনা আৰম্ভ হৰেছে এবং কাজও চলছে। কিছ বুভাগোৰ বিষৰ পশ্চিৰ বাংলাৰ পাক্ষে এই অভ্যাবশাক কাজটাৰ বৰ্ণন কেন্দ্ৰীৰ স্বকাৰ হাত দিবছেন, সেটা কেন বছ হয়ে আৰম্বা বুৰাতে পাৰি না।

উড়িয়া, দক্ষিণ ভাষত ও বেহাৰ পুলেশের বে কর্মচা dam হওয়ার কথা দেওলি দক্ষই হবে, কেবলমান্ত্র বাংলার এই অত্যানগাড়ীৰ পরিকল্পনাটি বছ রাখা হবে, এবং কড়লিনের জন্য বছ রাখা হবে তা পর্বান্ত জালা বারনি। অভন্তব আনালের কেন্দ্রীর সরকারকে বিশেষভাবে চাপ বিতে হবে। গাঁবোলর পরিকল্পনা বছরুবী, গাবোলরকে রাশীগঞ্জ বেকে নৌবাহ্য করা হবে। বর্ষার ৩ বাস ছাড়া গাবোলরে নৌবা চলতে পারে না। যদি ২২ বাস নৌবা চলাচল হব ভাহলে ঐ অঞ্চলে অধিবানিগণের বিশেষ স্থবিধা হবে। যদি জলমান্ত করিছিতাবে নদীর শ্রোভে চালিভ করতে পার। বার ভাহলে ভার পাপ বেকে ছোট ছোট ছাল কেটে গার্পবিধী ছানে চাবের জন্য জন দের। বেতে পারে। সেনৰ অঞ্চলে জনের অভাবে হবি পালা কিছু মাত্র হব না, কেবলমাত্র বান হয়। যদি জন ববে বেবে বিভিনু বাল কেটে সবস্থ অঞ্চলে আবশ্যক্ষত পুবাহিত করা বার ভাহলে দেশের প্রাস্তর্গন বৃদ্ধি হবে এবং আরালেরও খাল্যাভার বিটে বাবে। কিছু এ স্বপু সকল করে হবে গ

ৰচ বড় বিশ্বতিতে নুতন নুতন পৰিকলনাৰ আপাৰৰ কপ আমানেৰ দেখালে। হব, কিছ গে সৰভ আপা কথা-মাত্ৰেই পৰ্যাবসিত হব। পাৰোধৰ পৰিকলপনাৰ বা আৰম্ভ আপা কৰেছিলাৰ, এবং অভ্যান্ত আেৰেৰ সজে যে কথা অবিবাসীৰেৰ ভানিৰেছিলাৰ, আমানেৰ সেই গাৰোধৰ পৰিকলপনা কেবল আপাৰ বাত্ৰ পৰ্যাবসিত হবে বাবে, এ আমৰঃ সহা কৰতে পাৰি না। এই পৰিকলপনা সকল হলে পুচন্ত বন্যা নিৱন্তিত হবে, লেশ ধনধাৰো পূৰ্ব হবে, সেজন্য এই পৰিকলপনাকে সাথাক কয়তে আমানেৰ সকলেৰ আপুণি চেটাৰ পুৰোজন।

সেই উদ্দেশ্যে আৰু আহব। পশ্চিম বন্ধ পৰিষ্যাদৰ সকল সভা এক বাক্ষ্যে এই পুসভাৰ সৰ্থন কৰছি, বাক্ষে কেন্দ্ৰীয় সৰকাৰ লাবোদ্যেৰৰ কান্ধ বন্ধ না কৰেন, এবং পাঁচ বছৰেৰ বধ্যে বেন কান্ধ্যা সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰে দেন। এই বলে আৰি এই পুৱাৰ সৰ্ধান্ধকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰছি।

১৯৪৬ সালে বৰ্বন বন্যা হব, তৰ্বন শক্তিক টেশনেৰ কাছে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিব। জৰি চাৰেৰ জবোগ্য হতে সিবেছিল এবং আজ পৰ্যান্ত দে জৰি ট্ৰান্ত কয়। হয় নাই! এই জৰিখনি নই হণ্ডবাৰ জন্য আবাবেদ বাল্য-পন্য বাচ্চি পাছেছে। এবং সেই সৰজ জৰিব বালিকপণ বায়। এক সৰজ অবহাপত্ন ছিল ভাষা নিঃস্ব হাজেছে। নেই জন্য কাৰোপানৰ dam পুট বনি তৈনী হব ভাষকে কোকেয় এই সকলেব পুঠলা বটাৰে না! বৰ্বা আগত পুৰি, কে জানে বন্যা কৰে আগতে। তাৰ জন্য গাৰোপান্তৰ তীৰ্বান্তী লোকেয়া সৰ্বান্ত ভাষে ভাষে বাকে।

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ৰাংলাদেশে যা হচেছ সেটা হলো বরাকর নদীর বাঁধ। কিছ এটা যদি শীব্র আরম্ভ না হর, কালবিলম্ব হর, তা হলে আনাদের দেশের সমূহ কতি হবে। তারপর, দেনা করে গতর্পরেপ্টের এই কাল্ল চলেছে, দে দেনার স্থাপ দিতে হবে, কিছ কোন বিশেষ কাল্ল হবে না; আর আনাদের এদিকেরটা করলে দেশের যা বাদ্য ঘাটতি সেটা প্রপুপ হবে, বিদেশ থেকে চড়া দারে বাদ্য আনতে হবে না। তা ছাড়া এই দারোপরের বারে পূর্বে বঙ্গের আনেক রেকিউলি বাস করতে পারবে, আবি পজার সরয় বাড়ী গেছিলান, তখন শেখছি বন্যার জলে অনেক লোক এসে কল্ল হরেছে, ১৷৪৮ লোককে ২৷১ দিন ধরে ভিজে বেটে রাল্লার বারে বসে বাক্ততে হয়েছে। তারপর শ্রীয়কালে অতিবিক্ত গরবের জন্য লাবেশ্যর পার হওয়া লাব হয়। বর্ধার যদি বান হর, তখন সেই বানের গতি এত বেনী যে অনেক সরয় লোকদের ভাসিরে নিয়ে যায়। ব্যারেক্ত হলে সেসব অসুবিধা জনসাধারণের অনেকটা লাব্য হবে। তাছাড়া ০৪নেমাএ বাছও হবে। বেসব জারগায় ০৪নেমা যাবে না সেবানেও জলের বন্দোবন্ত অন্যাভাবে করা। চলবে। এই বলে আবি এই প্রভাব সর্ব্বাস্তঃকরণে সর্ব্বন করছে।

8j. KANAILAL DASS: বাননীয় শ্লীকার বচ্চেদ্য, আমি এই পুরোব সম্পূর্ণভাবে সম্বর্ধন করছি। বর্ত্তবানে ভারতবর্ষের পুরান সমস্যাই হচেছ refugee আর খাদ্য। আমি মনে করি বদি এই দানোগর পরিকল্পনা ঠিক পুরাপুরিমত করা যার তাহলে এই দানৈ সমস্যাই মিটে যাবে। Damodar Valleyতে ৮টা বাঁথ করবার যে কথা হচেছ এবং তাতে যে বৈদ্যুতিক শক্তিব উৎপাদন হবে তদুরো বহু বিহুব্বেস্ চলবে বাতে নাকি বহু বেকার সমস্যার সমাবান হবে। তার আর একটা কাল হবে flood ত control, তার কলে বাংলা দেশের যে flood হব সেটা বহু হবে।

ন্দীকার বহোদর, আবর। আনি এই দাবোদরের বন্যা আরাদের কত হাজার হাজার ভাইদের ভরের কারণ হবে গাঁড়িয়েছে। প্রভাক বছরে দেখা গেছে যখন floxd হয় তখন বর্জনান জেলার রায়না থানার এবং অন্যান্য অঞ্চলের অবিশুলি নট হয়। একটু আগে যাননীয় সদস্য বছুবাবু বলেছেন যে শক্তিগড় টেশনের কাছে বহু জবি নট হবে গেছে।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question be now put.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, it is going to be put.

8j. KANAILAL DASS: সেই জন্য দাবোদর পবিকলপনা আরম্ভ করবার সঙ্গে বে কাজ করা হরেছে তার ববো যদি নীচের দুটা damaর কাজ দ্বপিত রাখা হব ভাহনে পশ্চির বাংনার উপকার তে। ছবেই না, বরং বিশেষ রক্ষ কৃতিই হবে। এ বিঘরে কেন্দ্রীর সরকারকে ও করপোরেশন কর্ত্ত্বপক্ষকে আবরা, এই দুটো বাঁধ একই সজে তৈরী করার জন্য, অনুরোধ করছি। নৈলে অনর্থক আবরা কতকগুলি টাকা food aupply ও controldর ব্যাপারে এবং রেলপ্ররে বাঁবের জন্য বরচ বে করে আবছি প্রতি বংসর, সে বরচাটা বছ হবে না। এই বলে আবার বছুরা বে প্রভাব এনেছেন সেটা আরি সর্বর্থন করছি।

The motion of Sj. Shyamapada Bhattacharvya that the control of floods of the Damodar River being one of the objectives of the Multi-purpose Damodar Valley Project, this Assembly is of opinion that any delay in the fulfilment of that objective may involve, as has been experienced in the past, huge costs to the State Government of West Bengal in repairs of damages to railways, roads and embankments and in giving relief to the people affected and that therefore steps for the construction of dams of Mathon and Panchet Hill which are vital to the control of Damodar floods should be undertaken with the utmost expedition, was then put and agreed to.

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Mr. SPEAKER: The next motion is of Mr. Sibnath Banerjee. Under rule 76 it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Minister-in-charge of the Department to which the resolution relates because the notice was short and as the consent has been refused, the motion cannot be discussed.

sj. sibnath Banerjee: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my submission. It was circulated day before yesterday—at least we got it vesterday and the Chief Minister or the Home Minister who is refusing consent must have got it yesterday and therefore, he should have told us that the consent was refused. At this time when the time for discussing the resolution has come, I am surprised to hear that the consent has been refused. This should have been done long ago. It should not have been on the agenda here. When this item is going to be discussed, to say that consent has been refused is not fair to the House and certainly not to me. Therefore, Sir, I would like to have your permission to move this and the consent should be taken for granted. If he sleeps and is absent from the House, it is not our fault. He should have told us why he is objecting. It is a very important matter on which the fate not only of Bengal but of the whole India depends. We are suggesting certain things which will pacify the people, which will ease the situation. What the present Ministry is doing is worse than Hitlerism. They are not capable of facing even oneman opposition and it was not opposition at all -it was a suggestion. After all, big men like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others are unable to find any solution and I did not claim that I have found a solution. It was only a short-term programme that was given and which was being worked out in the Peace Committee and also by Pandit Jawaharlai Nehru and Dr. Roy himself. Therefore, I do not see any reason why this should not be discussed in this House. The provisions or suggestions that I have made will apply to both the Governments mostly. For instance, complete security of life and property should be guaranteed to the Muslims of West Bengal and also adequate compensation for losses should be paid.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not read the resolution.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: We claim this State to be a secular State but I want to say that this is not a secular State.

Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss the resolution.

- 8j. 8iBNATH BANERJEE: I am saying that this is not a secular State and the Chief Minister in refusing his consent has shown that it is not a secular State. It is a dictatorial State.
- Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss that. The only question that you can discuss is the point of order. If you have got any submission to make on the point of order, you can do so. But in making your submission, you cannot discuss the resolution.
- Signath Banerjee: Sir, I am not discussing the resolution. What I want to say is that the way in which consent has been refused is absolutely out of order, and it is dictatorial. There is a provision that consent has to be taken. If consent was to be refused, it ought to have been refused yesterday or day before yesterday, and the Minister concerned should have been consulted. Today the resolution is in the agenda, and the resolution was before us yesterday and we have come prepared. If consent had been refused earlier, all our trouble could have been minimized or avoided. The absence of the Chief Minister today is the most irritating part of the whole thing. Why should consent be refused? The Chief Minister owes an explanation at least to this House. Let the resolution be postponed. Let us hear the Chief Minister as to why consent has been refused, and then it can finally be dealt with—not today because the Chief Minister, who is

the only man who can give some explanation or reason as to why consent has been refused, is not here, and it is discourteous both to you, Sir, and to the House.

- Mr. SPEAKER: So far as this resolution is concerned, I am bound by the rules which require 21 days' notice. The rule provides that if a resolution has to be moved with shorter notice, consent of the Minister-in-charge must be obtained. That consent not having been obtained, I am unable to go on with this resolution or permit the member concerned to move this resolution.
 - SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am not claiming that.
- Mr. SPEAKER: I should tell you this that this resolution does not lapse. If there be any more non-official day for resolutions while the Assembly is sitting, and if by that time 21 days expire, the resolution will still be before the House.
- sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I am not making any further submission about 21 days' notice. I know that. We were never told that we would get a non-official day. The day when we were told that we would get a non-official day—immediately we knew that we would get a non-official day I submitted this resolution. Before that we did not know that we had any chance of non-official resolutions being considered by this House. Immediately we knew that there was a non-official day, I gave notice of this resolution. I would suggest that the taking up of this resolution be postponed for the next day, so that it may be taken up on that day, and at least the objection of the Chief Minister be heard. That is all that I am asking for.
- Mr. SPEAKER: I have already told you that this resolution does not lapse. If there be another non-official day for discussing resolutions, and if by that time the time expires or if by that time the Minister gives his consent, then it can be discussed. Otherwise, it cannot be discussed.

So far as the question of sending resolutions is concerned, a member is entitled to send resolutions at the commencement of the session or I believe even before the commencement of the session, and one has to be alert in these matters, so that the time may not lapse. Unfortunately, that has not been the case with regard to this matter, and in view of the fact that the necessary consent has not been obtained, whatever may be the reason for it, I am unable to go on with this resolution any more. As there is no other business of the House, the House stands adjourned—

- ** **SJ. **SIBNATH BANERJEE: Speaker is all-powerful. Is there no provision to override the Chief Minister's objection?
 - Mr. SPEAKER: No. I have considered the matter very carefully.
- Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: We have got your superior consent. When we have got your consent then consent of the lesser fries need not be taken.
- Mr. SPEAKER: There is no discretion to be left in me under rule 76. Therefore I cannot curtail the time. The Minister concerned has got to give a reply on this matter which is of such great importance. I do not want to probe into the reason or want of reason. You can understand very well the importance of the subject and the necessity of the Ministers getting ready for giving a proper answer.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-55 p.m. till 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 18th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 18th March, 1950, at 10 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 41 members.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Rise in prices of oil-seed cakes

- °58. 8j. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (ক) কৃৰি বিভাগের মাননীর মন্দ্রী মহাশয় অবগত আছেন কি যে—
 - (১) शत्र थामा वदर समित्त नात्र विज्ञाद वाववादा सहतात मह तीजृता शिवाद ; वदर
 - (२) थहरात म्ला वृष्यिरक् थाप्पारनामान विद्य विदिश्वकार
 - (व) यमि (क) विभिन्न अस्मित्र छेडत्र को कत्र, जाका क्केटल---
 - (:) धरेलाइ माम कमारेवाइ कान वावम्था कहा मम्ख्य कि ना; এवर
 - (२) यिन कमान श्रम्कर ना इह, धरेरावद नाह शहूद धारमाह खना विकल्प स्कान किया जिन कहिहारकन कि ना?

MINISTER in charge of the ACRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (후) (기 한다

- (২) ব্যাপকভাবে বিষয়ে ঘটে নাই। আল্র চাবের জন্য আপের মতই খইল ব্যবহৃত হইতেছে। দর বাড়িয়া বাওয়ার দর্শ ধানচাবে খইলের ব্যবহার কিছ্টা কমিয়াছে সত্য, কিন্দু কম্পোভ প্রভৃতি সারের ন্বারা ঘাট্তি পূরণ করা হইতেছে।
- (४) (१) এই রাখ্যে খইলের উৎপাদন খ্রই কম এবং তাছা ব্যাপকভাবে বাড়াইবার সম্ভাবনা নাই। অনা প্রদেশ হইতে আমদানী করিয়া খইলের অভাব সম্পূর্ণভাবে প্রুপ করাও সম্ভব নয়। ভারত গভর্গমেণ্টের নিন্দেশ্যতে আগামী বংসরের জন্য আসাম সরকার এই প্রদেশে বেশী পরিমাণে ঘইল আমদানী করিবার ব্যবস্থা করিবেন। এই সম্বন্ধে দ্ই সরকারের কৃষি বিভাগের মধ্যে সম্মেট্ডেডর লেখালেখি ছইয়াছে।
- (২) পর্র খাদোর ব্যবহারের উপযুক্ত শস্য (fooder crop) উৎপাদন বাড়ানর জন্য কৃষি বিভাগ ব্যাপকভাবে প্রচারকার্যা চালাইতেছেন।
- sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: Supplementary question Sir,—নাননীর বহী বহাপর অবগত আছেন কি বে আদু বীজের জন্য বে বইন সরবরাহ গতপ্রিকট থেকে করা হয় তার বব্যে অবিকাপে স্ববই নেই বইন বালাপ বেওবা হয় এবং ভোগার ও কেন বালাপ হয় গে স্বত্তে অনুসভান করেছেন কি?

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA GHANDRA SEN: বইন নবছে অনুস্থান করা হরেছিল, কিছ নাহের পাকে নেই বইন বুবই ভাল আমি পরীকা করে বেবেছি। তবে হাঁ, সক্ষম বাবালের পাকে কোবাও কোবাও অসুবিধা বটেছে।

Allegations against the Relief Officer, Berhampore, Murshidabad

- *59. SJ. SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department be pleased to state whether the Government received any complaint against the late Relief Officer of Berhampore, Murshidabad, in the matter of distribution of loan to refugees and expenditure of relief funds?
- (b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—
 - (i) whether any enquiry was held regarding those allegations; and
 - (ii) whether any steps had been taken against the delinquent?

MINISTER in charge of the REFUGEE REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) Yes.

- (b) (i) An enquiry is pending with the Anti-Corruption Department and the Officer is under suspension.
 - (ii) Does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(answer to which was laid on the table)

Potato seeds supplied by the Farm "Rangbul", Darjeeling

- 4. 8J. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (ক) কৃষি বিভাগের মাননীয় মশ্মী মহাশয় অবগত আছেন কি যে--
 - (১) দান্তির্লিংএর ''রংব্ল'' নামক ফার্ম্ম হইতে আল্রুর বীজ ক্রন্ম করিয়া সরকার আল্-চাষীদের সরবরাহ করিয়াছিলেন;
 - কৃষি বিভাগের কর্মাচারিণণ ও স্থানীয় কংগ্রেসসেবকণণ ঐ আল্রে বীয় উৎকৃষ্ট বিলয়া প্রচার করিয়া আল্ন্চাষীদের ঐ বীয় লইতে প্ররোচিত করিয়াছিলেন;
 - (৩) वे वीख घटेए शाह वाध्ति इस नारे ववर वाल्त कप्तल कम घटेसाहः ववर
 - (৪) কৃষকণণ সরকারের নিকট ছতিপ্রণের দাবী করিয়াছেন?
- (খ) যদি (ক) বণিত প্রশেবর উত্তর হ'া হয়, তাহা হইলে মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অন্গ্রহপূত্রক জানাইবেন কি----
 - (১) त्रव्रकाव ठावीरमञ् अध्यक्तास्यः कथा विरक्तना करत्रन कि ना;
 - (২) ঐ বীজ নত হইবার কারণ কি তাহার অনুসন্ধান করার কথা বিবেচনা করেন কি না: এবং
 - (৩) ভবিষাতে বাছাতে প্ররুপ না হয় তাছার কার্যাকরী ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বনের কথা মনে করেন কি নাং

MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen); (ক) (১) 'রংব্ল' একটী সরকারি ফার্ম্ম'; স্তরাং তথা হইতে সরকারের বীজক্রের কথা উঠে না। ঐ ফার্ম্মের বীজ কিছু পরিমাণ সাধারণ চাবীদের নিকট এবং কিছু উমত বীজব্দিকদেশ রেজিস্থীকৃত চাবীদের নিকট বিক্রম্ব করা হইরাছিল।

- (২) কৃষি বিভাগের কম্পচারীরা 'রংবুলে' উৎপম বীজ রোগম্ভ এবং উমত ধরণের বিজয় প্রচার করিরাহিলেন ইয়া সতা।
- (৩) ঐ বীজের ফলন পাধারণতঃ খ্ব সন্তোৰজনক হইয়াছে বলিয়া সংবাদ পাওয়া পিয়াছে। কেবল কালনা ও কাটোয়ার কোন কোন জায়পায় ফলন আশান্র্প হয় নাই। ইহার কারশ নিদ্দা প্রদত্ত (ব) (২) প্রশের উত্তরে দেওয়া হইল।
 - (৪) কেছ কেছ করিয়াছেন।
- (খ) (১) না; কারণ বীজ ফেট্রবু নট হইয়াছিল তাছা রাস্তার হইয়াছিল এবং তাছার জন্য সরকার দারী নহেন।
- (২) "রংব্ল" ফার্ম্ম হইতে বিক্রীত মোট ২,০০০ মণ "রেড্রোউড" জাতীর রোগম্ভ বীজ-আলুর মধ্যে কালনা এবং কাটোরার বাবসায়িগণ ৭০০ মণ কর করিরাহিলেন। তাহারা যখন ৪০০ মণ বীজ-আলু আনিতেছিলেন তখন দান্তিলিন এবং শিলিগুড়িতে প্রবল বৃতিপাত হওয়ার দর্শ বীজ-আলুর বস্তাগ্লি সম্পূর্ণভাবে ভিজিয়া যায় এবং নিটেছে।
 কিয়্মংশ নন্ট হইয়া যায়। ছতিপ্রণের জন্য রেলওয়ে কর্পছের নিক্ট আবেদন না করিয়া তাহারা সম্ভবতঃ ঐসকল নন্ট বীজ কালনা এবং কাটোয়ার চাষীদের নিক্ট বিক্রয় করেন। এইর্প বীজরোপণের ফলেই ফসল আশান্র্শ হয় নাই। ১৯৫০ সালের ২৪শে আন্রারী তারিখে একটী প্রেসনোট মারফত এই অবস্থা জনসাধারণকে জানাইয়া দেওয়া হইয়াছিল।
 - (১) সরকার ভবিষাতের জন্য সতক তাম লক ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করিয়াছেন।
- 8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if Government has any responsibility in the matter of the sale of such seeds?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Yes of course, Government has some responsibility.

8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if in this particular case the fault, if any, was due to businessmen and not to Government?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: The fault was not due to any Government action.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to where the Government responsibility in the matter of the sale of seeds arises?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Government responsibility ceases as soon as the trader or the cultivator takes possession of the seeds.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: In view of the answer just now given will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to what he means by his answer to (ৰ) (হ), as the responsibility really arises in connection with the sale of potato seeds by businessmen?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Government will take necessary measures to see that there is no loss or wastage during transit although it is not directly the responsibility of the Agriculture Department.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state how it is possible for the Government to ensure that there will be no loss or damage in course of transit, if that happens when it is being transported to the various places?

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: No such assurance can be given but we have taken up the matter already with the railway authorities.

SJ. SIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether if a cultivator suffers any damage or injury as a result of such transhipment, Government will undertake any responsibility in such matters?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Well, the railways should certainly take the responsibility and they have been asked to give compensation.

sj. SIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to whether he is aware that complaints were sent to the Government while in actuality the seeds were sold by businessmen to the cultivators and the damage was occasioned during transhipment?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: The complaints were received by the Government subsequently, after the seeds were sold and sown, I believe.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to why, instead of asking for damage from the railways, the damage was asked for from the Government?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: They thought that there was no distinction between the railways which is also under the Government and the Agriculture Department. We have however advised them to seek relief from the railway authorities.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

38-Medical.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,01,67,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "38—Medical."

Sir, there has been a certain number of cut motions put in to this demand some of which raise a general issue and others refer to particular institutions under the department. Sir, there is one issue which has been raised which says that the department has no plan. Well, I join issue with that issue. Because if anybody has followed the planning that was laid down by the Bhore Committee in 1944-45 which the Government of India accepted and all the Provincial Governments also accepted in theory, you would see that there is a complete planning of providing medical relief and ensuring public health measures for the States as well as for the whole of India. It is true that the planning which was made in 1945, has not been given effect to in many places because of various circumstances which are in the knowledge of members of the Assembly. Things have happened—political considerations, money question, economic conditions, depression in trade and so on—and have prevented the implementation of the finding of that Committee.

Now, Sir, what was the general finding of that Committee? It was found in 1944-45 during our enquisy that the total expenditure on medical relief and public health measures in the whole of India amounted to something like seven annas per capita per year and as I explained last year to the members of the Assembly the corresponding figures for United States of America and United Kingdom are 38 and 55. I do not desire to draw comparisons between one country and another because various considerations

are there which make one country different from another. There is no doubt also that in India we have not got that amount of co-operation from the public with regard to ensuring public health measures as we find in Western countries. That also is part of the reason why public health measures have not been so satisfactory in this country as it would have been otherwise. Even if we spend the money that they spend in England and America, it might be that it would not be possible for us to bring about the same result in this country because of the lack of appreciation on the part of the public of the usefulness of the measures or of the amount of healthy and willing co-operation that one would expect if such measures are to be carried out into effect. But there is another plan which was recognised early in our discussion and that was this that while the money that would be required to even give a semblance to the completion of the plan would be so much that the country might not be able to get it and provide it soon, the question of personnel was a very important matter. It is no use your trying to have a public health centre or a clinical centre unless you have proper type of men trained for the purpose-a training which even in Western countries today seem not to be complete yet. And vet if you look at the figures which I have quoted—three crores—and if you think that the total population in West Bengal today is 25 crores, then you can easily calculate that the demand that is being made today amounts to about Rs. 1-4-0 per capita per year for expenditure on medical relief alone and if you add to it Rs. 75,00,000 under demand for public health about which I shall speak presently, then you can easily see that the total amount of expenditure on medical relief and public health measures as a joint picture is that the amount has gone up by nearly three times. And if you add to these figures the amounts given by other organisations of which some are private and some belong to statutory bodies and industrial concerns and railways, you will find that the actual amount that is now being spent on medical relief and public health measures per capita per year would be much more than seven annas which was the figure we discovered in 1944. And yet we are not satisfied. Although we have increased the provision for medical relief during the last two years we still feel that we have not yet touched the fringe of the problem because here in this province the total mortality, if it is analysed, will be found to be too high because about fifty per cent. of our deaths is due to preventible diseases, and I for one would be very dissatisfied and remain so until we are able to control the large mortality due to diseases which are considered to be preventible. The main diseases from which such deaths take place are malaria, dysentery and bowel disorders, particularly amongst children between the ages of one and five. Therefore the problem of giving medical relief and taking public health measures is one and indivisible. That is the second finding of the Bhore Committee that we have to reorient our ideas with regard to medical relief. In a country like India where poverty reigns supreme prevention of diseases is of very much more important value than relief, and the question is how to ensure both, and there the Bhore Committee decided—and we are following their plan—that every doctor who is placed in charge of a health unit will be not only the doctor for curing diseases but also the doctor who will be able to perform his share of edstring public health and sanitary measures, child-welfare measures, maternity measures and so on. For this purpose the Bhore Committee suggested that the country should be divided into different units and a rural unit will have a population of something like 75,000. The reason given was that if you take an ordinary average district in West Bengal or in any other part of India, 75,000 people live within an area of about 11 to 2 miles forming a definite centre. Therefore you have to recast your public health organisation in such a manner that from one centre the medical officer can go to all parts of that particular unit. The total number of medical practitioners suggested by the Bhore Committee was 12 for 75,000 people. We have not even one-tenth of that number amongst our medical practitioners. Of

course, that is by the way. Therefore the next point was that each rural centre will have to be controlled or supervised for its work by a bigger centre which we might call for our purposes the subdivisional centre which will control five or six of such centres. Each subdivisional centre will have a college, according to Bhore Committee, for a certain number of students but if that was not possible, then the college would be situated in the district headquarters. But we should certainly have a hospital of six hundred beds in the subdivision so that the doctors attached to subdivisional headquarters will have an opportunity of supervising and advising the rural health officers. This point should be emphasized with all the power that one possesses, for this reason that the main difficulty of the rural practitioner is that although he is a capable fellow, he has got to do various types of work in rural areas, namely, maternity work, surgical work and medical work and you cannot expect a man to be an expert in all these different lines. especially as scientific developments in each of these spheres have gone so far ahead that the average practitioner has not been able to keep pace with them. Therefore if you want the village practitioner to control and be useful in the matter of medical relief and public health measures, then at the subdivisional centre there should be a certain number of people who would go, if necessary, to a particular village to advise and help the individual and bring the patient to the subdivisional headquarters if the patient be such that he requires further and more expert treatment. As in the case of relationship between the subdivisional centre and the rural centre, it was also visualised that there should be in the district headquarters a college which would have a thousand students with a hospital of 2,000 beds and it was expected that the men who were trained and who were teachers in the central college and hospital of the district will be able not merely to advise the men of the subdivisional centres but also on occasions be asked to go and give help to the village practitioner and help the patient in the village and take the patient over to the district headquarters if that was considered necessary.

Sir, that gives you a complete picture of what was visualised. The plan, as I said, was that there is not merely an arrangement for giving medical help to the smallest in the villages without charge but also there is the central institution in the district headquarters which would send its own public health staff to see whether the public health staff in the rural centre and in the subdivisional centre are working in a proper manner. That, again, goes on in a systematic way. When we want to put this plan into practice, the difficulty is that we are not writing on a clean slate. We have, for instance—as I have said in the opening part—a large number of hospitals or clinics or dispensaries opened by different individuals generously. Some of them are private individuals, some are under the Registration Societies Act, some are opened by the Railways, some are opened by the industrialists, some are opened, let us say, by the Asansol Mines Board of Health or similar organisations, some are opened by the local bodies like the district board, etc., although most of them have now come over under the Provincial Government. Therefore, we have got a variety of people who have taken great share in the past in providing medical relief and they naturally feel disinclined to give up their powers and such authority as they possess to any governmental organisation without some amount of trouble. This is one of the difficulties which I mentioned in reply to the cut motion of my friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain as to why the local fund dispensaries have not been taken over-that they have got some amour-propre to serve-and it is difficult except with patience to win them over to our side. At the present moment, in and around Calcutta there are several big State Hospitals and in the different parts of the province we have taken over 32 hospitals from the different local bodies. These 39 hospitals are run by the Government. Besides that we have got 143 A. G. Hospitals and 17 F.R.E. Hospitals. You ought to know exactly what these are and where they are. The F.R.E. Hospitals are those

which were started during the famine year. These are famine relief organisations and their money used to be paid out of the Famine Fund. Why they should have a separate nomenclature I do not know except to say that they thought at that time that the Famine Fund had some money and instead of calling them all A. G. Hospitals, they called them F.R.E. Hospitals so that the Finance Department would not object. But what relation famine has with medical relief I do not know, but possibly there is psychological relation between the two. Now, there are, as I said, 143 A. G. Hospitals—hospitals which were started during the war and many of them have done very useful service. There are three difficulties with regard to these institutions and I say this because many of my friends have asked me questions from time to time and also they are exercised in their minds with regard to them. What has happened is that many of these hospitals were built with such materials that they are now found to be crumbling down and the buildings have to be renovated. Now, the situation or the site of the hospitals were chosen at that period without reference to any plan such as I have suggested just now that the centre should be at a place from where the doctor can go to a certain area of which he will be placed in complete charge and who will be a whole-time officer of the Government to serve the people both from the public health point of view and the medical point of view. Therefore, A. G. Hospitals do not always fit in with the scheme such as we visualise.

My second point is that the A. G. Hospitals are manned by people who are not trained for public health work. They were selected for the purpose of giving medical relief. As I told you, it is no use your divorcing medical relief from public health. At the present moment the scientific opinion all over the world has come to this conclusion that you cannot separate the two-true, one is called preventive medicine and the other is called curative medicine, but they are both medicines. In our curriculum of studies for the medical students, we are now practically giving effect to that decision that preventive medicine should be an integral part of curative medicine. It is not merely a case of a man having a trouble in the lung which we call pneumonia and you prescribe a medicine. One has got to find out why is it that a particular person has got pneumonia while his friends have not got pneumonia What relation has this man got to his economic condition. the environment in which he is working, the particular trade that he follows and why is it that one man gets it and not another, one lung is affected and not another. These are the problems with which we are faced and we are trying through our institutions to teach our students. I confess as an old teacher in medicine that as a student I did not realise the relationship between the community and disease until recently. Therefore, it is no wonder that our students who passed out in the past did not also realise the relationship between the preventive medicines and curative medicines.

The third difficulty about the A. G. Hospitals is that in most of these hospitals there is no outdoor clinic. The outdoor clinic is an important addition to the hospital unit because a large number of people come, particularly during the malarial season, who do not deserve to be admitted into the hospital but whose treatment in the outdoor should be quite satisfactory. Therefore, these hospitals will have to be recast from that point of view.

The fourth difficulty is that on taking statistics we found that the total number of beds occupied during the year have not gone even above 18 per cent. or 25 per cent. so that 75 per cent. of the beds are lying idle for some reason or other. Therefore, we have got to recast the whole thing and we have, therefore, started building up our new clinics and today of the 143 units that are available this year, we want to convert them into health centres in the case of 51 centres and in the year 1950-51, we shall convert 91 centres, leaving a certain number yet to function until we are able to put our health units in the manner in which we desire them to be. The

result will be that while the abolition of these centres, say this year, will mean withdrawing of 1,650 potential beds—not all of them occupied—we will put in 1,734 beds in the units which we want to do in 1949-50. We will be able to put in 90 beds this year before the 31st March and very likely by June we shall be able to put in another 34. Next year we shall be able to put in 83 such units with 1,394 beds. The result will be that the total number of beds provided will be about 3,000 and the total number of beds which will be taken off will be about the same number or probably less.

With regard to F.R.E. Hospitals, as I have already mentioned, they are practically of not much value to the community.

The next point that I want to put before the House is that having got that plan it was difficult for us to put it into execution quickly for two reasons. One was that it was not possible for us to assess at the beginning of the year 1949-50 exactly what the development grant would be that we would get from the Centre. This proposition of increasing our Medical Relief expenses to Rs. 3 crores and Public Health expenses to Rs. 75 lakhs or so we were encouraged to accept, because we have been given develop-ment grant from the Centre for 1948-49 and 1949-50. The difficulty has come in, while we made a programme of putting in 150 health units in 1949-50, we were informed about October, 1949, that the total development grant which they promised would be reduced by 30 to 35 per cent, and next year we shall not get any development grant. And yet having started this scheme, we could not drop it midway. Therefore the whole of the burden of completing the scheme, although the scheme would not be as extensive as we expected it to be, was completed out of the fund from our revenue account, and yet we feel that it is such an essential project that it is necessary that we should pursue it and we loaded even the revenue account with this large expenditure. If you look at the figures for 1948-49 and 1949-50, you will find that the amount which was spent out of the ordinary revenue on Public Health and Medical Relief this year and next year, i.e., 1950-51 will be increased by 30 to 35 per cent. Thus we have loaded the revenue account with 30 to 35 per cent, increase which we used to pay out of the development grant which we received from the Government of India.

There is one other point that I want to make. You will recall that this House a few days ago passed a Bill with regard to the Asansol Board of Health in which there was a provision that all persons living in that area should be the care of the Asansol Board of Health. What they used to do was—and in many places they do it even now—a person belonging to a particular industry, he only is looked after by the institution started by that particular industry or concern. A railway hospital would only take a railway man, and yet the gentlemen or people responsible forgot that the railway man may have his family. Sometimes their own dependents or wives are also treated. But they may have brothers; they may have other dependents, and if they come into the area with malaria they are bound to communicate the malaria unless they are treated. Therefore it was one of the fundamental principles that we followed in the Bhore Committee discussion that a certain area should be the care of a certain institution, whether it belongs to the railway, or to an industry or to a private concern or to a (lovernment concern and so on. There should be no overlapping. Neither have we got the money nor have we the personnel to have this overlapping. The reason why we brought this Bill was that we decided that the area covered by the Asansol Board of Health should take care not only of coal mine employees but also of those who contribute to the welfare of the employees by having a market and so on, who live in that area and whose diseases may affect the people who live and work in the coal mine area. Therefore it was essential that we should have this new idea carried out. As I said just now, one of the difficulties of a local organisation is this:

man has started a hospital or a small outdoor dispensary. He is not very keen on giving it up, because he likes that his father's name or his grandfather's name should be perpetuated. Therefore he is not anxious to give it up. If we tell him that a village which is, say, three miles from that area and which is more central for a group of villages should be the health centre and he should give up his dispensary, he does not agree. In many cases we have allowed such people to continue their dispensaries, and we have started on our own, but if you look to the economy of the people as a whole it is important that there should not be this overlapping and duplication of work in certain areas. That is so far as the general policy of the department is concerned.

If you look at the development programme which has been circulated you will find, Sir, that the particular measures on which emphasis has been laid by the Medical Relief Department - for instance, the item on which emphasis has been laid are increase in the number of rural dispensaries, establishment of public health units, maintenance of auxiliary Government hospitals, A. G. hospitals (I have already dealt with them), rehabilitation or improvement of existing hospitals. We spent Rs. 12.82,000 last year; next year we propose to spend Rs. 13 lakhs. We have found that many of the institutions have been doing very useful work. During the war period they had gone into disrepute, because the buildings have not been repaired and improvements have not been possible. Therefore we want to rehabilitate many of them as far as possible. Then there is the question of establishment of a temporary Medical College in the Lake Area for a temporary one thousand-hed hospital. As it appears in this budget, it is only a thing in which we act as the agent of the Government of India. The Government of India decided in 1947 to take over the barracks in the Lake Area for the purpose of converting it into a college for training the licentiates who were then in the war or are still in military service for getting the M.B. degree, and necessary relaxation was made in the rules by the Indian Medical Council as well as by the Universities, so that these boys can get training there. With regard to one thousand beds of the hospital, I think there are now about 5 to 6 hundred beds. The whole expenditure is paid for by the Government of India.

Then we have an Infectious Diseases Hospital, and we have provided for that. We have provided Rs. 3 lakhs; we have collected materials, and next year we will have Rs. 3 lakhs. We could have gone on quicker only if we had the money. As I told you just now, since the grant of the Government of India has ceased, it is not possible to go faster. Therefore we have provided only a small amount for this purpose.

There is one item in which I have taken a great deal of interest, and I am trying to push it, namely, the question of creation of an ambulance service. At the present moment we have a certain number of ambulance units both in the towns which were mainly run by private agencies as well as in village areas. Of course you can easily understand, Sir, that having no proper roads it is not possible for ambulance units to move fast from one centre to another. Most of them have to do work in certain centres within a certain area, and many of them are only called upon to do work in case of festivals, melas and so on and so forth. Then we have a new scheme for the control of venereal diseases for which provision has been made.

As regards treatment of tuberculosis, we have provided Rs. 20 lakhs this year. As you know, we have one hospital at Kanchrapara which has got about 420 beds there; now it is going to be of 500 beds. We are going to open probably next month another hospital of 200 beds at Digha in Midnapore district which has been taken over, and money has been spent out of the fund which was given by Mungiram Bungor some years ago, which was lying idle and at last they have agreed and we have

succeeded in rigging this up for the purpose of a tuberculosis hospital and you know, besides these two hospitals run entirely by Government, there is the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital, and an annexe in Kurseong. The Jadavpur Hospital has got 380 beds or so and Kurseong has got 51 and I think it is going to be increased to 75 this year. Besides that there are a number of beds in different hospitals for persons who come for other diseases and then are found to have tuberculosis and therefore they have to be provided for. Belgachia for instance has got 48 beds, the Medical College 30 beds or so and the district hospitals have got also a few beds. But while these beds in general hospitals do take in tuberculosis patients the treatment in the scientific way is only done in certain institutions which are rigged up for the purpose. We have also one scheme which we have taken up-rather I should say two schemes—and the one is to convert the Campbell Medical School into a Medical College and we have provided Rs. 5,10,000 for the next year. As you are aware, the policy of the Government has been since 1947 or 1946 I think that the medical schools in Bengal should be converted into colleges. All over India the schools have been converted into colleges and we were the last to do so. At the present moment we have three schools under the Government. One is at Jalpanguri, one is at Burdwan and the third is the Campbell. There is another one at Bankura which is not a Government institution but the Government gives aid to this institution. Now it was decided, as I have said, that the Campbell Medical School should be converted into a college. The question was whether we can also convert the Burdwan School into a college and also the Jalpaiguri School into a college. It was a very difficult problem to solve because for getting an ordinary hospital of the modern type with say 500 beds and arrangements for say 500 or 600 students the capital cost would be 15 to 16 lakhs and the recurring cost is something like 8 to 10 lakhs. So we have to think very seriously about converting these two institutions. Probably I did refer to but I did not stress it -it was the opinion of this Bhore Committee that every district centre within the next 30 years should have a college of its own which will train about a thousand students because the total number of medical practitioners needed will be 250,000. It I may talk of 1945, in the whole of India, not the partitioned India, the total number of doctors available was only 45 or 46 thousand. We will have to increase the existing number six times before we can make it possible to render that aid that we want the country or rather the people to get. But so far as this Government is concerned we are decided to move with the times and see how far we can get to the idea! and increase the total number. We did two things. First of all we increased the number of colleges. You are aware that in Calcutta there were two medical schools, the National Medical School and the Gobra Medical School. They have been joined together and converted into a college. The Campbell Medical School has been converted into a college. Between them they would be able to take about 150 to 200 students every year. Then the Medical College was asked to increase their number of admissions every year by getting the teaching done in two shifts. It is of course difficult but they are doing it. Similarly the Belgachia Medical College was asked to take students in two shifts so that although academically speaking a college is meant for one group of students if you would put two shifts on that it becomes more or less like an industrial concern. But in view of the quantity needed the quality had to be to a certain extent kept back. But what they have done is they have increased the number of teachers in these schools and different teachers teach students morning and evening. Along with that there is the other difficulty. We found that while the number of doctors is respectable, the number of nurses and the public health workers in India are absolutely at a minimum, you cannot think of it! I think the total number of nurses in the whole of India is 5,000 when you need 500,000 and the total number of social public health workers is not even 200 when you need 200,000. The second

difficulty which they felt was that they did not have properly trained pharmacists and assistants. Ordinarily the compounder who compounds drugs in a hospital or in a private dispensary has practically no definite training which you can call pharmacist. He has no knowledge of chemistry. He has hardly any knowledge of the action and reaction of drugs except what he sees in the practical proposition. So far they used to get 6 to 9 months' training in a hospital and just a sort of examination but the Government of West Bengal consider that it would be necessary to establish two institutions in Bengal which will train these technicians or workers because we felt that a good compounder in a village would be a good adjunct, a good assistant of a doctor. The doctor may see the patient and prescribe quinine but the next day a good assistant may be able to give the injection of quinine or even continue the prescription without taking the time of the doctor himself. Therefore we have converted the Jalpaiguri institution into a training centre for pharmacists and the Burdwan institution into a training centre for nurses. Last year there were 80 nurses under training and this year we want to have 150. I want to tell you againbecause people think about it in a very superficial manner that, ordinarily, both a compounder and a nurse are supposed to be under training in an institution but the institution usually use their strength for the purpose of benefiting the institution, not for the purpose of training the individual. Suppose there were 50 persons in an institution to undergo training as nurse, each one, he or she, will get 8 hours' duty in 24 hours. After 8 hours' duty it is almost impossible for any woman or a man to again study for the theoretical part of the course and the result always has been that the woman or the man who passes out of such an institution has a very incomplete knowledge of the fundamentals of nursing.

Therefore we have insisted upon the nurses in this Burdwan institution being regarded as ordinary students and the total number of hours that should be given as duty should be restricted to the minimum necessary, for giving them a practical training in the subjects in which they are to get a theoretical training. So with that institution working, or with the increase in the standard or the raising of the standard of the requirements of a Nurses Council it would be possible, I feel, to increase the help that the doctor in a village requires.

Then there was a segregation hospital belonging to the Gobra institution which is called the National Infirmary in which we keep advanced cases of tuberculosis patients. There are 400 heds there. The difficulty is that the Improvement Trust wanted to take over this institution on account of the new improvement that is going to take place in that area. We are going to negotiate with the Improvement Trust to see that this institution remains those.

Then there are two other questions I should like to refer to. One is Ayurvedic College. That is a matter on which we are having negotiations with different institutions. At the present moment, I understand, there are three Ayurvedic Colleges in Calcutta which are doing fairly good work and we have given them some money. This year we want to get them regularised in a certain sense so that their aid may be more or less perpetual and recurring according to the standard which they themselves by down for the carrying on of these institutions.

Then there is a Dental Medical College which was so successfully run by Dr. Ahmed, and the time came when it was felt that the metter should be taken up by the Government because the only good institution, a fairly efficient institution in Dentistry that I have seen is that which is located in Lahore, and after the partition that institution was not available to our students. Therefore we decided to take over the Dental College. We have taken a lease of the building in which the Dental College is situated. We have put in 3 lakhs of rupees in the budget of the next year in order

to be able to make it a really good institution. I can tell you that the President of the Royal College of Dentistry in England came here the other day and told me having seen the nucleus of the institution that he felt that the Government should come forward to aid and develop the institution which the Government is prepared and going to do.

Then there is one other point that I have got to mention, and that is the question of the pay of the staff. Last year I came to discuss this matter with Mr. Deben Sen because I found that many of the workers in different institutions were almost perpetually going on strike. A hospital is different from all other institutions in the sense that if the hospital workers go on strike, they put in trouble not only the authorities of the institution but they also put in trouble a large number of patients who have no concern with the dispute between the authorities and the workers.

Now the next point is that most of these institutions have to depend either upon contributions from the public in the form of capital grant or in the form of payment for beds, and many of these institutions get a very large sum from the Government. Therefore any increase in the salary of the staff, deserving as they are, would mean a larger contribution from the Government; and eventually we came to the conclusion—there are several items of arrangements and one of which was-that no person belonging to a hospital either in Calcutta or in the mofussil should get less than Rs. 50 overall including allowances, etc. I asked all the institutions whether they would be able to spend fifty rupees every month and if they could not, what was the amount of contribution that the Government would have to pay. We have received a very large demand which would be running to lakhs. I do not feel myself competent to contribute so much from our funds to these institutions, but I have told the institutions that if they can increase their income by increasing the fees of paying beds from rich people or by increasing the money received from operations, etc., and can increase their income by a lakh, we might give them another lakh. Something of that nature we can probably arrange with them.

The last question is with regard to Homopathic institutions with which my friend Mr. Banerjee is concerned. That matter is being enquired into and we have appointed a Committee to go into the matter both with regard to Ayurvedic as well as Homopathic institutions. There is a draft Bill which one of my member colleagues has put before me and I am examining it. It is possible that we might be able to come to some arrangement with regard to these institutions.

Then there are certain questions raised with regard to institutions like the Medical College, or the Kurseong Hospital, or the Ranchi Mental Hospital, or the Sadar Hospital at Murshidabad. These are matters on which I should not like to give any direct answer here. The only question about which I want to say is with regard to the Ranchi Mental Hospital. It is not possible, as has been suggested, to bring the Ranchi Mental Hospital to Calcutta or to Bengal. The difficulty is that there was an agreement at a time when Bengal, Bihar and Orissa formed one unit that each province was to pay so much to the Ranchi Mental Hospital, and therefore the control of that institution was in the hands of a theverning Body; of course there are representatives of the Government of Bengal on that body. But there also the Chairman is the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar, and I cannot say that everything that is being done there has had our full knowledge and consent. I have put the matter before the Government of Bihar as to whether it could not be made into a sort of an Inter-Dominion institution, more in substance than in form. I have not yet received any reply. But if the answer is in the negative or non-co-operative, it would probably be desirable for us to have our own institution for mental diseases because we find that as distress continues and new problems face the people of West Bengal, a larger number of people who are used to be sane may possibly become insane.

With these words, Sir, I move that the demand for grant under this head he sanctioned.

Janeb MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department and failure of the Government to take over or to make adequate grants to the local fund dispensaries.

3j. SHEO KUMAR RA1: Sir. I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the indifference and negligence of the Government in the affair of the Kurseong Hospital.

Sir, I beg also to move that the demand of Rs, 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38-Medical" be reduced by Rs, 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the failure of the Government to check the spread of T. B. in the hills.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing but congratulations for the Hon ble Minister for the manner in which he has administered the medical affairs of this State. Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the exposition and learned discussion which he has just made before this Assembly and to me it seems that it is a wonderful exposition of things and I cannot take exception to anything that he has said and done for the amelioration of the condition of the distressed people of this State. But, Sir, all the same so far as it goes it is all very well, but if we look to the general state of poverty of the people, if we compare the state of poverty of this State or this country with the affluence and prosperity of the Western countries, I think it looks dismal that nothing can be done in spite of the best efforts, in spite of the best and sympathetic efforts and in spite of the energy which he is spending and hard work which he is giving to the problem in order to improve the real state of affairs.

Sir, if we look to the general wealth and the problem of taxation of the country we will see that perhaps taxation has reached saturation point. Sir, a pamphlet has been distributed, perhaps at the instance of the Government, to me as well as perhaps to the other members of this Hon'ble Assembly. Sir, the pamphlet has been issued by the National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal, and it is dated 15th or 25th November, 1949, and it has been named "Who pays the Exchequer". Sir, this exposition and investigation into the taxation of the country and into the wealth of the country areveals an astounding state of things. Sir, it will appear that middle "class of this State or of entire India consists only of 125 per cent. of the entire population and the remaining 875 per cent, is what is known as the lower class, that is, the labouring class, that is the common class-the common man of the country known as the man on the street—and it is astounding that it has been said in the pamphlet that 87 per cent, of taxation is paid by that 12½ per cent, population and 125 per cent, taxation is paid by the 87.5 per cent, of the population. That means that the wealth of the country is concentrated in the hands of 123 per cent, and the other 874 per cent, has no wealth. It depends for their livelihood on their own labour, that is, personal labour. It will reveal another state of things. Out of this 12.5 per cent. population, who are known as the upper and lower middle class population and who, as I have said just now, contribute 87.5 per cent. of the taxation, those who earn wealth is merely 1/6th, that is to say, out of a total population of 121 per cent, those who work and work hard is only 3 per cent, and that the 9 per cent, is merely parasite and they work nothing and they eat up or swallow up the money earned by the

remaining portion of them and this 12½ per cent. earns, as I have just now said, 875 per cent. of the total national income. This is the state of things which is alarming. Still we are always told that the prospect of middle class employment is very well. This is not in any way an imputation against you. As I have said, you have done wonderfully well and no man could do better than you have done. Only I beg to point out things which we can manage with the money which we have got because you are expanding and you are expanding. With all your efforts and best considerations you are expanding and trying to spend money in the best possible way and utilise the money, but, Sir, your programme is so very extensive that it is impossible to find money for all these developments. Therefore I am going to suggest how you can do all these things and even you can improve all these things.——

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Mudassir Hossain, you should address the Chair because in the proceedings it will be "you can do this". It will seem that I am to do it.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Whatever I am doing, you may take it as implied through you.

Mr. SPEAKER: I may take it but the proceedings will not.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I beg to be excused. In future I shall remember, but it may be taken as implied that whenever I have been addressing our Hon'ble Prime Minister or Leader of the House, I have been doing it through you. It is always understood and that is implied. There is no other speaker and you can allow me a few minutes, or if you do not like I can sit down, because inefficiency does not mean that the Leader of the House is inefficient. I have said he is the greatest doctor of India and perhaps in the world he is one of the greatest doctors. Sir, we are fortunate enough in having got him as our medical Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should discuss the subject before the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: This is also medical. Sir, I shall close the matter as soon as possible, because I see that you, Mr. Speaker, are not very much satisfied with what I have been delivering. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject on which I am speaking relates not only to medical, not only to public health, but to the entire affairs of this Province of Bengal, I mean, of this State. (Laughter.) Sir, "medical" is part of the affairs. This is not a matter of laughter. To my young friends over there it may be a matter of laughter, but not to our honourable Leader of the House who is serious in everything and knows how to diagnose a disease and to give curative medicine for it. (Sj. Sushin Kumar Banerjee: What is your disease?) I have no disease. Talking, talking talking nonsense (laughter). Sir, the long and short of what I was driving at is that we have reached the saturated point. (Laughter.) You don't understand it but our Leader of the House understands it. It is a chemical word. (The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: It is not a zemindari word!) (Renewed laughter.) I have been in these matters for the last 60 years. (Sj. BIMAL COMAR GHOSE: What is your age?) I am not going to answer that. Very well, Sir, what I mean to say is that the whole youth, the whole manpower of this country should be mobilised for this purpose in the service of the country. That is my proposition. If you kindly take a census as to how long each man works, you will find that the average working hour will not exceed even one hour per day. What we want is that in order to maintain our freedom. in order to make our country prosperous, in order to make our country great, the whole manpower, the entire manhood of the country must be made to work hard—12 hours a day. The other day the Hon'ble Minister P. C. Sen

was talking with me at Rampurhat where I live. He met a Swiss gentleman and he had a talk with him and he enquired of him about the condition of their country. Mr. Sen asked "what is the condition of your country". The reply he got was "our country is in a very good and prosperous condition. You will be astonished to hear that there is not a single beggar in our country. The reason is that every man puts up 16 hours' work per day and he spends 8 hours in the ordinary avocations of life and four hours he spends in doing other business such as cottage industries like making watches, weaving cloths, etc. In this way he puts up another four hours' work." You will see, Sir, that that country has prospered by adopting co-operative methods and doing hard work. I would request our Leader of the House, through you, Sir, to adopt this co-operative method and the method of hard work.

- 8]. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, mera jo pahla motion hai wah Kerseong Hospital ke bishai men hai. Ap log jante hain, main wahan ke admion ke perti responsible hoon jaisey yeh Government her ek beshai men House ke perti responsible hai. Public ka jo grievances hai wah jehan per lana hai aur wah grievances sub Government ko sunana perta hai. Is liey Kerseong Hospital ke beshai men jo kuch kanna hai wah hum kahenge. Kerseong men jo Hospital hai us men do doctor hai, wahan ek Civil Medical Officer has aur ek medical officer has. Pahley mujhey yeh maloom naheen wahan per do doctor keon hai kisibhi subdivision men do doctor naheen hai. serf Kerseong subdivision men do doctor hai. Ek Civil Medical Officer hai aur ek medical officer hai. Civil Medical Officer ka kiya kam hai wah mujhey achitarah maloom naheen hai, keon ke Hospital ka jo kam hai wah to medical officer kerta hai. Jub British ke zamaney men Civil Medical Officer ka post create hua tha, wah is wajeh sey ke wahan do school hai, Dow Hills aur Victoria School aur sanatorium honey ke karen wahan her sal British Soldiers blu atey the, un sub ke dekh bhal ke liev Civil Medical Officer ka post rakha giya tha. Aj British Soldiers naheen hai aur dhirey dhirey yeh schools bhi band hojaga. Abhi wahan per larke aur larkion ke sankhia kam hogie hat. Keon unlogon ke liey, 3, 4 saorupea mahina kharach kerke ek Doctor rakha jat. Civil Medical Officer ke barey men public ka bohut he complaint aya. Hum Kerseong Municipality ke ek Commissioner bhi ham, yeh municipality men unke barey men bohut complaint aya. Municipality ka yeh duty har ke wah public health dekhen. Municipality ke taraf sev ek resolution ker key Government ko bhi lekha. ke municipal Commissioners ek din visit kernagey. Municipal Commissioners aur wahan ke subdivision Congress Committee ke President aur Secretary sub ek din Hospital visit kerney gaey to wahan per jaker maloom hua ke jetna complaint admion ney sunaya tha wah sub theeck nikla. Wah complaint hum apko sunana chahty hain.
- to the Saila Rai, a labourer of Narbong Tea Estate, was said to be bitten by a tiger and was admitted to the hospital with crushed bones just above one of the ankles. The patient said that when he was admitted into the hospital he was in full sense and stated that the bones were broken just over the ankle and there was no injury below the knee save and except a scar made by the tiger's claw. The Civil Medical Officer who took the charge of operation amputated the leg above the knee. The strong muscles and tendons of the thigh contracted and the thigh bone came out. Another operation was necessary and the amputated limb was again stitched upon. On being asked on the subject the Civil Medical Officer said that the bones below the knee were badly crushed necessitating the amputation above the knee whereas one of the visitors found on private enquiry that the case was quite different and it collaborated with the statement of the patient. It was stated to him that the Civil Medical Officer took the above plea as it was easier to cut one bone instead of two. Thus the patient was deprived for his life of his chance to have an artificial leg. As the patient happens to be a poor labourer, the Civil Medical Officer probably underestimating

the importance of a poor man's limb had his experiment on it. We are of opinion that the doctor should try to save as much part of the limb as is possible and the treatment with the patient should be kind and humane.

One Santay Newar of bed No. 8 stated that he had an ordinary abscess in the leg but the Civil Medical Officer made operation once, twice and thrice when no pus had formed. Perhaps it was due to carelessness that the patient has developed oesteomylitis. In case of oesteomylitis, we are given to believe that some decayed or broken pieces of bones are generally pulled out but in this case perhaps the X-ray plates may go to show that there were no such broken bones. If at all it was a case of oesteomylitis then it was made so by careless handling. We saw the pus oozing out from the decayed parts and it was emitting an offensive smell. Looking at the condition of the sore we think that after all, the leg will have to be amputated because of the careless handling of the abscess by the Civil Medical Officer.

A boy of Ghayabari Tea Estate was admitted into the hospital with a dislocated forearm some time back. The Civil Medical Officer as he was stated to be a surgical expert set the bones. Even after the splints or plasters were removed, the alignments of the bones were found defectively set. The boy was then sent to the Victoria Hospital, Darjeeling, for readjustment of the bones but that could not be done and the boy was sent back to Kurseong Hospital where he was discharged with a defective arm bone.

Some time ago a case of leprosy was found to be admitted in the general ward of the hospital. The Civil Medical Officer failed at first to detect the disease and taking it to be a case of paralysis had him admitted in the general ward and the patient was allowed to mix and move about freely with the other inmates of the hospital. Afterwards when it was detected to be a case of leprosy then the patient was discharged from the hospital. The patient is stated to be in the Leper Asylum at Kalimpong. This is a communicable disease but it could not be understood how could a Civil Medical Officer make such a grave mistake and thus endanger the lives of hundreds of the inmates. We are given to understand that very recently the Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, has been requested to destroy the mattresses and blankets used by the patient.

Another case, one Dalbahadur of Fatak, Kurseong, suffering actually from typhoid—

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Don't you think, Sir, that it would be better if he handed over to me these cases so that I could investigate them? For as he goes on citing the cases I have no means to say yes or no. I think he has put some question on this issue and those cases are being investigated. I think it will do no good to the members here by hearing those cases. He may send in those cases.

81. SHEO KUMAR RAI: I have already sent them.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I shall look into them.

8]. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Main apko batana chahta hoon ke kiya ho raha hai. Acha main isko band kerta hoon. Is men sahi kerne waley. V. B. Serashi, Sri Gupta, Gholam Sadik, Sri Bhandari, myself, Maya Devi, Sri Poddar, Sri D. B. Pradhan, waghaira hain. In admion ne jo complaint Government ke pas bheja wal bheja tha July 1949 men, abhi 8 mahina hogiya mager abhi tak koie Janb Government sey naheen mila. Unlogon ney Government sey request kiya tha ke in admion ko suspend kiya jai. Ek enquiry bhejja giya tha, prantu uska kam ulta nikla. Wahan ke jo doctor they, Dr. Ghose us samai transfer kiya giya. Jub Dr. Ghose ko transfer kiya giya to hum logon ko bohut dukh hua keon ke wah admion sey janta sey bohut hilmil jate they. Is liey Government ko hum ney unko

wahan rakhney ke liey request kiya. Government ney kutch naheen mana uske bad hum jub Calcutta a'ey to Dr. Chatterjee jo Director of Health they un sey hum sey batcheet ki, to us samai stay order unhoney bhejdiya. Us ke bad Dr. Brahmachari wahan gaey. Un say kaha ke yeh jo Civil Medical Officer hai uske bishai men kuch action lena hoga. Dr. Brahmachari ney kaha dekha jaiga. Wahan jo Civil Surgeon hai wah C. M. O. ko defend ker raha tha, pichey suna ke C. M. O. uska relation hai. Dr. Chatterji ney kaha ke hum ney enquiry ke liey Civil Surgeon ke pas bhej diya hai leken 1½ mahina hogia aur Civil Surgeon ney koie report naheen bheja.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Mujhe kuch samai diya jai, Mr. Speaker.

- Mr. SPEAKER: Hum apko samai dete hain leken ap jaldi khatum kijey.
- 8]. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Civil Surgeon Saheh C. M. O. ko bohut defend kerne lagey aur kahne lagey ke jo pair kat giya hai wahan poison phailney ka dar tha yadi uper naheen kat diya hota to tamam zaher phailjata. C. M. O. kahtey hain ke mehey ka pair toot giya tha is liey kata giya tha aur Civil Surgeon kahtey hain ke poison phail janey ke dar say katu giya. Yeh kiya bat hai. Wah kahtey hain ke lepiosy ko pahla stage men detect kerna bohut mushkil hai. Paralysis aur iska symptoms shuru me ek he tarah ka hota hai. Juh detect kerney mey mushkil tha to pahley hi keon segregated ward men na rakha giya? Bulkey usko lejaker General Ward men rakh giya tha. Yeh sub dek ker hum ko bohoot dukh hota hai.
- Dr. Brahmachari ney C. M. O. sey kaha aur wah bat haman aur logoen sey maloom huwa. Un honey kaha-
 - তেল এবানে অনেকদিন থেকে বৃটিশর। এফেব exploit করে রেখেছে। তুরি একটু ভালভারে একেছ exploit করতে পার না।
 - pher kaha ke Dr. Ghosh থব পুৰ ভাল record ছিল, সে এই সৰ ছোট লোকদের সজে পুৰ লেশানেশী করেছে, সেইজন্য ভাব পালাপ record হল।

to yeh kaisi sentiment hai.

- Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please do not mention the names of the officers too much because they are not here to reply. Therefore it is better that you do not mention the names of the officers too much. Moreover you have spoken much on the Kurseong affair, now please curtail your speech.
- 8j. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mera sert Leader of the House, maha mantari sey yeh kahna hat, yeh un sey mera appeal hai ke istarah ke admion sey hamara kam naheen hoga, acha admi bhejna hoga aur hum logen ka jo complaint hai wah sunna hoga.
- T. B. ke beshai men mera kahna hai ke Darjeeling ke hill station men yeh bimari bohut barh ja rahi hai. Pertek gher me ek T. B. patient putey hain, pertek do admi men ek admi T. B. ka victim hai. 50 per cent, wahan per T. B. hai waham per jo sanitorium hai us men 51 beds hain us sey kuch kam naheen hota hai. Us men serf 3 bed free hai, wahan ke janta gharib hai, wah 2, 3, sao rupea karach kerke un sanitorium me bimari naheen rakh sakhti hai. Government ko istaraf dhiyan dena chaheay. Abhi jo naya sanitorium bananewaley hain us men karib 160 beds hongey, is liey main Leader of the House sey, maha mantari sey appeal kerta hoon, prarthana kerta hoon ke us men sey kam sey kam 50 beds Darjeeling ke ianta ke liey reserve kiya jai. Yeh kam abhi dhila chal raha hai, yeh kam jaldi kerne ke liey grants jo baki hai wah jaldi diya jai. Jadavpur aur Kerseong men hum dekhtey hain ke kam sey kam 70 per cent. East Bengal

ke admi hain, yeh jo East Bengal ke hain yeh sub apna dhan sampati deker wahan sey agaey hain, is liey Government ko istaraf bhi dhiyan dena chaheay.

Jub tak ap log Darjeeling men wahan ke janta ko pertek department men responsibility naheen dengey wahan ke janta sukhi naheen ho sakti hai.

Hamare Hillmen men bohut L. M. F. aur M. B., M. D. bhi ho gaey hain. Maha mantari sey appeal hai yeh prathana hai ke wahan Government Hospital men yeh Hillmen doctors ko madka diya jai.

সেদিন মহামন্ত্ৰী বলেছিলেন--বাংলা দেশের মধ্যে বারা বাংলাভাষী সমাজ তাদের এবং জন্য ভাষাভাষীদের বধ্যে কোন বিরোধ নাই। আমি চাই protection, আমি কোনরূপ minority communityর দাবি করছি না। তবে আনবা minority আছি বটে। যদি আপনারা আমাদের opportunity না দেন, কি করে আনবা বাঁচতে পারব ? এ বাংলা এবন East Bongal সম্বন্ধে কি করতে পারে ? যারা পারে আগবে। এট বলে আমি আসন গ্রহণ করি।

8j. KANAILAL DA88 : বাননীয় শীকার মহোদয়, আমি থালি একটা কথা বলতে চাই, সেটা হচেছ mental hospital সহত্ব। Mental hospital আবাদের বাংলা দেশে নাই। এইটে আবরা চাই। যেটা বাঁচিতে আছে সেটাকে এখানে আনবার জন্য বহু রাধানাথ দাস একটা পুস্তাব এনেছেন। পেথানে আবরা সব কিছু স্থবিধা যে টাকা আব্যা দিই সে অনুপাতে পাই না। তারপর আবাদের এথানেও medical college and mental desease সহত্বে special শিকার কোন ব্যবহা নাই। এটা আবাদের একটা national loss, এবকর কোন ব্যবহা না থাকায় যার। গরীব পাগল তালের কোন ব্যবহা হয় না। চিকিৎসার অভাবে কয়েকটা জীবন নই হওয়ার কথা আমি জানি। অনেক জারগায় অনেক শেশী সংখ্যক mental hospital না হলেও bed হওয়া দরকার। কারণ প্রায়ণ্ট দেখা যায় যখন লোকের। কালে যোগ দেয় —তথন পারিপাণিনুক অবহা অনেক সবয় এবন হয়ে ওঠে যে তথন সাময়িকভাবে কোন কোন শোকের mental breakdown হয়। সেইজন্য এদিকে আমি আহি বাহ্য-মন্ত্রীবহাণ্যের দৃষ্ট আকর্ষণ করিছি।

8]. KANAILAL DE: সভাপাল বহাপর, বাংলা দেশে আবাদের চিকিৎসা বিঘরে পুরান বয়ী বে বজুতা দিয়েছেন তা গুবট আপাখুদ, ডবে অর্থাভাবে এট সমস্ত কাজ হতে দেবী হচেছ, এটা খুবই দুংবের বিষয়; ডবে যাতে গুব জত এট সকল ব্যবহা অধ্বাহিত হয় সে বিষয়ে সরকাবের বিশেষ চেষ্টা করা উচিত।

আনি বাঁকুড়া সহছে দুই একটা কথা বলতে চাই। তোৰ কৰিটি recommendation কাৰ্যকরী করার করার বাংলা লেশেৰ সৰওলি medical school বদ্ধ করে দেওয়া চরেছে। কলকাতার কয়েকটা ভুলকে কলেজে পৰিগত করা হবেছে। গতেন্দ্রেশনের জলপাইওড়ি আব বর্ছরানে যে দুটি medical school ছিল তাও পরে জলেজে পরিগত হবে। কিছু বাঁকুড়ায় যে বেসবকারী medical schoolটি গত ২৫ বংলর সামারা না নিরে বেশ ভালতারে চনেছে, সেই medical school যাতে Medical Collegea পরিগত করা হয়, আমি সরকারকে সেজনা অমুরোর করছি। গতে ২৫ বংলর বাংলার চাকা, চটগুরার, জলপাইওড়ি রুজ্বা দেকা। গতেন্দ্রেশন এইসব ভুলের চেয়ে তাল হৈ বারাল হয় নাই। তর্বনকার বাংলার চাকা, চটগুরার, জলপাইওড়ি পুতৃতি ভুলগুলি কলেজে পরিগত করার পূর্বে বাঁকুড়ার ভুলেনিকে কলেজে পরিগত করা উচিত। সেবানে ১০২টা বেছ আছে। সলর হাসপাতালে boddর সংব্যা পুরুর ভুলনিকে কলেজে পরিগত করা উচিত। সেবানে ১০২টা বেছ আছে। সলর হাসপাতালে boddর সংব্যা পুরুর তিনা বার ভাষলে ৫০০ বােলীর স্থান হতে পারে, ভাহনেই ১০০ ছাত্র নিবে একটা কলেজ অনারানে আরম্ভ করা বেতে পারে। অধিকত জনসাবারণের ববেও কলেজ প্রতিটার সামারা পাওরা বাবে, যদি সুরকার কলেজ পুতিষ্ঠার প্রতিভূতি জন। গতিরক্ষ সরকার কারিছ গুহণ করলে এবং আরশ্যকীর হার বর্জাক করলে বাকী ও সক্ষ টাকা জনসাবারণের নিকট তােলা বুর্ব কেন্টা করা কর।

8j. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE : योगनीर गर्छाशांन संश्येत, पानि पासूर्रार्थर नवद्य जिल्ला

ইউরান কংসারে সংশোধিত বাজেটে ও আগারী কংসারের বাজেটে বে পরিবান কর্ম আয়ুর্কেনির করা বঁটা ইইলাছে তারা অভ্যন্ত অভিনিক্তনের। ইয়া হইডে পত্র-বিবাদিত আয়ুর্কেনের পুতি বনোভাব মুখা বার। পুনিইই বর্তনার কংসারের বাজেটে রাত্র কেড় সক্ষ টাকা বরা হইরাছিন। সংশোধিত থাজেটে উহা ক্যাইরা ৫০ ইজিলি করা হইরাছে। আগারী কংসারের বাজেটেও যাত্র ১ লক্ষ টাকা বরাক করা হইরাছে।

এদেশের অন্যাবারণের স্বায়ারকুলার ও চিকিৎসার আবুর্ন্বেদের আবশাক্তা সর্বজ্ঞনবিদিও। স্বায়া-নরীব্যাবিশ্ব উহা সম্পূর্ণ অবগত আছেন। কিন্তু গত ৩০ বংসরের ববো ব্রিটিশপুতাবান্যিত দেশী ও দীস্ গতপ্রেপেটির আবরে এই পুনেশে গতেপ্রেশন কর্ত্বক একটা আবুর্নেবারীর টেট্ ক্যাকাল্টী গঠন বাতীত আবুর্নেবারে উনুতির অন্য অন্য কোনপুকার চেটা হর নাই। এই টেট্ ক্যাকাল্টীও গতেপ্রেশন ইউতে অর্থাতাবের অভুরাতে আজ পর্বান্ত কোনপুকার সাহাব্য পার নাই, যদিও অনাপকে নেতিকালে ক্যাকাল্টীকে তথ্য পুতি বংসর বছ সহস্র টাকা সাহাব্য করা হইরাছিল। দেশ স্বাধীন হওরার পরও এই আবুর্নেক্য ক্যাকাল্টীকে কোন পুকার সাহাব্য করা হর নাই। বর্ত্তবান বাজেটেও আবুর্নেক্যাকাল্টীর জনা ১ প্রসাও ববান করা হর নাই অপর পক্ষে নেতিকাল ক্যাকাল্টীর গ্রাণ্ট ৪০০ হাজার হইতে বাহাইর। ১০ হাজার টাক। করা হইরাছে।

ভাৰতবৰ্ধে কেবনমাত্ৰ বাংলালেশ বাজীত সমগু পুলেশে বিশেষতা কোবানে কংগ্ৰেস গড়প্ৰেণট ছিল সেনৰ স্থানে সংকাৰী আৰুকেনিৰ কলেজ ও হাসপাতাল পুড়তি বাপন কৰিব। আৰুকেনিৰ উনুতিৰ চেটা বছ পূৰ্ব হইডেই কৰা হইবাছিল। বছত: কংগ্ৰেদেৰ বোষিত আন্দৰ্শ অনুনাৰেই এই নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰা হইবাছিল। কছ এই বাহিত একনাত্ৰ পশ্চিম বছ বাহীত অন্যান্য সমগু পুলেশে এই পুচেটা বছ ভণ বৃদ্ধি পাইবাছে। কিছু অন্যান্য এই পুলেশে গড়প্ৰেণ্ট আৰুকেন্দ্ৰ জন্য এক কপৰ্যকও বাহ কৰেন নাই। এখালে আনাৰ একটা graph আছে, এতে আনবা দেখতে পাটিছ U.P., Madrasa, Bombay এবং C.P. গড়প্ৰেণ্ট উল্লেখ কিছু নিৰ্দ্ধ নিজ নিজ পুলেশেৰ বাহুকেন্দ্ৰ উনুতিৰ জন্য পুতি বংসৰ কড টাকা বাহু কৰিছেছেল—১৯৪০-৪৬ সালে U.P.তে ওলক্ষ গহাজাৰ টাকা, Madrasa ৪ লক্ষ ওচু হাজাৰ টাকা, Bombayতে ১ লক্ষ ৩২ হাজাৰ টাকা, এবং C.P.তে ওলক্ষ ওচু হাজাৰ টাকা, আৰু বাংলা দেশে একটা টাকাও দৰ।

এবং ১৯৪৬-৪৭ সালে—U.P.তে ৬ সক্ষ ২০ চাজাৰ টাকা, Madrasa ৫ সক্ষ ০ চাজাৰ টাকা, Bombaycs ১ নক্ষ ৭০ চাজাৰ টাকা এবং C.P.তে ৬৪ চাজাৰ টাকা আৰু বাংলাতে এক কৰ্ণকৈও নৱ। সেই বক্ষ ১৯৪৭-৪৮ সালে U.P.তে ১৪ সক্ষ ৬৭ চাজাৰ টাকা, Madrasaco ৬ সক্ষ ২ হাজাৰ টাকা, Bombaycs ৩ সক্ষ ৪ হাজাৰ এবং C.P.তে ৬৫ চাজাৰ টাকা এবং বাংলা পেলে কিছুই সক।

এবং ১৯৪৮-৪৯ নালে U.P.তে ১৯ লক ৯৯ হাজার টাকা, Madrance ৬ লক ২৪ হাজার টাকা, Bombayco ৪ লক ৬ হাজার এবং C.P.তে ৮১ হাজার টাকা প্রাচেশিক সরকারবা আযুদ্ধেশির উনুতির জন্য ব্যক্তি করিয়াছেন অপ্র পশ্চিম বজ সরকার এক কপ্রদিও বায় করেনা নাই।

যাতা হটক এই বংসাৰের বাজেটে পুখনে দেও লক্ষ টাক। ধরাব পর ওলানীস্থন ভাইবেক্টার **অব ফের্ড্** সাভিসের মহান্য কলিকাতার আ্রুবেলীয় কলেজগুলির কর্মপক ও আয়বেলীয় ফ্যাকালটির কর্মকার্ডানের সন্থিত পরামর্শ কবিলা একটি সরকারী আনুদের্বদীয় কলেজ ও পরেমণাগার স্থাপন করার একটা পরিকলপনা প্রস্তুত ভালেন। পত্ৰ বৈশ্বেষ উপৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰতে আধিক চাপ বেশী না প্তে শেকনা ভাইৰেক্টাৰ ৰ্যাণ্ড্ৰে প্ৰাৰ্থ কৰে অইাছ আৰ-্ৰেৰণ কলেজ ও ৰৈণ্যশাল্প পীঠেৰ কৰ্ত্বপক্ষ হোহাদের বাৰতীৰ খাৰৰ ও অস্বাৰৰ সম্পত্তি প্ৰস্থানিত সৰকাৰী **কলেজ** ७ शहबबनाशांव चालहाव छना शहन हमाने के हाएँ एतिया पिए वाकी हम। এই एमे विकास शांव 54136 ৰিষ্য ভাষি ও পাছ ১২১১১ লক টাকার সম্পত্তি রহিয়াছে। উপরোক্ত পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী বংসারে মাত্র ২**-৩** লক টাক। বাহ করিছা গতর্পবেণ্ট চটতে অতি সহজেই এই সমন্ত বিদ্যালয়েব সাচাষ্ট্রে ক্রিকাটার একটি পুর্বম শ্ৰেণীয় আৰুদেৰ্বদীয় কলেজ স্থাপন কৰিতে পাৰিতেন। কিন্তু যদিও বৰ্ত্তৰানে গতৰ্পৰেণ্ট এই সহানগৰীতে বছ লক টাকা পতি ৰংগৰ বাব কৰিব। ৪।৫টি বেডিকেল কলেক বকা কৰিব। আসিতেভেন তথাপি অনুগৃহ কৰিব। তীহার। একট্ট বাত্র আর্থেব্য কলেজ এবনও স্থাপন কবিতে পারিতেছেন ন।। স্বাস্থা-মন্ত্রীমহাধর হরত বলবেস এই বিষয়ে কাজ কৰিবাৰ জন্য ভাঁচাৰ বিভাগে উপৰক্ষ লোক নাই। কিছু আৰি জানি এই বিষয়ে কাজ কৰিবাছ ठेपकुछ , त्यांक अहे नवंबीएठ चारह । তिनि देख्दा कविरवादे छीद्रारम्य बाहारवा अहे करवाछ चापरनव कारण चशुनव হইডে পাৰেন। আমি ব্যক্তিগড়ভাবে অনেক লোকের গহিত আলোচনা করিব। দেবিরাছি তাঁহাদের বারণা এই भरवान वर्धनान चाचा-स्वीतशानत सामान विका चावार्यकाच लाग भारती। असर्गतानी वर्षेत वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र তিনি এই পুৰেপে আয়ুৰ্কেবেৰ উনুভিনূনক কোন পুকাৰ কিছু কৰিছে বিৰেন না। আৰি আপা কৰি জনসাবায়পের এই বারণা দল্প ভুল বনিবাই ভিনি দেবাইয়া বিবেন। ভিনি বানৌংগ প্রভাবিভ পবিকাশনা অনুবারী

আৰুক্ৰেদের কলেজগুলির সাহাব্যে সরকারী আবুর্বেবদ কলেজ স্থাপনের বন্দোবন্ধ করিবেন। আবি আরও জানিতে পারিলার এই বংসরে সংশোধিত বাজেটে যে ৫০ হাজার টাকা বরা হইবাছে তাহা সরকারী কলেজের উজেশ্যে বার বা করিয়া বর্ধবানের বিদ্যালয়গুলির মধ্যে বণ্টন করিয়া দিবার ব্যবহা করা হইতেছে। আবুর্বেবদ কলেজ-গুলির বর্ধবানে যে পোচনীয় অবস্থা হইয়াছে উহাতে এই ব্যবস্থার হারা আযুর্বেবদের কোন উনুতি হওরার সঞ্ভাবনা নাই। বরক উহা অপেকা সমন্ত কলেজগুলি একতা করিয়া একটি সরকারী কলেজ করাই জনেক বুদ্ধিন্ত। কারণ এই টাকা বাহা দেওবা হর বণ্টন করিতে তাহার হিসাবপত্র ঠিক্যত খাকে কিনা সে বিষয় সন্দেহ আছে।

এই সন্পর্কে আর একটি বিষয় না বলিয়া পারিতেছি না। যদিও গতর্প বেণ্ট কর্ম্ব একটি টেট্ আরুর্বেদ ক্যাকাল্টি করা হইরাছে উতার রেজিটারভূক্ত কবিরাজগণকে আজ পর্যান্ত কোন পুকার মর্থ্যানা দেওলা হর নাই। বরঞ্চ উহাদিগকে হাতৃড়ে বলিয়াই গণ্য করা হয়। বর্ত্তবান গতর্প বেণ্ট সন্পুতি একটি সার্কুলার বাহির করিয়া কবিরাজগণের সার্টকিকেট সরকারী কর্মচারীগণের ছুটি পুভূতির জন্য গ্রহণ না করিবার নির্কেশ দিরাছেন। কিছ লীগ গতন বেণ্টের আবলেও কবিরাজগণের পুতি এইরূপ অপমানজনক আচরণ করা হয় নাই। আবরা আশা করি আজা-ম্যানহাল্য অপৌণে উহার পুতিকার করিবেন।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I am sorry my friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain is not here. He talked about co-operation. I am thankful to him for the certificate he has given me personally, but I would be more thankful to him if he could exercise his influence over the neighbourhood in which he lives and works to develop the spirit of co-operation. I am afraid there is a common tendency in this country even today that when you talk about co-operation you feel as if this is a matter which should be done by somebody else. Co-operation is an operation amongst equal—"co" "operation"—and if you wait for somebody else or even for the Government to develop co-operation, that co-operation becomes meaningless.

Sir, my friend Mr. Sheo Kumar Rai has referred to the Kurseong Hospital. I could not follow whether he is objecting to there being two posts-one of Civil Medical Officer and the other of a doctor of the hospital, or he was objecting to the individuals. If he was objecting to the two posts because he said that the Civil Medical Officer only attends to the European Schools and so on and so torth and therefore probably it is not necessary, that is one proposition. But if he thought that the Civil Medical Officer Dr. Bhattacharjee or whoever he is is not a man who should be relied upon, that is another proposition. I remember he asked a question and I also saw the papers of the enquiry made by our officer with regard to the charges made by the Municipal Board. These allegations were not found to be correct. He found them to be incorrect. Whether it was the Civil Surgeon or Dr. Brahmachari or somebody else, I have yet to find out, but he puts a very peculiar proposition before us which makes me shudder to think if I were a practitioner in Kurseong because if my diagnosis or my treatment, however faulty it may, were to be judged by a group of men, or even any Congressmen or Congress Secretaries or members of the Municipal Corporation, then it would be an impossible position. I trust that such a proposition will not be seriously put forward. Here is a group of people who come to the hospital and say this treatment has not been done properly, it has not been diagnosed properly. If that be so, I would ask every member of the Municipal Corporation to become a doctor himself and try to treat some patients. I am afraid that the whole approach is wrong. Whether it is Dr. Chaudhury or Dr. Ghose or Dr. Bhattacharjee, you have got to consider about him that he is a man who knows a little more of medicines than myself and if I do not feel like that and if I say that this man has got leprosy or this man has this disease or this man has not got this disease. I am afraid no medical institution can be run and no self-respecting medical practitioner can practise anywhere in this world. He asked why was Dr. Ghose transferred. He said that Dr. Ghose was a very good man and so forth. Listening to him I felt that the very reason why he has been transferred is because he is a good man and others needed

his services. You cannot be so selfish, my honourable friend cannot be so selfish as to keep a good man always to himself. Let him go round and let him give the advantage of his knowledge to other people.

With regard to the question that he has raised as regards T. B. patients it is true that tuberculosis is on the increase, but I want members to realise that the number of patients today suffering from tuberculosis would amount to 20 to 30 lakhs. It is very difficult to give correct statistics. The total number of beds at the hill stations would not be more than 1,500, and there is another point to which I also want to draw the attention of members. and it is this that while in an ordinary hospital a bed is occupied by a patient on an average of 15 days for a medical bed and 20 days for a surgical bed, a bed in a T. B. hospital is occupied by a patient at least for six months, unless he happens to die earlier or unless he gets cured too quickly. But that means that if you have got 1,400 beds total in Bengal, you can treat 800 patients in a year, and the total number of patients would be, as I said, between 20 and 30 lakhs. Therefore, Sir, it is a problem, a stupendous problem affecting not merely the hill people but also affecting the plains people, and it is true that in virgin soil tuberculosis spreads more quickly, and that is what is happening in several hill stations, namely, Hazaribagh, Kurseong, Darjeeling, Shillong and so on. But we are trying to go ahead as far as possible. But it is very difficult even to think of realising that stage when it will provide even for a hundredth part of the total number of patients that require treatment.

As regards free treatment, the difficulty arises in this way that in an ordinary hospital the cost per bed per day is about Rs. 2-8; in a tuberculosis hospital the cost is Rs. 5, it it is a properly-conducted hospital. Therefore, if there are 200 to 400 beds in a hospital, it means a fairly big sum to arrange for every day. Ordinarily, the hospital has to depend partly upon the payment made by cabin patient or room patient or paying bed patient and partly upon contribution from the people which is a very small amount, and partly contribution from the State. As regards the State taking charge of this matter, I would refer to the subject which had been raised by other friends. After all, the State has not got any source of income except what it gets from taxation. There are people who say that payment through indirect taxation is not so good or satisfactory as payment through direct taxation. If a patient goes to a hospital he may either be treated free in the hospital, and the State may pay for it, or he may contribute something to the hospital in order to meet the expenses. In the first case, payment is made by means of indirect taxation and the State realises taxation from all sorts of people who never had tuberculosis and would never go to hospital. They have to pay for the upkeep of the hospital. On the other hand, payment made by individuals is a direct contribution. This is a matter which is not only baffling us here but baffles many rich countries in the west. We generally follow this principle in Bengal, namely, that if you have got 300 beds in a hospital we generally keep 200 beds as free and 100 beds are paying beds, hoping that payment made by the hundred beds would keep the others as free beds to a certain extent. Even so, it is difficult in the first place to provide for the large number of patients suffering from tuberculosis and, secondly, to meet the expenditure which is necessary for the non-paying patients out of the resources received from the paying patients. In any case, we are trying to do our best to provide for T. B. patients.

With regard to his charges regarding Dr. Bhattacharjee, if he would give me a list of the charges I will certainly go into that and will see what is the position.

My friend Sj. Kanailal De comes from Bankura, and he has said two things: (1) that the institution is a good institution and (2) that Government has not paid any contribution. It was a private institution which was run very successfully for the last five years. May I tell him that on

both points his information is wrong? In the first place I have been a member of the Bengal Medical Council for many years, and I know that successive Inspectors have inspected the Bankura hospital and college and reported very strongly against the continuance of this institution. As a matter of fact, I think four years ago there was a proposal before the Bengal Medical Council to withdraw affiliation from the Bankura Medical School. Probably my friend does not know that. One of the members of this Medical School who also came from Bankura offered to pay certain sums in order to improve the facilities of that school, but nothing materialised. Similarly, with regard to the contribution, I think if I remember aright—I am speaking from memory—that about Rs. 25,000 was paid last year. Therefore it is not that they have not been paid, but it was done with a particular purpose. I saw the member from Bankura; I had free discussion with him and I told him that while it will be our objective that every district centre should have a medical college ultimately, but a college meant Rs. 16 lakhs capital and at least Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs for maintaining 500 beds with a certain number of students, taking into account the fees paid by paying bed patients and fees paid by the students. Even so, we find that our expenditure comes to Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs. With regard to the abolition of the hospital, I asked him to give me a report within 5 or 6 months as to whether they have been able to raise the five or six lakhs of rupees about which my friend suggested. I have not heard from him yet. Anyhow I suggested further that instead of closing the institution it is much better to utilise that institution for the purpose of training medical assistants and surgical diessers. I want to explain to the members here because probably most of them are not properly familiar with all this. A doctor is ineffective in treating a patient unless he is supported by a good nurse and also by good medical assistants. Not only that. In a poor country like ours a large amount of work which could be done by a trained medical assistant or a surgical dresser is now being done by a doctor who has got to be paid 2 rupees or I rupee whatever the fees for the village patients. It would be filling a very useful gap until the time comes when it is possible to develop that institution into a full-fledged college. The Bankura institution refused all co-operation. My suggestion was I may say I am making a present of it to Mr. Kanai Lal De my proposal was that they keep their institution and utilise the name of that institution for a combined institution. There is a branch of the Dufferm Hospital, there is the civil hospital there and they have got their own hospital. I said, "for the three institutions set apart for three different subjects have a united institution altogether, one institution to do surgical work, one to do medical work and the third the Dufferin hospital to do gynaecology work. If they agree to do so it would be possible for us to see that the whole thing may be taken into the Government institution and for the time being keep the hospitals, keep the beds, keep the teachers as they are, but let the students be trained as medical assistants and surgical dressers, and I would tell Mr. Kanai Lal De deliberately that a doctor today is not so useful and unless he has very high qualifications it is not possible for him to earn his livelihood whereas a medical assistant or a surgical dresser is more useful to society because he looks after the poorer people at much less cost than a doctor. The training would be for a less number of years, probably two years. A large number of young men of the middle class can go in there and get trained in two years' time and can earn at least Rs. 75 to 100. But the authorities of the institution were adamant and would not listen to any argument or reason. However we still hope that good sense will dawn on them and they will come and get into this scheme.

Sir, with regard to my friend Mr. Chatterjee about the question of an Ayurvedic College—probably he has got it and I do not know who wrote out that speech for him but I am perfectly sure that it did not give him all the information—the fact is on three occasions we met but the poor Ayurvedic leaders did not agree to have one institution in the sense that they could

regretating. I believe Mr. C. C. Biswas is the President of one of the natitutions. They came by themselves and everyone wanted this thing to be taken up and they were all very full of promises but when it came to landle realities and settle down to work as to who would be the chairman of the managing committee, who will conduct, there was no unanimity. But still here also I say that it is possible perhaps that they will come to ome agreement. At the present moment what we have done is that we have given them a little money to tide over their difficulty this year. This norning I met Mr. C. C. Biswas and we decided that next week or the reek after next we will meet and see that some decision is arrived at with regard to them.

With regard to the Mental Hospital my friend has raised the question hat a hospital should be built here. I do wish it be done. At the present noment we are spending—at any rate it was Rs. 3,97,293 in 1948-49 and suppose the amount is more or less the same for 1949-50—Rs. 3,97,293 is our contribution to the Ranchi Mental Hospital. Having seen the nospital myself there is no doubt whatsoever that the situation of the nospital is ideal from the point of view of having a good well conducted nental hospital. If they would agree, as I said a little while ago, to bring a little more co-operation between the two Governments it may be better. It is may have to go up to the Government of India for changing he Act which made it compulsory for us to pay a certain sum to the hospital. We will have to look into it. The building of another hospital is again a matter of finance. Whether it would be possible or not we cannot say. We have got a small observation ward of 15 beds in Bhawanipur which is only a temporary one.

As regards a diploma in psychology one of our students has gone to London. He is due back in another month or a month and a half and as soon as he comes back it would be possible for us to have a diploma in the University and arrangements made in one of the places here, probably the Presidency General Hospital for training students.

As regards the suggestion that there should be a mental specialist what ie means perhaps is that the psychological test should be applied to every ifficer before he is appointed. There is an officer appointed by the Government of India who is doing that so far as Central Departments are concerned ind we have agreed to the arrangement that as soon as he is able to come ins services would be placed to start this method of psychology test also in Bengal. (S). SIBNATH BANERIFE: On the members of this House first!) It depends upon the particular ideology which you have. They may start rom one end and go to the other.

With these words I oppose all the cut motions and I commend my motion for acceptance by the House.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 3.01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

8]. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister that he would look into my cases, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

(There was no objection.)

All the cut motions standing in the name of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the lemand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100 were then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 3,01,67,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "38—Medical", was then put and agreed to.

39-Public Health.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 77,85,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "39—Public Health".

Sir, while talking on the subject of medical relief I feel that this word "public health" is a misnomer. There is nothing like public health and private health and they need not be matters of any discussion just now. What public health really means is that each individual thinks that he is a member of a community and therefore has certain obligations to his neighbour and to the society to which he belongs and similarly every member has a right to be protected so far as his health is concerned so that his positive health may be increased.

Sir, this is my personal view and I think the time would come when this word "public health" would disappear and it would be merely preventive medicine and curative medicine, but such as it is today, I have got to take the nomenclature that the Finance Department has given me. Now, Sir, when we talk about malaria there are first of all certain aspects of an antimalaria project which has got to be taken from a broad standpoint. Similarly when you talk of a community you talk of the individual. Now, Sir, there are four or rather six diseases of which we are generally cognisant and about which we get concerned not only because they come in epidemics but also because they involve policies for prevention of the spread of the disease and probably in many cases restriction of the individual so far as his movements are concerned. These are malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, small-pox, cholera and plague. There are other diseases like dysentery, bowel disorder, and so on, which also affect the health and these are the main ones which ordinarily we think of. With regard to malaria, the steps so far taken by the Government are that there are nine anti-malarial operations in municipal areas and 36 operations in rural areas; secondly, there is intensive distribution of anti-malarial drugs both in quinine and palludrine through hospitals, public health and other bodies; and the total amount spent for this purpose has been Rs. 3,10,000 this year and the next year it would be 4 lakhs. Then we spent a fairly big sum for Ludlowin control in the surrounding areas. I think we spent Rs. 8,40,000 in the fringe area recurring and Rs. 1,70,000 non-recurring was sanctioned by the Government of West Bengal. But when we talk about malaria we ought to be clear in our mind as to what we mean by anti-malarial measures. There are three points of attack against this epidemic: the individual may be protected by, let us say, making him remain within a mosquito curtain so that the infected mosquitoes cannot bite him. That is a proposition which is almost impossible to realise in this country not only because it is not possible for everybody to have a mosquito curtain but also because of our habits and ways of living. Most of our people live outside in summer and it is not possible for them to be protected in this fashion.

The next point is, giving of drugs which are of anti-malarial nature. The two drugs I have used recently are palludrine and mepacrine from European countries, and cinchona. As I have explained to the members the other day when I was talking on the Grant for Cinchona, the view of the Government and my own view have been that when we have got a machinery for producing anti-malarial drugs in India there is no reason why we should import drugs from outside as a measure of protection. This importation of drugs from outside has been the result of the policy that was

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adopted by the previous Government, and there had been in our investigation an opportunity of finding out how deliberately the production of quinine in India at a cost much lower than the rate at which it was being sold by the Government even in the recent past, was restricted in order that Java quinine could get in. Why that was so is a matter for further investigation. However, today we are in a position to say that we should try our best to raise quinine as much as possible in this country, either in Darjeeling area or in Madras area. I have written to the Premier of Madras Presidency to look into the matter so that between them and us we may be able to produce sufficient quinine—and I am sure we can do it—for the purpose of giving it to the poor people. It is possible that in that way we may be able to put the stocks of quinine, as was used to be done in the olden days, into post offices from where the villagers can easily get one, two or three days' doses or a larger number of doses and get themselves protected against malaria.

The third method of protection against malaria is the use of drugs for killing mosquitoes. One of the drugs for killing mosquitoes is the D.D.T. as everybody probably knows, and up till now we have been importing D.D.T. from outside and taking it from the Imperial Chemical Industries.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Dr. Roy, the position is that we have yet got another demand and I propose that you should curtail your speech.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: All right, Sir. Now D.D.T. is being manufactured in Bengal.

As regards leprosy, there is a Leper colony established in Bankura. Ultimately there will be 404 patients there. The other one at Gobra has got to be looked into because it is under a Trust, and we will see how we can arrange to co-ordinate the two things together. Plague control in Calcutta and Howrah has been in operation from January, 1949, and we have got a Plague Unit for which we are spending Rs. 7.65,000. We have 200 mobile medical units and 220 Health Assistants to work in co-operation with the local bodies for controlling the epidemic diseases in different parts of the town.

As regards maternity and child welfare, there are 36 centres and a proposal for ten new ones is under consideration. There is a person appointed in charge of nutrition of school children and his report is being awaited.

As regards water supply in different areas, so far as the rural areas are concerned, I may say that the total number of tube-wells sunk this year is 591, the number of tube-wells re-sunk is 1,159, and repairs were done to 54,522. The number of masonry wells constructed is 46. I am aware of the fact that we have not been able to give every village unit sufficient amount of water-supply from tube-wells mainly because of the lack of tubes. I have tried my level best to get some supply from outside countries because it is not manufactured in India. I have succeeded in getting some, but still it is very very unsatisfactory.

With regard to unfiltered water-supply in Calcutta we have given to the Corporation a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for unfiltered water-supply and a loan of Rs. 15,58,000 for improving the filter beds for good water-supply.

With these words, Sir, I put before the House my demand for acceptance.

Sj. KUBER CHAND HALDAR: নাননীর শ্রীকার বচাপর, খাখ্যবন্ধার করা পানীয় জনের পরবার। এটার বাবেলা সহরে আচে বটে কিছ পরীপ্রায়ে নাই। সহর আর পরীর ববের যে বাবধান, আবরা ভেবেছিলার যে ইংরাজ একেশ থেকে চলে বাওলার পর সেটা দূর হারে সহর ও পরীপ্রায় সমপর্যায়ে আসবে। কিছ এবন্দো পর্যায় ভাষ কোন বাবভাই হালো না। যদিও Rural Water-supply Committee একটা আছে, সেই কবিটিব ভাষক থেকে যে পু'একটা টিটবওরেনের বাবভা হার, তাও সহক্ষের বাব্য হার বাবেল। বাবি বা বৈবাৎ

মক্ষেলে কোন কাবণে একটা টিউবওরেল হর ডাছলে এক একটা union্যএর বব্যে বেবানে ১৫।১৬ বান্
পাllage—নেবানেও সেই union্যর Presidenta বাড়ীতেই সাধারণতঃ সে টিউবওরেল প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়।
একটা বটনা বাবি জানি—নেবানে District Magistratous কাছে এবং বরং সরকারের কাছে অনেক
অভিযোগ ও আবেদন করেও প্রেসিডেপ্টের বাড়ী থেকে টিউবওরেলটা প্রামের নাঝবানে,—পানীর কেন্দ্রখনে
আনার ব্যবহা করতে পারা বারনি। সরকারের বেন এদিকে নজর প্রেরা হয়। কর্ত্পক্ষের স্ব স্বরই চাবীলের
উপর একটু নজর প্রেরা উচিত। কারণ পানী অঞ্জের লোকই কঠোর পরিশুস করে সহরের জনসাধারণের
জীবনধারণের উপার করে পের। অধ্য পানী অঞ্জের লোকদের একটু পানীর জনের ব্যবহা নাই।

আমি এখন কচুবিপানা সহছে একটু বলব। খাদ্য-মন্ত্রী মহাদ্য বলেছেন, যে কচুবিপানায় ভাল সার তৈরী হচেছ। কিছু সৰ আমণার হন না। এগুলি প্রাবে ছড়িয়েছে। আমাদের জেলার কড়কণ্ডলি জ্বলাতে এখন কচুবিপানা হরেছে যে সেটার ওলে যে জল আছে তা লোকে বুরুতে পারে না। কচুবিপানা থাকার ক্ষণ আপপাশের লোকে ম্যালেবিয়ায় ভোগে। খাসমহালের বিষ্ণুপুর বিল নামক একটা কচুবিপানাভন্তি জলা জেলের। বল্লোক্যে নিয়ে সরকারের কাছে কচুবিপানা নট করার জন্য দু' হাজার টাকা জনা দিরেছে, তা সংস্থেও সরকার সেই কচুবিপানা নট করা বা ভোলার কোন বল্লোক্য করেন নাই।

তারপরে health centre সহছে কিছু বনৰ। আবাদের জেলা মুশিদাবাদে কতকগুলি health centre করার ছীন আছে। অনেকদিন অতীত হ'ল অনেকেই টাকা deposit দিয়েছেন কিছু সে health centre কবন হবে কিছুই জানি না। বহী নহাণর দর। করে জানাবেন। আর সবসেরগঞ্জ বানার অধীন নির্ভিতায় হাঁদপাতাল ৫ বছর পুর্বে construction স্থক হরেছে, সে হাঁদপাতাল প্রেছ হবে কি না এবং খোলা হবে কি দা আবি জানতে চাই।

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 77,85,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "39—Public Health" was then put and agreed to.

47-Miscellaneous Departments.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJEE: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor 1 beg to move that a sum of Rs. 22,77,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments".

Sir, most of the cut motions relate to the policy and programme of the Labour Department. So I would like to make a few observations about the policy and the programme and working of this department.

The progressive character of labour policy of this State, in line with that of Government of India, has been maintained during the year in spite of contrary forces.

The policy of this State has been an emphasis on all the three methods of settling industrial disputes, namely, direct negotiation, conciliation and compulsory adjudication. The aim is to canalise the struggle of the working classes into constitutional channels and thus to avoid the losses to the nation in the shape of unnecessary stoppages of work which would inevitably occur if employers and employees were left to fight out the issues between themselves. To facilitate direct negotiation. Works Committees have been formed. And when conciliation fails, tovernment consistently follow the policy of referring such unresolved disputes to tribunals with one reservation, viz., that there should be no stoppage of work before or during the proceedings before a tribunal in furtherance of that dispute.

Now, let us refer to the conciliation machinery. The goal of labour policy is to achieve labour management co-operation through collective bargaining. As trade unionism is still in a formative stage, the scope for collective bargaining requires to be promoted by Government encouragement and support for some time to come. Our conciliation services operate as an agency of industrial diplomacy and function as a neutral party seeking to find some common ground for an agreement acceptable to both sides. For the performance of this delicate task, often protracted negotiations are

unavoidable. There is adequate machinery for this. The Labour Commissioner has under him 2 Deputy Labour Commissioners, 7 Assistant Labour Commissioners and a large number of Labour Officers who, as whole-time impartial conciliation officers, intervene whenever necessary to help Union-management co-operation and to aid in preventing or shortening all strikes and lockouts.

In 1949, out of 3,217 disputes reported during the year and 1,003 pending from previous year, 1,889, i.e., 544 per cent. were settled by conciliation, 133, i.e., 38 per cent. were referred to Tribunal and 1,452, i.e., 481 per cent. were settled either by unconditional resumption or negotiation between the parties through collective bargaining.

In 1949, out of 159 strikes and lockouts, 71 were settled by conciliation.

Our steady endeavour has been to reduce friction between labour and capital and to bring home to the workers that ultimately increase in wages must depend on increase in production. As the figures below will indicate, there has been a decided improvement in the labour situation and since Industrial Truce Resolution of December, 1947, the relation between Labour and Management has steadily improved.

Number of stoppages in 1947 was 376; in 1948 the number came to 200 and it has been further reduced to 159 in 1949.

Workmen involved in 1947 were 412,432; in 1948, 238,858 and in 1949, 164,902.

As regards adjudication, in 1949, 133 cases were referred for adjudication and altogether 115 awards including 5 major awards, of Industrial Tribunals were enforced. Six Judges of the Industrial Tribunals were busy with adjudication of disputes during this period.

The increase of wages and other tangible benefits gained by workers through awards including the major awards relating to jute, cotton textile and the engineering industry were maintained. The directives in those awards for securing uniform standing orders, rules of service, rules of leave, maternity benefit, holidays, provident fund, gratuity and pension, provision of canteens, etc., substantially helped in stabilising service conditions of workers.

One hundred and ninety-two Works Committees formed so far have been working smoothly. The formation of these Works Committees has also contributed in some measure in cushioning friction between capital and labour.

Non-implementation of awards.—The awards given by the Industrial Tribunals have in a great majority of cases been implemented. Twenty complaints were received in 1948 from the workers through their union and 34 such complaints were received in 1949. All these complaints were required into and the Managements were persuaded to implement the awards. In 1949 seven prosecutions were launched for non-implementation of awards. Three of these cases have ended in conviction and one case has been withdrawn following subsequent implementation of the award by the Management.

Now, fixation of minimum wages. Two Committees have been set up for fixation of minimum wages in rice mill, oil mill and flour mill under the Minimum Wages Act. Committees will shortly be set up for fixation of minimum wages in tunneries and leather manufactories, tea plantations and some other scheduled employments.

Family budget enquiries.—Family budget enquiries in respect of workers in tea plantation, rice mills, flour and atta mills and oil mills have been completed. The result of these enquiries will be utilised in fixing minimum wages in those industries.

Trade Union Movement.—Important trade union organisations have contributed in a large measure to the maintenance of industrial peace. The healthy influence exerted by them has to some extent prevented infiltration of ideological obsessions into labour movement, which have in the past been responsible for some acts of violence, intimidation and physical damage to property. There is still dearth of experienced and tried leadership in the movement. It is hoped that with the dawning of a new consciousness that class-integration and not class-conflict is the only effective way to step up production. The present period of economic and financial transition would be successfully steered through.

Unemployment.—Already seller's market has been replaced by buyer's market and depression has set in. Dead-lock in Indo-Pakistan trade relations continues. Retrenchments due to shortage of raw materials, accumulation of stocks, depressed economic conditions, existence of surplus labour, unceasing influx of displaced persons from East Bengal and entry of students of schools and colleges into the employment market have given rise to a multitude of problems requiring early solution. As counteracting measures, avenues for fresh employment are being explored in linison with the Employment Exchanges, through which all placements are being insisted upon. Training in some technical and vocational trades is in progress. Victimisation due to wrongful retrenchment has been reduced appreciably through direct intervention and judicious reference to Tribunals. Two Expert Committees, one on cotton textile and the other on engineering industry have been set up to explore inter alia the scope of training apprentices in various industries. Information about all apprenticeship schemes has been collected for incorporation in a booklet which may serve as a guide for those who may seek employment in industrial concerns.

As a result of devaluation, blockade of jute from Pakistan and increase of its prices, the jute industry faced new problems. Its proposal to avoid retrenchment of permanent workers by restricting working period have therefore been accepted as unavoidable.

The general body of workers have faced the ordeal of hardship and economic distress with admirable patience.

Employment situation—During the period under review, i.e., January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949, 115,358 employment-seekers including 24,493 displaced persons registered themselves with the Employment Exchange, and during the same period 20,837 persons including 649 women and 2,686 displaced persons were placed in employment.

Training centres.—Arrangements have been made for imparting technical and vocational training to displaced persons and ex-service men in training centres run by the Directorate of Re-settlement or Employment. On 31st December, 1949, 430 persons were receiving training in nine technical training schools and 279 persons in 12 vocational training schools. On 31st December, 1949, 259 persons were on training as apprentices in 86 schools.

Legislation.—For the sake of uniformity in the administration of Labour Relations Machinery, Central Acts are followed in this Province. The only Provincial legislation is the Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act providing for maternity benefit in Tea Estates.

Labour Welfare.—To supplement the efforts of the private employers, 17 Welfare Centres are being run by theorement. The activities of these Centres include provisions for recreation, indoor and outdoor games and dissemination of news and views on labour problems and display of magic lanterns, cinema shows and educative charts.

Housing of industrial workers.—In the current year the employers have undertaken very few housing schemes. Housing of workers is a crying need of the country. The Government of India have under consideration a scheme for industrial housing to be executed in co-operation with

employers. On account of financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to finance even a modest scheme. Spade work is being done and schemes will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry.—An enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour has been undertaken. Preliminary enquiry has been completed in five villages and schedules have been sent to Government of India. Main enquiry is in progress in 12 villages. It is proposed to hold the enquiry in 59 sample villages.

Factories Directorate --With the enforcement of the Factories Act, 1947, and the promulgation of the Factories Rules thereunder, there has been need for strengthening the Factories Directorate. Steps are being taken for expanding the Directorate to enable it to assume additional responsibility imposed by the new Act.

Shops and Establishments Act, 1940.—This Act has recently been extended to all the district headquarters towns except West Dinajpur and Malda and to Asansol, Serampore and certain other municipal towns. There is a demand for extending the Act to the remaining municipal towns, but it has not been possible to do so on account of madequacy of staff. The Act will be extended to other towns as soon as the present financial stringency is overcome. A Bill has been drafted to amend the Act in order to provide for a period of notice before discharge to employees in shops and establishments, to regulate the employment of young persons and to provide for certain other amenities. For want of time, I do not think it will be possible to introduce this Bill in the current session.

Statistics - In the Labour and Factory Directorates, information is collected about work stoppages, absenteersm, accidents, price collection, employment trends and wages and other conditions of service based on awards. Reliable data for determination of labour productivity is not available and hence it is difficult to relate wages to productivity. An important factor which contributes to the widening of the gap between labour policy and its administration is the lack of adequate information and statistics about labour matters. There is vital need for more basic information about trends of wages, prices and employment and requisite statistics regarding employment in unorganised industries to help decisions in planning and carrying out adjustments necessary to attain a higher level of employment and to serve as economic barometers. The Statistical Sections of the Directorates are yet not well-equipped to undertake the task efficiently. Proposal for strengthening the Statistical Section of the Labour Directorate is under consideration.

With these words I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47. Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

I beg also to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47-Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not having an independent grant for Labour.

I beg further to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47-Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about favouritism shown to I.N.T.U.C. as compared to Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

I then beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about expenditure of a huge sum of 4 Rs. 11 lakks on Miscellaneous.

I next beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the delay in setting up Tribunals and in the proceedings and delay in enforcement of the awards.

I then beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of staff for inspection of factories.

I also beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about delay in disposing of cases under Workmen's Compensation and Payment of Wages Acts.

I further beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about insufficiency of Assistant Labour Commissioners and their staff and facilities for their work.

I then beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47-Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about insufficiency of pay and grade and allowances of the staff in Labour Directorate and Labour Welfare Centres.

I also beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about insufficiency of the grant.

Lastly I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47-Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the administration of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I wish to make a departure today and I shall speak in English. I understand that the number of Bengali shorthand writers remains the same though (formerly only half a dozen speeches were made in Bengali in this House) now a much larger number of Bengali speeches are delivered in this House. Sir, I draw your attention to this aspect of the matter.

Now, Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for one thing only and that is where he has said that the arrangements for having statistics are inadequate. Sir, I do not know where to begin and where to end as I have quite a large number of cut motions and as the time is short I shall be brief. Let me start with what the Hon'ble Minister has said this year in the beginning and also what he said last year in the end. Sir, he has said that "we do not believe in class war" and he has said hard words about me and about those who believe in class war. He said that he was going to bring about Kisan Madjoor Praja Raj by Congress methods and when he invoked the name of Mahatmaji I told him not to drag in his name. Today again he is claiming that he has been following the same methods to encourage direct negotiation. I am very sorry to inform this House that that aspect that the unions should directly negotiate with the employers has all along been discouraged. He talked of Works Committees. Either he does not know about this or he has forgotten all about these committees. There is no scope for them to have direct negotiation about the terms of service and other things. They can only

maintain amicable relations on small matters. The function of this committee has not been to encourage direct negotiation between the organisa-tions of labour and employer. This is not being done. I find recognition of unions, curiously enough, has not been done. The tribunals in this province say that it is not within their jurisdiction and therefore they could not do it. They say that a new Act is going to be passed and it will deal with it. The Hon'ble Minister has not helped the unions in the matter of recognition. Therefore the talk of encouraging direct negotiation is not borne out by facts. He had to fall back upon the results of the tribunals. Last year he quoted extensively from the awards of the three tribunals for jute, cotton and engineering and said that "We have made considerable progress in that the wage has been increased from Rs. 48 to Rs. 58 and so But in cotton textile the amount is Rs. 50 only. This year nothing has been done. If I remember aright and if he also remembers aright it was his predecessor who set up the tribunals and so he should not have taken credit for this result even as this was not his performance but that of his predecessor. Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, the then Labour Minister. To take pride on this account is also misleading the House. Sir, the increase is only Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. Nothing has been done by the present Labour Minister He is only maintaining the status quo and to maintain the status quo is not an achievement, but, Sir, that is the policy of the Hon'ble Minister. To maintain the status quo is to hoodwink the public. Sir, nothing much has been done either by the tribunals or by the Hon'ble Minister. There are many industries for which the tribunals are not appointed to adjudicate on any dispute arising. In the engineering tribunal there was no grade system for all. There was some grade for the unskilled but for the semi-skilled and super-skilled there was no grade. Sir, nothing has been done during the whole year. In spite of the fact that there was some fall about it (I was told that some sort of a tribunal was going to be started) no work has been done and no result has been achieved in this direction. The result has been nil, because there has been no policy. Not only this, Sir, but inaction is also responsible for this state of things. Under the head "47-Miscellaneous Departments" for which a sum of Rs. 22,77,000 has been asked for I said there should be set apart for labour grant more, but I am surprised to find that of this sum Rs. 10,59,000 is for Miscellaneous and there is nothing for the extension and development of trade unions on sound lines. Now, Su, sound lines do not mean spoon feeding. No trade union which can stand up before the employer and have direct negotiation has been encouraged by this department. The only thing that has been done is that these trade unions go to the Hon'ble Minister and get a tribunal and get some satisfaction that something is being done. Only spending II laklis for the development on sound lines is not the sound way of doing things. If you really want to do sound work then you will have to see that the workers' organisations are made strong enough to get recognition. You should help them to get recognition. That would be doing things on sound lines. If you do not do that then the way in which the money is being spent is being wasted, it is worse than that. Because I have a shrewd suspicion that there is an ulterior motive behind your spending so much money under this head. You are preparing ground for your coming election which is being postponed time and again. Then there is a nominal advisory board which functions no better than the Hon'ble Minister in charge so far as the labour question is concerned. During 1949 there was only one sitting of the board although so many problems were coming before it. Since then there has been no meeting although ten months have elapsed. Even then whatever little the advisory board decided by a common agreement between the three irreconcilable parties, the Government, the employer and the labour is not given effect to by the Minister in charge. For instance, this advisory board pressed early in 1949 that the Minimum Wages Act should at once be given effect to and that Government should take definite and exemplary steps against those who would not implement

the provision. But we know that only two very small firms with a total number of a couple of thousands of employees, whereas in West Bengal, taking the shops and establishments, the number is nearly two millions, are now covered by the Minimum Wages Act.

As regards the administration of the labour disputes let us take the Industrial Disputes Act, and this is a question on which depends largely the peace and prosperity of the province. Sir, the Labour Directorate consists of the Labour Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and other officers, but what has been the result so far in this direction? The Minister says that three thousand odd cases have been disposed of. As I said last year and as was elicited from answers to supplementary questions put in this House, I can definitely say that the figure given is misleading and wrong. This three thousand means that three thousand letters were written, and in most of the cases the letters were written to the Jute Mills Association for the Commissioners are not authorised to write direct to the jute mills and the replies from the Jute Mills Association mostly were that everything was O.K. And copies of those replies were forwarded to us and in this way three thousand cases were disposed of by the Labour Directorate. I should like to know from the Hon'ble Minister in detail about these three thousand cases, about the manner in which everything was made O.K., the manner in which every dismissal has been justified, the manner in which all blame has been given to the other side. This unhappy state of affairs has been long continuing. So dissatisfied men have had to pay unsuccessful visits, either to get a settlement through conciliation or to see the termination of the affair. But the conciliation machinery moves with a snail's pace if at all it moves.

Then, Sir, I must say in fairness to the Directorate that many of its officers are not quite equipped in every respect. They should have proper conveyances sanctioned for them, and, as I said last year, their offices should be located in the densely populated industrial areas and not elsewhere as at present. Moreover, I am quite conscious of their short-comings and their difficulties; they cannot enforce the attendance of employers. I could have understood the position even if the Hon'ble Minister could have compelled the employers to attend. Still the Hon'ble Minister says that he has done so much. Sir, this is not a fact, and he has only been trying to mislead us all. The Act limits the time within which period the conciliation should be finished, and he says that he has done much in this direction. I challenge him to go through the files and if he does so, he will find that hundreds of files have been pending from six to eight months. Sir, we find that while the Directorate writes polite letters, the employer says, "I won't do that", and there ends the matter. Even when the employer condescends to discuss and asks the Commissioner to come and meet him, he finds that there is no conveyance for him. Such is the state of affairs in the Labour Directorate.

Coming to the question of Tribunal I should like to mention that at every stage partly the Act is responsible and partly the administration is responsible for its failure. First of all the whole process takes too long a time with the Tribunal. Let us take the Works Committee. They raise a subject—most of them are not entitled to do so and so there is no conciliation. They take months and then the union takes it up but there is no conciliation. Then the Commissioner recommends that a Tribunal is to be appointed and then it remains with the Secretary or the Minister and it takes months and months. Sometimes it depends upon the skin to which a particular trade union centre belongs. Then there is submission of statement, framing of issues, hearing and preparing and signing the award. Then the Minister puts his signature and it goes for publication. Then somes the question of enforcement. All these take on an average not less than one year. I submit that this Act was not given to us for this long-drawn delay. Sir, if there is a trouble, what is needed is a quick decision

and this unfortunately we are not getting. To cite one instance, the Howrah Municipal Employees' Association had a Tribunal and after the Tribunal gave its award, the statutory period of its enforcement expired. Then they wanted modification and clarification of certain anomalies. For eight months they went on corresponding but nothing was done. Ultimately they gave a strike notice and a conciliation board was formed but nothing happened. Then they actually went on one-day strike which they had to prolong for two or three days more on account of the lathi charge by the police. Then a tribunal was formed. This tribunal is still going on although there has been no hearing on the merits of the case. There was hearing on the 11th December, 1949, 14th January, 6th February, 8th February, 22nd February, 1950, and today the case is again to be heard, After the tribunal has been sitting some persons have been given notice and we have moved that they have no right to do so. Three months have since then clapsed but they have no right to do so. Three months have since then clapsed but they have not come to a decision yet on this point. I do not want to mention names, Sir, but it is our experience that the members do not come in time, and what is most dangerous for us most of them have a capitalist bias. This is unfortunate, and I do not know how it can be remedied immediately. But the fact is there and in selecting Tribunal judges this matter should be borne in mind.

Now, let me take the three big cases where the largest number of employees are concerned, I mean jute, plantation labour and coal. Of course, coal does not come directly within the jurisdiction of our Labour Minister. But as it is in Bengal, so far as the difficulties and troubles of the coal workers in Bengal are concerned, something has got to be done by our Minister. As regards the jute mills no direct negotiation is possible because workers' unions are not recognised and because the Labour Commissioner even is not recognised by the jute employers. Thirty-five thousand jute mill workers had to go and the Minister says complacently "well, they had to go." Of course, that raises a much bigger issue—the trade war with Pakistan. I do not think this Minister can do much about it, but this trade war is harming the peasants of the East Pakistan and the jute workers of this country. Mr. Walker I do not find him hereor Mr. Jalan and others of the Jute Mills Association do not suffer nor the landlords in East Pakistan. It is the peasants who are suffering because they do not get the price for jute. Thirty-five thousand jute workers had to be sacrificed --they were dismissed and the rest of the three thousand workers are working only 5 days a week. Formerly they were working three weeks a month. Now, they are being made to work more hours for the same pay, that is, they are working only 5 days. But the profits of the jute mill owners have remained the same though all the cut, all the sacrifice, is expected of the workers and the Minister here says "well, they had to go." At least the rate of profit of the jute mills is not taken into consideration. Why was it not cut a little so that some more people could get employment?

Then the plantation industry employs almost the same number—about 25,000—and occupies the same significant position just like the jute industry. The plantation industry is also a considerable foreign exchange earner and the honourable members will be surprised to hear that it pays dividend in many cases as high as 200 per cent, while the workers are getting low wages below Rs. 16 per month in spite of the investigation and report of the Rege Committee and the continuous agitation of the anions for the betterment of their conditions. I here want to say with all the emphasis I can command that this Government is guilty of surrendering in these three major industries—jute mills, plantation industry and coal—about coal I do not accuse this Minister, but this Minister along with the Minister at the top both together are responsible—they have surrendered to the big industrialists. Far from helping direct negotiation and helping the unions to get recognition, we find that the workers are being persecuted and a little hint of that was given in the speech of the Minister himself here—"subversive"—he did not use the word "subversive", he used some other expression

which I do not just now recollect. But this is not the Congress way as we all understand the Congress way—it is not Dr. Suresh Banerjee's understanding the Congress way nor of others understanding the Congress way but it is Hon'ble Kalipada Mookerjee's understanding the Congress way. That is what is happening, that is, those who differ from him are being suppressed and victimised. Here I must say one thing that this province is a little better than the sister province of Bihar. In Bihar those who differ from the official Congress view are more harassed and imprisoned. Here this is not done—I do not know why? This is perhaps because the Hon'ble Minister himself has no trade union group of his own. Had he possessed a group of his own, perhaps we would have met with the same fate, but as it is, it is bad enough; specially when there is a clash with the I.N.T.U.C. group, we find that absolutely no justice is done to the other groups.

I drew the attention of this House to the several arrests and externment orders of trade unionists from Asansol—I need not mention the names. I find I am already running short of time. I will mention one thing which I did not mention. That is about the Tittagarh Jute Mills Majdoor Union. There the question came about the Works Committee election. I do not exaggerate when I say that 90 per cent. of the workers belong to the Hind Majdoor Sabha and the I.N.T.U.C. cannot muster even 10 per cent. Therefore, when the election came, most of those who stood for election fought themselves in jail including Z. H. Khan, Haridhan and Amal Bagchi. They prayed "There is a case against us. Let it be decided. So, postpone the election". I do not think they succeeded. Only five days back I went there. They said "Can you not do something to get it postponed so that there may be fair election?" They made their own representation to the Government. I do not know the result, but I shall be very much surprised if their prayer is listened to. I might mention here that I was one of those who narrowly escaped being arrested at Asansol. What happened? There was a meeting——(Sj. Sushil Kumar Banerjee was muttering something.) Speak up. Why are you so modest? Sushil Banerjee cannot be accused of being modest. (Sj. Sushil Kumar Banerjee: I say, you are a clever man.)

Anyway, we were having a meeting of the Hind Majdoor Sabha group of workers and we were attacked by the I.N.T.U.C. group. When some of our group went to complain to the thana, they were arrested. When I telephoned the people and asked them why they were late, they said some of them were arrested and that I also would be arrested. As I knew that I might be arrested, I did not go there. Next time I went there and I asked what was the matter. They said there was no case against me. I do not know what made them not to arrest me. I would have welcomed it. I have been arrested many, many times by the British Government, by the League Government and by this Government also in the Dunlop Rubber Factory case. Of course, I got acquitted in spite of the efforts of the Congress friends. Here also I would have got acquittal. What happens is this. They issue warrant against anybody who goes there and challanges Mr. John, the King. That sort of thing—if I may say so without any disrespect to the sister province—is imported from Bihar and things like that happened here except at Tittagarh and Dunlops. But whatever has happened is bad enough and it should be stopped.

Regarding the policy, there are two Bills circulated in the Central Assembly. Again I say I cannot blame the Minister here for that, but I must say that he must have either agreed with the provisions of those Bills or must have connived at those Bills. At least we are not aware that he or his department opposed them. That is a charter of slavery that is being fashioned in New Delhi and from the talk that our Minister gave us today it

seems that he likes the line that is being taken up there. I do not want to say much on that today, but I want to mention several instances where justice was denied because our union was not affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C.

Orient Fan Company .- I personally went there at least a dozen times and assurance was given to me that justice will be done but ultimately it was not done, because of the I.N.T.U.C. or because of the fact that the employer of that factory is a very important industrialist. The other companies are Atlas Engineering Company, Indian Rubber Manufacturing Company, and Radha Kissen Cotton Mills about which a special mention is necessary because there was an illegal lockout and we could persuade the Minister to think that it was an illegal thing. He, of course, prosecuted the employer, but the prosecution failed because of the absolute inefficiency of the department. The manager himself was not prosecuted, and the man prosecuted was not anywhere near the factory for the last six months. So absolute mefficiency of the department caused the failure of the prosecution. After that we approached the Government and said "well, let us have an appeal, or let there be another prosecution including the manager, because the manager was not prosecuted". I was told in connection with some supplementary answer "it is not our business". Then why did you prosecute that company at all, I ask? If you prosecute a company, prosecute it honestly and effectively and not for show. And if prosecution fails, you can go to a higher court as you always do. That cotton mill is closed by now for nearly one and a half years and the workers are all scattered and it is difficult for them to find money to pay to the barristers and lawyers to lodge an appeal. I say when the Government thought that some employer had disregarded the award, it was for them to prosecute. As a matter of fact, the Hon'ble Minister may be amused to hear that the lower court had not heard the name of the Industrial Disputes Act. I supplied him with a copy of the Industrial Disputes Act. 1 do not want to be hard on him, but I want to say that most of the Subdivisional Officers and Magistrates are like that. It is only the courts that are dealing with those matters that can do justice to the case. According to the Act there is no other way out. This case could be conducted in a more efficient and better way by engaging experienced lawyers who knew more about it. If that failed, there should have been an appeal with the aid of experienced men and better lawyers.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Sir, I shall take another five minutes

Sir, the fundamental difficulty of the Minister himself is that he cannot honestly go forward with a forward policy because the way in which they are treating their own employees stands in his way. In the jute mills the employees are given Rs. 58. Now, if it is recommended that more than Rs. 58 should be given to them, then most of the employees will say "your own chaprasis are not being given at least Rs. 58. Unless you do that, you have no business, you have no right to say anything". If they say that they will be quite justified. I am prepared to support Mr. Walker who said that Government, while trying through the Tribunal to increase the wages, are themselves paying less. I said the other day that the minimum should be at least Rs. 80 and every year there should be some increment. We demanded through the union that there should be some improvement but no improvement was made, no tribunal was given. The Central Pay Commission recommended that the minimum should be Rs. 30. The existing minimum is Rs. 17, but as a result of the negotiation with the Hon'ble Minister you will be surprised to hear that he has given now a grade beginning from Rs. 13. The Pay Commission recommended Rs. 30 as the minmum; the minimum of the existing scale is Rs. 17; and the new scale starts with Rs. 13. Can anything be more ridiculous than that?

Now, I would like to say a few words about agricultural labour. There also the Minister talks about agricultural labour, but nothing has been done. That is all that I have to say about this. I would like to say two things only and I shall finish. That is about jute mills. With regard to the present disturbances I want to say that the minorities in this country should be saved at all costs and the minorities in Pakistan should also be saved at all costs. That is our socialist line. But here what do we find? Here at Telinipara some disturbances took place. I won't blame the Chief Minister alone. He could not save it. We also could not save it. I ask, after that proper attention was not given to the matter? What happened is this: the Muslim workers wanted to work but the Hindu workers would not allow them to do so. What were the Labour Department, the Labour Minister and the Labour Directorate doing? Did they try to induce the Hindu workers to allow them to do the work? They only left the matter to the Magistrate there, and he refused to have anything to do with any trade union. The Friends Ambulance Unit went there but they were also unwanted and therefore they went away. The position now is that Telinipara is not working with full complement, though we have succeeded in making the Hindus and Muslims work together. Then at Gondalpara no protection was given to the minorities. The Magistrate could not give protection. He said that Chandernagar is a difficult place and that political complications were there. I don't understand it. Chandernagar is now under this Government and they could give the workers protection that they needed. In Gondalpara not a single Muslim worker was allowed to work by the employers and the Government could not give any protection. They have been asked to take compulsory leave for three months. I can understand this much that when there is some heat, the workers may remain away or they may remove their families to safe places, but to compel them to take leave for three months or not allowing any Muslim workers to work is an impossible state of thing and I do not know what our Minister is doing about it.

Then again in the Port Commissioners retrenchment is going on. They have not dealt with that subject at all. Complacency of the Ministry is really criminal. I have mentioned merely jute mills but in all industries people are being retrenched, and to talk of the labour exchange is absolutely beside the point. They cannot meet the problem. We have to create employment and see that those men are employed somewhere. We see that in one department people are being retrenched and in another department people are being recruited.

About the Port Commissioners, of course, this department is not directly under his control but he must have a say, and there also, I am told, the Muslim workers are being forced to take leave. That is not the way to solve the problem. We can certainly condemn Pakistan for what they are doing to their minorities, but we shall have no right to condemn them if we cannot put our house in order. It any single Muslim worker runs away for fear of his life or because he cannot find a job, then certainly the talk of condemnation of Pakistan will not be tair.

With these words, Sir, I support my cut motions for the acceptance of the House.

3). SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pahley main apka dhiyan istaraf akershit kerna chahta hoon ke is hall men ek bhi Hindi stenographer naheen hai, serf ek Urdu Reporter hai. Hindi bhasha ek rasht bhasha hai is liey is ke taraf dhiyan dena chaheay.

Abhi yeh labour ke beshai men main kuch suggestion dena chahta hoon. Darjeeling aur Dooars men beshesh kerke Tea Industry hai. Sub adhikar ke pahley rahney ka adhikar sub sey pahley hona chaheay. Jisko hum occupancy rights kahtey hain, wahan per mardooron ka koie adhikar naheen hai. Sao, derhsao bares age wahan per jetney hill tribes they wahan

aker baithey they; tub labour kum tha, Tea Garden ka manager, ek jage ke labourers ko doosrey jage lalach deker lejate they, aur istarah doosrey jage ke laboures aur jagi latey they, prantu ab labourers ki sunkhia barh rahi hai, is liey yeh koshesh horahi hai, ke aur labourers ko wahan sey hataya jai. Ab yeh log sao dersao bares sey wahan per bus gaey hain, abhi unko ejectment suit aur doosrey doosrey kaidey sey nikala jata hai. Yeh bohut dukh ki bat hai. Jis admi ne wahan per aker jungle phar ker bagan lagaya, ab wahan per uska koie adhikar naheen hai. Is liey is ke barey men kanoon hona chaheay, aur mazdooron ko occupancy rights hona chaheay ta ke un mazdooron ko wahan per sey nekal na saken.

Doosri bat yeh hai ke wahan ke manager aur pujipati kaisi chal chul rahe hain, ke ager koie admi ne kharab kam keya to samucha family ko wahan sey hata deya jata hai. Abhi yeh zamana hai, ke apna jo wife hai, jisko orthangini, better half kahtey hain, wah bhi jub adhikar mange rahen hain aur jub uska bhi right hai to larke aur larkean keon sua bap ka kahna sunnev lagengey. Yadi koie larke ney kharab kain kiya to samucha family ko nekal diya jata hai, yeh bari dukh ke bat hai. Teesta valley men yeh bat hoie ke wahan sey 69 heads ko nekal diya. Hum ney wahan ke manager, aur Commissioner ke samney yeh bat rakhi, ke nekal ney ka koie waje naheen tha, koie reason naheen tha. Ab yeh log starve ker raha hain, abhi koie pather tor ker jebika ker raha hai. Abhi Labour Commissioner aur Weltare Officer dono ko kaha ke unlogon ko kum men lagana chaheay. Teesta Valley ke beshai men, hum ne age bhi kaha ke in 69 heads ka kuch taisala kerdijey, maga Labour Commissioner Saheb, manager per tarsala chore ker chala gaev. Abhi maloom hua ke Labour Commissioner Saheb khud 2, 4 bagan ke manager hain. Juh Hon'ble Dutt-Majumdar Saheb wahan per gaey they to hum bhi milney gaey. Pulasbari men ek jageh thairna para, wahan per do Labour Officer bhi they. Labour Officer ney manager sey kaha—

कि, हा है। बाडबार्यन में

Aur 2, 4 char ka packet sath legacy. Jub yeh manager aur Labour Officer men aisi batchit hosakti hai, to yeh sub admi mazdooron ke kaisey bhalaic ker saktey hain. Is hey hum Labour Minister ka dhiyan akershit kerte hain. Mera suggestion hai ke is mamela ko achitarah hath men liya jai

Jub sey National Government hua mazdooron ka bhi unnati hua. Pahley jo Government the wah business men ke thi aur wah business men ke interest ko pahley dekti thi. Aj hamarev National Government ko mazdooron ka interest dekhna chaheay. Ishey ap logon ko istaraf dhiyan dena zaruri hai.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: নাননীয় পরিষদপাল যহোগয়, বিননাথ বাবু প্রান্থ পাইকারী হাবে বে সর জাঁটাই পুতার উপলাপিও করেছেল তা পাইকারী ভারেই আমানে জবাব দিতে ছবে। আমি আমার পুাবরিক মন্তরে। বিননাথ বাবুর চাঁটাই পুতার উপলারি করেই তার জবার দিরেছি। কাজেই এবল খুব বেনী জনার প্রবার পুরেছিল। নেই। (Sj. Sibnath Banerape: তুলু তোট দিনেই হবে।) তবে বৃ-একটা করা আমি এই পরিষদে উরাপন করতে চাই। বিবনার বাবু তার একটা জাঁটাই পুতারে বনোছেল বে হিন্দু-অভ্যুব স্বতা এবং I N. T. U. (বি বিষয়ের সরকার পক্ষপাতিত্ব করে থাকেন। এই আজিবোল কর্মপুর্ব ভিত্তিন ও অনুক্র। এবানে পক্ষপাতিবের কোনে করা উঠে না। আমি আপনালের কাজে facts ব্যাহরি বি স্বিদ্ধার বাবু বি পুতির্ভানের কোনে করা তার সালে নামি বাবু সালে বাবু বি পুতির্ভানের করা করা করা বাবু সালে করা আছে। সালি বাবু সালে তার কালো আপনালের কর্মপুর ইউলিবর, বিত পুতির্ভানের বাবুর তিল-ম্বজুর ইউলিবর, বিত পুতির্ভান, কারণ এই পুতির্ভানের বুর বেনী বিন করা হারন, সালা আন ১৯৪৯ হেইতে ৩১বে ভিনেরর ১৯৪৯ পর্যায় বিনাধ বাবুর সংখ্যা অর্থায় বিল-ম্বজুর-মাতার সভা সংখ্যা হচেছ ৩,৬৫৭ বার। ২৬০,৮৮০র প্রান্থ বিভাবের বি অভিযারের বাবুর বিরাহের বিভাবের বিরাহ বিভাবের এই অভিযারের বিরাহ বিভাবের এই অভিযারের বিল বিলাধ বাবুর সংখ্যা তারে বার্থায় বিদ্ধান্য বার্থায় বিলাধ বাবুর সংখ্যা অর্থায় বিলাধতার সভা সংখ্যা হচেছ ৩,৬৫৭ বার। ২৬০,৮৮০র প্রান্থ বিলাধ বাবুর সংখ্যা তাতে পক্ষপাতিবের I. N. T. U. C.ব সক্ষে অভিযোগ করেন, তাহনে এই অভিযারের

মধ্যে কন্তটা গততা আছে তা বোধ হয় আৰু বিশেষভাবে সভাদের কাছে নিবেষন করবার প্রয়োজন নেই। (Sj. Sibnath Baneblee: শীকার মহোলর, মরীনহাশর পুকৃতত্ব আছেন কি? ঐ বাঁচীর Mental Institutiona তাড়াভাড়ি ওকে নিয়ে যান। এটা absolutely false statement উৰি করেছেন।)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: May I suggest, Sir, that he should not use the words "false statement".

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: All right, I may say absolutely incorrect and maliciously incorrect statement.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: ঐ বনেই তিনি আছণুসাদ লাভ করতে পারেন কারণ গলার জোর থাক। গতাতাও নয়, ভবাতাও নয়, কচীও রয়। বিনাম বারু সেবানে পারদ্বিতা লাভ করতে পারেন, কিছ দে কথা গতা নয়। একথা তাঁর কাছে বলতে চাই এ সংমও তাঁর সভ্য সংখ্যার যদি বিশাস না হয়ে বাকে, তাহলে যত্তপনি Sub-Committee করেছি, Advisory Board বরেছে, সেখানে তাঁলের সভ্য সংখ্যা অনুপাতে representative না থাকাই উচিত। কিছ তা সংমও আমরা সমন্ত আহলার হিল্-মজ্জুর সতাকে representation দিয়েছি। Sub-Committee সরস্ব সভার তাঁরা উপন্থিত থাকেন কিনা জানি না। কিছ যে সমন্ত Provincial Advisory বোরে I. N. T. U. C.র পুতিনিধি পাঠাতে পারেন। হিল্-মজ্বুর সভার প্রতিনিধিও সেখানে আছেন।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: May I say just one word, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Banerjee.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: भागारक नाज अकी। sentence नगर पिन।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order order, please take your seat, Mr. Benerjee.

The Hen'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: আপনি যখন বজ্তা দিবছিলেন, তখন বলবায় আপনাকে অবাধ আধীনতা শেওলা হলেছিল।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আনি একটা example দিতে চাই। দুশো ভোটারের বংগা লেখানে শতকর ৩০ জন বাজালী; কিছ তৎসাছেও তিনি বোটেই 10 per cent.এর অধিক ভোট পান নাই। Ganges Printing----

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have been repeatedly warning you to take your seat. Unless the speaker who is in possession of the House gives way, I cannot permit you to speak like this. Will you kindly take your seat? If, however, you want to speak by way of personal explanation, you can do so at a later stage.

3]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am speaking by way of personal explanation.

Mr. SPEAKER: But not at this stage.

The Hen'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: পিৰনাৰ বাবু তাঁর বছত। পুনলে তেনিনীপাঞ্চ নহছে আৰু একটা পুপু উৰাপন কৰেছিলেন। যদিও তিনি কংগ্ৰেশকে পরিহার কৰে ওদিকে পিরেছেন, ডবুঙ রাঝে রাঝে কংগ্রেশের তরক থেকে বে অধিকার আধ্যে ছিল তার বলে আজও অনেক কিছু বলে থাকেন। কিছু বারা কংগ্রেশের তরক থেকে বে অধিকার আধ্যে ছিল তার বলে আজও অনেক কিছু বলে থাকেন। কিছু বারা কংগ্রেশেরী—০০০ বংসর বরে কংগ্রেশেকে সেবা করে অন্যাবারণের পুছা আর্থন করেছে—তাঁলের পুতিও কটাক্ষপাত করতে বোটেই তিনি কার্পণা করেল না। তিনি তেলিনীপাঞ্চা সথকে বনেছেন বে সেবানে বারা সংবাালবির্ট মুসনবান অন্যাবারে, তাবের বেবান বেকে আার করে অন্যাব্র বিবেশে পাঠাবার ব্যবহা হরেছে—এটা সম্পূর্ণ অনুলক ও অসঙা। তাঁকে আমি একবা বলতে পারি, তিনি বেইলিড করেছেন তেলিনীপাঞ্চার বর্ধন এইবকর পুবিকবের উপর বুর্ঘটনা বটে পিরেছে এবং তাবের বুংকুর্থনার আছু নাই, তবন আরবা নেথানে কেই বারনি—এটা নিছক বিধায় কথা। তবু বে District Magistrationৰ ইপরই ভার বিবেহে সেবানে পার্টার হরেছিল, তা সর, আবি নিজেও নেবানে পিরেছিলায়

sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: वरे "विशावका" क्या कि Parliamentary? हेनि वास्तरक बरमारका रव वार्षि नर्जून विशा क्या करनहि: Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Banerjee, please sit down.

SL SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Please obey the Chair.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You keep quiet. পুৰান ব্ৰীবহাণৰ আবাদে ব্ৰেছেন with-draw কৰতে, তাঁকেও বলা ছোক নিবা। বলবেন না, অসতা বলুন। যুক্তনের বেলার একই নিবহ হওবা উচিত।

The Hen'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: আনি অসত্য বংলছি, 'বিধায়' বলি নাই। তেলিনীপাড়াতে সৰজ নিৰাপত্য ব্যবহা সৰকাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰেছেন, সেখানে বিলিটাৰী, পূলিৰ নিৰোপ কৰেছেন, তাৰা তাখেৰ নিৰাপতাৰ দিকে দৃষ্ট দিয়েছেন। একাধিকবাৰ নিলিটাৰী কৰ্তৃপক্ষ তাখেৰ সকলকে নিৰাপতাৰ আখ্যাস কেন এবং তাখেৰ বাতে কাজে পুননিবোগ কৰেন, তাৰ জন্য নিৰ্দেশ প্ৰেছ।

গোললপাড়া জটাবলের কথা তিনি বলেছেন, কিছ এত বিচক্ষণ বিবলাধ বাবু সহজ্ঞেই ভূলে গেলেন বে চলনলাৰ এৰনো দৰালী অধিকৃতই আছে, আজও ভাৰ merger বটেনি। ডিনি বলে গেছেন বে ভারত গভৰ্গৰেণ্ট চলননগৰেৰ কৰ্ম্বভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰেছেন, গেটা হয়ত অৰ্থ ভবিষাতে হতে পাৰে, কিছ **আছাও সেটা** ৰাজ্বৰ প্ৰিণ্ড ছয়নি। দেখানা আমি শিবনাথ বাৰুকে বলবো বে দেখানে পুলিপ পাঠিছে ভাগের নিৱাপভাৱ ব্যবস্থা করা সম্ভবপৰ হব নাই। তব্ও সেই গৌলনপাড়াৰ কর্ত্বপক্ষকে বলা হবেছে বড়বিদ না কল্পীয়া কাজে ৰেতে পাৰে ডডদিন তাদেৰ সময় ration দেবাৰ ব্যবস্থা পশ্চিম বাংলা গড়নবৈশ্ট পুচণ কৰেছেল। কাজেই তিনি বে অভিযোগ কৰেছেন দেটা সন্পূৰ্ণ অহেতুক ও অমূলক। এছাড়াও তিনি আৰও নানা বিষয়ের অবজ্ঞান্ত্র करबरकुम। जिनि बरनरकुम त्व नवक tribunal वाव पिरवरक, त्वके tribunal वा वारवक oredit किनि विरक्ष পুহৰ করেছেন। আবার predecessor বিনি ছিলেন Dr. Banerjee, আনিনা Dr. Banerjeet প্রতি জীয় এত শ্ৰেষ কেন ছাপ্ৰত হল। দেদিনও তাঁকে বেৰেছি তীগ্ৰ সবালোচনা কৰতে এতটুকু কৃষ্টিত হন নাই, Dr. Baneriees नवर बातक कथा छिनि वरमहिस्सन। किंद्र बाक छिनि छीव भूनश्त्रीय भक्तव बार औ मुखार और अखिनमान सानिरवरकन। ১৯৪৯ गारन Dr. Banerjee बनारन क्रेलीक किरकम कि ১৯৪৮ नारन हैनि हिरनन ना। ১৯৪৯ नारन ৩,२১९ही dispute हैर्रिडन, छा conciliation विभारवह बाह्यक । Labour Directorates व नाशास्त्र ३,५५३ है। cases were disposed of through collective bargaining at the instance of the Labour Directorate 48; when collective tribunelay बाद (१९६६) द्राया कार वना घरवाक ১১६० वा प्राया १८६० वा प्राया १८६० वा प्राया १८६० वा प्राया १८६० वा tribunal वर बावकर बाबरक बाबरक वालरक वालरक छ पुनिकरण बरवा रव नवड, तारे नवडी। क्रमन:१ हेमुलिय निर्क वालका। खाद भाडाक भवान इराइ अवारन त्व stoppage of work 3889-86 नारन वा किन का नेकक्श 40 ভাগ ত্ৰাদ পেৰেছে! কাজেই অবস্থান ৰে উন্তি ঘটেছে এটা তিনি পুকাৰো অধীকাৰ কৰলেও বনে যনে এব পতাতা তিনি নি॰চরই উপলব্ধি করেন।

আৰ একটা কথা তিনি বলেছেন—production fields নানাভাবে নাকি বাবা বিজ্ঞ বভাবৰত্বী পুরিক ও করী তালের পুতি নির্বাচন, নিপীচন এবং নিগুছ কবা হব। সাকে সাকে একগাও তিনি বলেছেন বে পান্চির বন্ধ সাবকার বিহার সাবকারের মত এজ্যুর পক্ষপাত-পোষ্টুই নন। তার জনা তাকে একটু অতিরাজন জানাই; সত্য কথা বালেছেন কি না জানি না। এখানে এবকর কোন ঘটনা ঘটনি। তবে একথা তাঁকে বলাবে। বিদি কোন পুরিক-কর্মী কোন বিঘারে অতিমুক্ত হবে থাকে বা তাকে Security Actual করাকে বাতে হব তাহ'লে সাকেন্দ্রীত কোন বিঘার অতিমুক্ত হবে থাকে বা তাকে Security Actual করাকে বিভাগে তাহ'ল তা তাকে ভূগতে হবে। তথু বে productionsৰ করী বালে সাত্যকুল মাপ পারে এটা সম্ভব্যবিধ নব বা সুবুক্তি ও সুবুদ্ধির প্রিচয়ও নব। আজ্ব আনক বেলা হারে গোছে। মুববছে অনেক আলোচনা করেছি আর বিশ্ব আলোচনার পুরোজন নেই। আরি তার সাক্ষ ইটাই পুজাবের বিরোধিতা করি এবং আরি বনে করি আবার বা মল প্রভাব সেটা সকলে সর্ববাদিসভাতিকারে পূরণ কর্মবন।

8]. SIBNATH BAMERJEE: On a motter of personal explanation, Sir. নাননীয় অধীনহাপত বে কথা বলেছেন I. N. T. U. C.র গুই লক ঘট হাজার আট পো ডেনাপি হচেত্ বেবারের মধ্যা, আন মিশ নকপুর সভার বাত ৩,601---বটা বক্ষেয়ের সমূর্য নির্বান বিবান। আনি জীকে সমূর্য তত্যখাতত করে বেক

আৰ একটা কথা বেটা আৰি মাৰ্থানে বলতে চেবেছিলাৰ, Ganges Printing Union বেটা আছে স্থালীল বাবু বাব President, তিনি claim কৰেছিলেন ৯০ পাৰ্নেন্ট জীলেন্ব I. N. T. U. C.ন বেছাল কিছ বৰ্বন ভোট হ'ল তৰ্বন শেৰা গেল আমি ৯০ পান্নেন্ট ভোট পেনেছি।

- Sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: এটা নতা কথা নর, আবি withdraw করেছিলাব।
- Sj. SIBNATN BANERJEE: আর একটা বাত্র কথা বলংবা। আবর জানি দালাঘালাবা করনে Security Acta পড়তে হয়। কিছ productionaর কাল করার জনা তারা এই Acta পড়েছে, এটাই আবার অভিযোগ।

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I cannot permit you to make a speech at this stage in this way. Please sit down.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:

Ayes-1.

Banerjes, Sj. Sibnath

Noes-15.

Banerjee, Sj. Sushii Kumar Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra Das, Sj. Radha Nath Das Gupta, Sj. Khagendra Nath Dass, Sj. Kanailai Gayen, Sj. Arabinda Haldar, Sj. Kuber Chand Mandai, 8j. Annadaprasad Mandai, 8j. Bankubehari Mandai, 8j. Umesh Chandra Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, 8j. Jajneswar

The Ayes being 1 and the Noes 15, the motion was lost.

The motion of S_J. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47-Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Sj Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47--Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

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The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the heads 47—Miscellaneous Departments? be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hôn'ble Kalipada Mookerjee that a sum of Rs. 22,77,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 1-50 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 20th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 20th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 47 members.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(answer to which was laid on the table)

Tube-wells in the districts of 24-Parganas and Murshidabad

- 5. Mr. JASIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Health Department be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number of tube-wells sunk by Public Health Department in each of the districts of Murshidabad and 24-Parganas during the years 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46, respectively;
 - (b) the number of tube-wells now existing in each of the above two districts; and
 - (c) the number of tube-wells required in each of the above two districts to meet the water-supply requirement of the districts?

MINISTER in charge of the HEALTH DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) $24\text{-}Parganas\ district.}$

1943-44	•		. Nil.
1944-45		•	36
1945-46			119

Murshidabad district—In Murshidabad district sinking of tube-wells by the Public Health Department was not started till the year 1946-47.

- (b) On 31st December, 1949, there were 4,848 and 1,883 tube-wells in the districts of 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, respectively, out of which 4,060 and 1,315 respectively were functioning.
- (c) On the basis of one tube-well for every 400 persons and for an area of not more than a square mile, 6,683 and 3,800 tube-wells are required for the districts of 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, respectively. These figures include the existing tube-wells mentioned against clause (b) of the question.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR CRANTS.

64C-Pre-partition Payments.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 61,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "64C—Pre-partition Payments".

Sir, at the time of partition there were a large number of people and several companies in India which had dealings with the undivided Bengal, and whose bills remained unpaid at the time of partition. It was arranged according to the Adaptation Act that after the bills had been scrutinised by the Partition Committee, payment would first be made by the East Bengal Government, and the West Bengal Government would pay one-third back to the East Bengal Government. At the time of partition, the claims of private parties amounted to the figure Rs. 5.93,99,000. The inter-Governmental bills were for Rs. 3.71,08,000. With regard to inter-Governmental bills, no definite steps have been taken. The bills have not been properly presented by the different Provincial Governments for us to think of payment, but the real difficulty was with regard to private contractors or with regard to people who have sold property to the tiovernment and for which they were not being paid, because the transaction related to a period before the partition. This created a great deal of trouble, and a large number of people were very much distressed on account of this, particularly the small dealers who had supplied materials to the undivided Bengal in 1945, 1946 or so and who are still not being paid. It was arranged, as I said before, that bills would be scrutinised by the Partition Committee which appointed an Application Committee. The Partition Committee which appointed an Application Committee. The committee consisted of one representative of the Government of West Bengal and one of that of East Bengal, and they were supposed to scrutinise these bills in order to find out how far the bills were correct and what were the recoveries that could be made from the different parties. Sir, what had happened during the period I am referring to was that sometimes payments were made to parties against which they supplied goods. In many cases, payments were made on the supposition, for instance, that the war would continue longer than it did continue. When the war suddenly ended, the materials were not supplied, and therefore the contractors were not liable for payment, in some cases. The contractors were given over-payment in other cases. All these matters were to be discussed and decided upon by the Application Committee, and the arrangement was that as soon as the Application Committee decided upon the value of the bills, the bills would be sent over to the Accountant-General of the East Bengal Government, who would make the necessary payment. Up to date out of bills worth Rs. 5,93,00,000, bills worth Rs. 3,76,00,000 have been scrutinised and passed by the Application Committee; and out of the 35,000 and odd bills 27,000 and odd bills have been passed. That shows that bills worth two crores of rupees still remain undecided upon in spite of various attempts made by the West Bengal Government to get the Application Committee to finish their work. Somehow or other on various grounds the things were postponed. The contractors mostly belonged to West Bengal and as the payments were not made the usual charge was that though the Writers' Buildings where the contracts were made in 1945 still remained Writers' Buildings and the Secretariat Buildings, yet payment had not been made to the contractors who had contracted in that building. So we were rather embarrassed and in spite of various arrangements made and various discussions in the Inter-Dominion Conference held, it was not possible to go faster. Of the 3 crores 76 lakhs worth of bills which were scrutinised, it was found that there were recoveries to the extent of Rs. 76 lakhs, so that roughly speaking bills worth Rs. 3 crores were payable by the East Bengal Government. The East Bengal Government took from us bills worth Rs. 62 lakhs of which they have made payments up to date only of Rs. 9 lakhs with the result that all these contractors who have no direct approach to the East Bengal Government naturally come and worry us, and it was felt that time had come now to try and satisfy those contractors, provided we feel that the bills about which the contractors wanted payments referred to materials, the use of which by this Government or by the undivided Bengal could not be disputed and which bills have been passed by the Application Committee.

Of these 3 crores of rupees worth of bills, about 1 crore refer to lands which have been purchased by the undivided Bengal and of which there can be no dispute, because we are still in possession of the lands. Therefore we proposed to the Central Government to allow us to pay to these contractors, to these vendors, their amount of money and to release them from their difficulties in that way. Therefore this item of Rs. 61 lakhs has been provided for in the budget in order to make a start of payments even though the original arrangement of East Bengal paying in the first instance and we paying later on is not being followed. This demand therefore is in order to release the contractors who, for no fault of theirs, have been left unpaid for nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Many of the contractors have come and told me that they had supplied materials on loan from the banks and they have been paying interest to the banks and we felt that it was not fair and proper to keep them longer in suspense.

As I just now said, during these transactions, it appears that in some cases some money had been paid to the contractors for which full materials had not been given by them and they were due to return the excess and in that manner some of the money which was lying with them has been recovered both by the East Bengal and West Bengal Governments. This 61 lakhs which we desire to pay is not out of our funds but is out of the realisations which we have received from the contractors to whom money was paid during the pre-partition period in excess of the value of materials which they were to supply.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion.

Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: May I know whether this sum includes the rent of the requisitioned property of pre-partition days?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: All the bills that were put before the Application Committee have to be scrutinised, whether the particular instance about which he is referring is one which has been included in the list of bills I cannot say. Probably you are aware, Sir, that the last date for putting in the bills was a date in 1948. If the bills had been put in before, they must have gone to the Application Committee.

Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: My bills amount to Rs. 100.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I hope the honourable member will be able to spare that amount (laughter).

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 61,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "64C—Prepartition Payments" was then put and agreed to.

(XLVI-A—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses and 82B—Capital outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account.)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,65,06,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XLVI-A— Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses" and "82B— Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account".

Sir, about the middle of the year 1948 it was clear to us in the Ministry that there should be done something to regularise the transport system of Calcutta in the first instance and later on the transport system of the whole of West Bengal and it was visualised that it would be necessary perhaps to have a Transport Board for the whole of Bengal but in order that the Transport Board may function properly and with efficiency it was felt that we could begin as an experimental measure with running a few buses in

Calcutta in order to relieve the congestion and find out by operating these buses as to what extent we may be able, in the first instance, to supply the needs of the town and, in the ultimate analysis, to nationalise the transport system not merely for the city but also for the rest of the State. Therefore the Government purchased a certain number of buses and, without interfering with the ordinary private owner of buses which were running in Calcutta, we put on the roads a number of these buses on and from the 31st July, 1948. One of the things that we have insisted upon with regard to this State bus business is that the operators, the conductors and drivers will be paid in the usual way their monthly salary and that they are not to depend upon any commission to be paid according to the amount of realisation of fares from the people which seems to be the current arrangement amongst the private owners of buses because we felt that such an arrangement necessarily implies that the operators, conductors and drivers would like to run faster than usual in order to cover a larger number of trips and they also usually try to take in as many passengers as possible in order that their commission might be correspondingly higher. We started with a very modest beginning. We first of all purchased a 100 single decker petrol buses and put 70 on the roads first and gradually we went on expanding until practically throughout the whole of last year we had more or less 130 buses on the road, the total number that we have now being about 178. There is another experiment we are making and that is as to whether a single decker bus or a double decker bus would be more useful and secondly whether a petrol bus or a diesel engine bus would be more satisfactory. With regard to the first proposition we came to the conclusion that for the city of Calcutta a double decker bus is better than a single decker bus and the reason was that with the large increase in population in the town and the demand on the road surface by the people who move from one part of the city to the other there is not sufficient road surface to run a very large number of buses whereas a double decker bus would occupy the same road surface as a single decker and at the same time would carry double the number of passengers and secondly that a double decker bus with one driver and one conductor would be cheaper than to have two single decker buses with two drivers and two conductors and thus it was clear that we should have more double decker buses than single decker buses. We have alreay ordered 200 single decker petrol driven buses and they have practically come. We have now ordered double decker diesel engine buses for this reason that the diesel engines are less costly on fuel than petrol buses. There is another advantage of having diesel buses in Calcutta, which was told to me by a friend of mine a little while ago, as to do so would release a large quantity of petrol for the moffusil areas for the vehicular traffic there. This is again another advantage of having double decker buses.

We purchased one double decker diesel engine Leyland bus and we have been running it for several months, and we find true to our expectation that it is a cheaper proposition to run one diesel engine double decker bus than two single decker buses of any type. We have now got a full-fledged Directorate with a very competent Controller or Director, and we are hoping to expand it in different directions

One of the most important things in running a transport service is to have a fairly well-equipped Central Workshop and two or three District or Divisional workshops. At one time I had proposed to the Tramway Company to allow us the use of their depots in different areas for small type repairs and also for keeping them at least for a little while when the buses are off from the track. Our agreement with the Tramway Company has not yet been completed, but in the meantime we have raised two up-to-date garages—one in the north and one in the south. The one in the north is, in the opinion of the experts from outside the country—from Switzerland and England—a very well-equipped and very efficient bus garage. We have put down this year a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs for the land, building and

equipment of the garage. Then this garage would also be utilised for manufacturing the bodies of the double decker buses. We have received three chassis, diesel engine type, from England and we have also ordered the pre-fabricated framework of the bodies of these buses. The bus that we purchased from England, complete in all its parts, cost us Rs. 73,000 whereas if the body is constructed in India it would cost us Rs. 62,000 so that we shall be saving nearly Rs. 10,000 on each bus. And if there are 30 buses, it would mean a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs. Not only that. It will give us some insight into the method of building buses in the most scientific and advanced methods and also some of our workers will have an opportunity of earning and learning the art of body-building. But so far as I am concerned, I shall not be satisfied until I am able to manufacture here, with the help of those who are interested in motor-car manufacturing, etc., and of motor-car dealers, -so long as we cannot manufacture the chassis also in this country-at least the larger parts of the chassis except the very small parts which have to be imported for a certain time. We have already been in touch with one or two firms in England who are prepared to share with us in the matter of manufacture of chassis in this country and the workshop that we have purchased would be good enough for this type of work—for manufacturing chassis and bodies here.

We have followed certain rules some of which go beyond the limits of the Calcutta Corporation and which have proved to be very useful so far as the people of the city and its neighbourhood are concerned. It is obvious to any one that Calcutta is a growing city and is growing northward and southward as well as, to a certain extent, eastward; and it is therefore found necessary that we should have bus service along the Gariahat Road to the end up to Dum Dum Airport, and so on, and we are trying to devise a scheme by which we shall be able to arrange with the Calcutta Corporation and the neighbouring municipalities that any area which is being developed should have a long route provision for extended motor service to that area. For instance, there is a large population growing in the new Refugees' Colony at Habra, and a proposal has been put forward to us and we are considering it as to whether we cannot run a service up to Habra, a distance of 24 or 25 miles, in order that people in that area—a very large number, who are going to have a permanent habitation there, can get an easy access to the city.

With regard to the attitude of the Government to the existing bus service, those which are doing good work now to my mind should continue so long as we are not able to replace or displace them. It is no use cutting down the private owners who are doing in their own way a good service to the people without our being able to supplant their service. But as soon as it is possible—and the sooner it is the better—we shall go ahead with our scheme so that ultimately we may be able to replace the whole of the bus service by a co-ordinated transport service run under the control of the Provincial Transport Board.

With these words, Sir, I move the motion that stands in my name.

8]. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: বাননীয় শীকার বহেগের,—কোন্ডাতার জনসাবারপের বাডারাডের বেলাপ অপ্রবিধা কিছু পূর্ণের হরেছিল, ট্রার বানের বে বাবছা ছিল—বিশেধ কোরে সকাল ৮টা থেকে আরম্ভ কোরে বেলা ১১টা পর্যন্ত কোন ট্রার বানে উঠা বেড না, এইল্লপ অবস্থার জন্য অনেক accident ঘটত। আজকাল যদিও ট্রারে বানে উড়ি হব কিছ আগের তুলনার এখন সেটা অনেক করে গিরেছে। এখার আরাক্রের সরকার বে transportএর বাবস্থা করেছেল তার কলে লোকের বাডারাডের অনেক স্থবিধা মরেছে। তবুও কোরা বার বাল ট্রাবেলি ববেট জন্মেনীর্ণ অবস্থার চনে। আর্গের চেরে অস্থবিধা করে পেরেছে এখার অস্থবিধা চলেছে, তার কার্থ সম্বরের লোকসংখ্যা বিন বিনর্থ বুছি পাছেছ। সেইজন্য আরাক্রের পার্কবিকট জনসাধারবর্ণের স্থবিধার করে বাডারাডের স্থবিধার করা স্কর্জবিকট বে transportএর ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের জারারাডের স্থবিধার করা স্কর্জবিকট বে transportের ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের জানের জারারাডের স্থবিধার করা স্কর্জবিকট বে transportের ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের জানের জারাডার বিধার করা স্কর্জবিকট বে transportের ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের জানের জারাজ্যের স্থবিধার করা স্কর্জবিকট বে transportের ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের জারাজ্যের স্থবিধার করা সক্রেরিকট বে transportের ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের জারার বিবাহ করা সক্রেরের ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের ভারের জারারাভ্যের স্থবিবার করা সক্রেরিকট বে transportের ব্যবস্থা করেছের ভারের জারার বিধার করা বিবাহ করা সক্রেরের ব্যব্যা করেছের ভারের বিধার করা বিধার করে বিধার করা বিধার করে বিধার করে বিধার করা বিধার করা বিধার করে বিধার করে বিধার করে বিধার করে বিধার করা বিধার করে বিধার বিধার করে বিধার বিধার করে বিধার করে বিধার করে বিধার করে বিধার বিধা

আমরা পুজ্যেকট লোকই আনন্দিও হয়েছি এবং আবরা আনা করছি এই গলে গলে সরকার বেন বক্ষেক্ষর জনসাবারণের জন্য transportএর ব্যবহার জন্য চেটা ক্ষেন। এই বাসগুলি বাতে পরিকার-পরিকর্মুর বাকে নেদিকে গভর্নকেট বৃষ্টি রাধ্যেন। আমানের গ্যারেজ ব্যবহা করতে না পারার জন্য, আবি দুংকের সহিত এই কথা জানাতে চাই বে বেখানে সেবানে বাসগুলি রাধ্যার জন্য বাসগুলি অপনিচ্চুনু থাকার জনসাবারণের অনেক অসুধিব। হচেছ। আর একটা কথা হচেছ এই বে, সহয়ে সামান্য কিছু গোলবাল হলেই আব্যা দেবে আসছি State Transportএর উপর আক্রমণ হরেছে, কিছ এতে জাতীর সরকারের সম্পত্তি ও দেশের সম্পত্তি নই করা হরেছে এবং জনসাবারণেরই বাতারান্তের কতি হরেছে। বে করেকথানির কতি হরেছে দেগুলি বেরারত করে কাজে লাগান বাবে। কাজেই আনি বনছি বে Stateএর সম্পত্তি, বা নাকি জনসাবারণেরই সম্পত্তি, তা নই করা কর্থনই উচিত নর।

বস্বাস আগে আমি বল্ডে চাই আনাদের tiansportএর বাবস্থা করে সরকার বে জনসাধারণের বাতারাতের স্বব্যবস্থা করেছেন তার পূশংসা না করে থাকা যার না ।

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 1,65,06,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XLVI-A—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses" and "82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account" was then put and agreed to.

50—Civil Works and 81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 6,09,05,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

Sir, I do not want to take a very long time in giving a report of the activities of my department last year, but I would like to mention some of the broad features. As the House is aware, the activities of the department can broadly be classified under two distinct categories, namely, Buildings and Roads. These two categories again can be sub-divided in two further sub-categories, namely, Ordinary and Development. I do not want to examine in any detail our building programme for two reasons. The first is that generally, in the matter of constructing buildings, we act us the agency of other departments and secondly, I am aware that the question of roads is far more important than the question of buildings and the House is naturally interested to know more about roads than about buildings. I, therefore, would only point out to the House that in spite of prevailing handicaps and bottlenecks arising out of transport difficulties, scarcity of labour and of building materials, and further aggravated by the present financial stringency, our achievements in the matter of ordinary buildings and ordinary road communication may be judged to be satisfactory. This will be evident from a comparison of our financial provisions granted by this House last year with the revised estimates of expenditure recently passed by the House. The figures compare thus-

•	Budget, 1949-50.		Revised, 1949-50.	
		Rs.	Ra.	
Ordinary buildings		67,38,000	82,62,150	
Ordinary Road Communication		84,19,200	1,11,45,2 50	

I now pass on to Roads. Last year, in presenting the Budget for this department to this House, I mentioned three or four things in particular. I first mentioned that in the year before, i.e., in 1948-49, we had set before us an ambitious road programme and in spite of our best efforts, we could

not reach the targets by the end of 1948-49. I further assured the House that our organisation was being geared up to ensure speedier execution of work as also completion of a greater volume of work, and I shall have to sav something on this point later on. Secondly I pointed out that in addition to the ordinary developmental road programme, we had to formulate and take up the extensive border road programme for various reasons. The Partition had disrupted our lines of communications and that necessitated a re-alignment of the existing roads as also construction of new roads to serve these isolated areas. There was also the question of connecting land customs and police posts all along the borders. Thirdly, I pointed out that the Government of West Bengal had, for the first time in the history of any Provincial Government, taken upon themselves the responsibility of constructing village roads. That was entirely a new feature which pleced new emphasis on the importance of village communications in the life of our community. That was in general the position last year.

Now, in recounting the story of the current year, I would like to deal with the different aspects of the problem separately. I would like to give to the House first a report of what we have been able to do to achieve the target we set before us last year. I shall then try to review the financial aspect of the question and the difficulties we are in because of financial stringency. Thirdly I would like to place before the House some of the other problems we have to face this year.

Turning to the progress of work and new features introduced this year I may say that we have, from the very beginning, kept in view the supreme importance of roads in this structural economy of the country and have devoted special attention to the need for developing an extensive network of roads all over the country. We launched upon as ambitious programme on the Government of India's assurance of adequate financial help. In fact, the road development programme of the Government of West Bengal was being financed out of the funds granted by the Centre either as grant or as loan. Now, on that basis a 5-year programme was drawn up, which was further subdivided into two phases and work started on the first phase after the Partition. The idea was that in the second or third year of our work, when there would be fair progress on the first phase roads, we would be able to take up the second phase roads. When, at the end of the fiveyear, both the first phase and the second phase would be completed, we would be able to take up the next 5-year programme similarly divided into phases. I may tell the House that our first 5-year programme included about 500 miles of border roads. Out of this first 5-year programme of 2,200 miles of roads, a total length of 1,300 miles has already been taken in hand. The department have already secured all waste and arable lands for 587 miles of roads, including 259 miles where possession has been received also of land other than waste and arable. About 25 crore cubic feet of earthwork has been completed against the total estimate of 200 crore cubic feet to be done on the first-phase programme. Brick-burning is now fairly in progress and out of the total estimated requirement of about 70 crores of bricks, about 10 crores have already been burnt, 15 crores already moulded and about 150 crores collected by requisitioning. Soling was laid on 148 miles of roads and water-bound consolidation done on 130 miles. Collection of materials has also progressed fairly well and we have been able to collect 3,324 tons of steel, 6,880 tons of cement. 1.5 crore cubic feet of stone, 160,000 tons of coal capable of burning 45 crores of bricks. I would like to point out in this connection that we have been able in this way to take over 1,600 miles of roads hitherto maintained by the District Boards either for improvement under Road Development Programme or maintenance pending improvement in gradual stages. More mileages of such roads are also expected to be so taken up in future.

I would lastly point out that we have also been executing as the agents of Government of India, the National Highway programme. Very late in

the year 1949-50 the Government of India gave us sanction and funds for commencement of the Calcutta-Siliguri National Highway from the Ganga river to Gazol via Kaliachak and Malda. This work is an exceptionally vital one and I have asked the department to take it up as a highly emergent measure. The Government of India have also given sanction for the establishment of a power ferry between Dhulian and Khejuriaghat to connect the southern part of the State with Malda. The ferry service is going to be introduced very soon. This portion of the National Highway, when completed, together with Gajol-Bansihari-Balurghat Road which is being constructed as a top priority work will give us an all-weather connection between Calcutta and Malda and West Dinajpur by rail and by road. We would have been happy, Sir, if the Government of India would have agreed also to take up the southern portion of the National Highway from Burdwan or Memari to Tildanga. Unfortunately, the sanction is not likely to come soon in view of the present financial stringency, more so when it involves many bridges including a big one over the Ajoy. In this situation, we have to fall back on an alternative route which we are developing from Calcutta to Krishnagar and then to Berhampore and from Berhampore along the existing roads up to Raghunathganj vii Jiagunge-Bhagawangola and Lalgola. All these sections are already in progress. I may also mention here that a direct link has already been established between Bihar and Assam through the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

Now, Sir. I turn to our problems for the next year. As I have already mentioned, this department made then very best efforts to gear up their machinery for the gigantic task before them and it yielded very appreciable results. We had not only reached the targets we set before us last year but exceeded them and wanted more funds tor that purpose. I reported to the House last year that a Watercraft section was being created to eliminate partially the bottleneck of transport. Sii, these watercrafts have been in operation for about a year now under various difficulties, not the least of which were the difficulties in plying these boats in the Padma along the Pakistan border and I must say, Sir, that though they could not, because of these difficulties, yield the maximum results, still they went a long way in solving the problem of transport. I may also report to the House that we have been operating for some time past our departmental trucks for carrying road-building material and wherever they have operated, results have been most satisfactory. Another improvement was sought to be introduced about expediting earthwork. As I have mentioned earlier, we have been able to do up till now only about 25 crore cubic feet of earthwork as against the total of 200 crore cubic feet to be done on the first-phase programme. We have been lagging a little behind our target because, first, labour is not available everywhere and, secondly, labour rates are also very high. Thirdly, there are also the difficulties arising out of imported labour which is not easily available and is very often found to go away at a crucial moment. For these reasons we had to purchase earth-cutting machinery from the United States, which have just arrived and are now in the process of crection. This will be a new venture. I hope that these machineries will not only ensure a much quicker execution and will solve the labour problem but will also give us a large saving in expenditure without displacing at the same time the labour force available. I am. Sir. confident that the departmental machinery, now re-hauled and re-fashioned in this manner, is prepared to tackle the problems before it successfully. Last year, our problem lay mainly in overcoming the difficulties of transport. the difficulty of securing materials and so on. This year that problem no longer remains with us, at least to that extent, but the greatest problem for us now has become the problem of finance. I shall deal with this aspect of the matter in greater details later on but I must say that it is extremely unfortunate that the financial blizzard will strike us just when the department was properly equipped to go ahead with full speed.

Before I pass on to the question of finance, I would also like to mention two new features of the present year's Budget. The first is the road problems of Cooch Behar. We welcome Cooch Behar into West Bengal and the Government of West Bengal have, at the time of the merger, assured the people of Cooch Behar that their interests would be closely guarded by this Government. In accordance with that policy, we are drawing up an extensive road programme for Cooch Behar within the limits of the funds available, and I can assure this House as also the people of Cooch Behar that their welfare, so far as my department is concerned, will always be our first concern. Secondly, I would like to say a few words about the village roads. It has all along been the policy of this department to concentrate on main arterial roads and never to go beyond them. That was the traditional policy of the Public Works Department. But, Sir, any Congress Government cannot overlook the fact that India lives in villages and that the villagers have to walk miles and miles in slush and mud for getting a bottle of medicine or for sending their children to the nearest school. Sir, this is an inconceivable state of low human conveniences, which, if they continue, cannot but force people out of the villages. But we cannot ask our people to stay in villages if they do not get their barest human comforts and at least a tolerably good living. These village roads were so long entrusted to the care of only union boards and district boards. Accusation is sometimes made against the union boards and district boards for not discharging their duties properly. I also do not deny that the total receipts from road cess had not been utilised by the district boards as a whole for the construction of roads, merged as they are in the general district funds. I also do not deny that there are malpractices, and mismanagement in some cases. But I cannot agree with the view that the district boards and union boards as a whole have been deliberately neglecting their duties in maintaining the roads. While I would strongly condemn any mismanagement where it exists, it is no use denying the fact that the fundamental problem which they have to face is also the problem of finance and unless more funds are made available to them, it would not be possible for them to keep roads in good repairs even where the best possible management exists. Unfortunately, all our resources pooled together are totally inadequate for taking up improvement of all the district board roads and village roads in the State all at once. Therefore, we shall have to chalk out 5-year programmes and assign priorities. But, Sir, in spite of these difficulties, it has been the effort of this Government to do whatever is possible for the village roads. That is why this Government took upon themselves the responsibility of repairing certain village roads up to a low specification and that programme has been successfully gone through last year. Village roads also receive help from the Civil Supplies Procurement Fund where these roads serve procurement areas. Our village road programme and the Civil Supplies procurement road programme combined together have accounted for a total expenditure of Rs. 214 lakhs of rupees covering 663 miles of village roads. Now, Sir, in this year's Budget that emphasis has been pushed further, and we propose to spend about Rs. 355 lakhs on village roads this year. There has been put into this year's Budget besides the above amount, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose of giving aid to contribution works on village roads. Government will grant a certain percentage of the total cost of the work if the local people come forward with the rest of the money necessary for that work. This will be a grant-in-aid scheme which opens up the possibility of local contributions and encourages local initiative and efforts. I would await with very great interest the result of the scheme and I appeal to the people to co-operate with the Government in taking up small works in this fashion so that we may gradually be able to expand the scheme further and further.

Another feature that I ought to report to the House is about the management of ferries. It has been decided that the control and management of

all public ferries falling on the alignment of roads taken over by Government for improvement under the Road Development Plan should be under Government management and control. Without this an efficient and thorough system of communication would be impossible to maintain. This would obviously result in a loss to district boards and a suitable formula is being evolved to compensate the district boards on this account. It is proposed to take over 15 such ferries from the 1st April, 1950, in pursuance of this decision.

Before I turn to the question of finance, I would mention one other point. In spite of our gradual expansion of work, we have been able to keep the establishment charges as low as possible and at a much lower level than during the administration of the department in undivided Bengal. If we compare the establishment charges with the volume of works undertaken, the proportion of establishment charges to the volume of work undertaken works out in the following way:—

	Per cent.	
1946-47		12-6
1948-49		127
1949-50		8
1950-51		8-1

Finance. Next I turn to the question of finance. As I have said earlier, it is the problem of finance that has become our greatest problem today. The House is aware that the Road Development Programme was being financed out of the funds provided by the Government of India either as development grants or loans. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, in presenting the Budget this year, has made it known to this House that by the middle of the last year the Government of India intimated to the State Government their inability to give any grant whatsoever to the State. As regards loan, the Government of India ultimately did not grant any loan to this State for any scheme other than the Mayurakshi Project besides loans for Grow More Food campaign and the Damodar Valley Project. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has pointed out that the decision of the Government of India has upset the State Budget and the hardest to be hit was the Budget of this department. Road construction is, by standards of orthodox finance, unproductive though in the modern context of things it can never be regarded as so. Experience of foreign countries where turnpikes and tolls is incompatible with the principle of free thorough communication all over the country and is somewhat mediaeval in its outlook, still even the richest countries like the United States of America have not been able to do without it. Even if we leave out the proposition of roads paying directly for their construction through tolls and turnpikes, yet we cannot deny that roads bring about inconceivable benefits to the country in many indirect ways as well. of funds made this department to seriously consider what should be our programme in future. For, construction of road is a continuous process and any expenditure incurred in the first year would be in many cases a total waste if it is not followed up by expenditure in the second and third years. Therefore when we are faced with these difficulties we have to consider how best to solve them. We have, therefore, to take the following decisions :-

- (1) Curtailment of the number of bridges.
- (2) Slowing down of work and spreading it over a greater number of years where less important roads are concerned.

- (3) Adoption of a policy of concentration. That is to say, where 200 miles of roads are involved, it was thought wiser not to spread out work all over the 200 miles and leave everything unfinished at some intermediate stage but rather to finish 100 miles of road up to the last stage.
- (4) No new roads that would have been otherwise taken up this year according to their phasing of priorities could be taken up and work confined exclusively to works in progress.

These are not happy decisions but unfortunately they had to be taken in view of the serious financial difficulties that faced us. Our another headache was the problem of border roads. From the very inception of the idea of border roads, we left no stone unturned to impress upon the Government of India that these roads were primarily not the responsibility of the Province but should be regarded more a Central responsibility. We pressed on the view that in addition to the Road Development Programme undertaken by the State Government, it is not possible for the State to bear the whole builden of this border road programme out of their own Budget. At last the Government of India appointed a joint technical committee to investigate about the importance of the border road programme and to assess the Central responsibility therefor. The committee classified 8 roads as border roads, 5 under priority 1 and 3 under priority 11. Although according to the findings and recommendations of the committee, the Government of India should have accepted appreciable share of the expenditure on these 8 roads, the Government of India have, as a matter of fact, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40 lakhs only out of the Central Road Fund Reserve spread over a period of five years to finance partly only one of the 5 priority-1 border roads. We can appreciate the financial difficulties of the Government of India but we had hoped, in spite of it, for more liberal assistance. We have, therefore, been compelled to provide funds out of our own receipts and it has been possible to find funds just for all the works in progress. Secondly, some roads have been transferred from the Provincial Road Account to Central Road Fund Works, subject to the approval of the Government of India. It has been my earnest desire to expand the road programme in such a way as to provide the State of West Bengal with a good network of roads within 10 or 15 years. But considering the situation we are in, we shall perhaps have to thank ourselves that we have not been forced to abandon even those roads which have already been taken up and have also been able to make some progress in the matter of village roads.

Sir, I would not take up any more time of the House except to mention two other points in conclusion. Within one or two days' time I propose to circulate to the honourable members a brochure prepared by the department on the Problems of Road Construction in West Bengal in which efforts have been made to lay before the public some of the important problems that face us. I would welcome suggestions from the public as to how to tackle the difficulties before us. Next, Sir, I would make a brief reference to the question of distributing the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles Tax. The current year's Budget provides for Rs. 2 lakhs for distribution to municipalities and the next year's Budget also continues that provision. In the present state of our finance, we could not spare anything for the district boards more so for the reason that we are gradually taking over more and more district board roads and have substantially progressed in that direction. I would in this connection request the municipalities to come in contact with the department at once to get their respective share of the Motor Vehicles Tax Fund. Lastly, I would like to make particular reference to the road problems of the two isolated districts of Malda and West Dinajpur. I have already outlined the programme we have for these districts. Unfortunately we have been faced with very great difficulties of transport in this area. Though we have been able to overcome the bottleneck of transport in other areas, still that bottleneck remains almost baffing so far as these two districts are concerned. The Railway is of absolutely no help in pushing into those two districts road-building materials in sufficient quantities. I would not like to divulge in any great detail all the difficulties we are facing here but suffice it to say that we are making all efforts to keep the existing roads open during this rain.

The question of rail links in this area is also before the Government of India and I hope, Sir, they will soon come to a decision in this matter.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 6,09,05,000 for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account," be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department.

Sir, I sound a note of warning to my young Minister friend over there and not only to him, Sir, but to other Ministers also who are in charge of the administration of this State. Sir, it will appear from the brochure which has just now been distributed "that the task is entirely a hopeless one and by no means it can be mended or improved." This is the wording of the brochure. "Unfortunately for all poor and backward countries of the world the problem of development is, in the ultimate analysis, a problem of finance. The difficulties about technical personnel and supply of materials are comparatively easy to overcome but not the problem of finance. Our needs are so vast and our resources are so limited that we cannot tackle the problems simultaneously or with the speed we wish to adopt. Resources of the State Government and the local bodies pooled together are totally inadequate for the purpose."

This is an entirely hopeless situation and broods ill for the country which we live in. What is the difficulty, Sir, -1 shall presently explain. The difficulty of my young friend over there is this that all Governments of civilised countries are divided into two classes -National Governments and Colonial Governments. In this unfortunate country, Sir, the colonial system of Government was established by the British, and for what purpose?-for the purpose of sucking the life-blood of our people and robbing the resources of the country and therewith enriching themselves. That was the purpose for which the Colonial Government was established here by the British. If now we have a National Government, what should be its duty? The first duty of our Government should be a thorough change of the old system of Government which helped to take away the resources of the country and which helped to keep the entire population under poverty and subjection. This should be the first duty of a National Government here. But instead of doing away with that old system of Government, the mode of administration which was initiated and established by the British, what our National Government and my young friend over there and others are doing is that they are closely following at the heels of the British, following the same mode of administration of the country, the same mode of preparing the budget and of doing every other thing. If they only follow at the heel of the British colonial administrators and yet say that theirs is a National Government, I do not know what I should say of them. The policy of the British administrators was to maintain peace and order and after maintaining peace and order they employed every means to drain away the resources of the country in order to enrich themselves. But our National Government ought to have tupped the resources of the country in order to make the country prosperous and to remove the poverty of the people, but nothing so far has been done by our National Government in that direction. I can understand, Sir, the policy that led the Britishers to

establish their colonial system of Government in this country, but I cannot understand why my friends over there are closely following at the heels of the Britishers and imitating their mode of administration. Sir, by this imitation they have proved themselves inefficient and worthless as administrators. But, Sir, we will be simply thunderstruck if we look at the administration of the National Governments of other countries. It will make us speechless as to what they have done for their country and what the state of their country is—

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Mudassir Hossain, please come to roads.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, road is one of the developments that we need and in order to live in this country in comfort and decency we require more and better roads. I quite agree with the proposition of my young friend over there when he says that road development is absolutely necessary for a civilised and advanced country. A country where there is no road is uncivilised or semi-civilised or I can say it is in a primitive condition of life or it is a barbarous state. So I now come, Sir, exactly to the position which you have indicated. Having described the general background of our administration I shall now proceed to talk about roads. Now, what is the state of this country? I notice an honourable member laughing and I can tell him that it is not a case for laughter. What I am now going to say will overwhelm him. -- (The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Already overwhelmed!) -- - I am reading a few lines. You recently objected to my reading something but I say you need not be atraid of this, for as I read these lines, you will find the validity of my argument. I am reading from a brochure issued by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, dated the 15th November, 1949. In this it is said that the number of lower class people in India inclusive of all the States is 230 million and the percentage figure is 87-67, and out of this the percentage of farmers is 85.2. That is to say, out of 230 million lower class people who form 87-67 per cent. of the whole people, 85.2 per cent, are earners and the balance of 2.47 per cent. is non-earners. Their contribution to the State per head is Rs 2-15-10, that is to say, in round figure, Rs. 3. That is the general contribution of the lower class people to the exchequer of the country. Of the remaining 30 million people who constitute the middle and upper classes, only six million people are earners who constitute 124 per cent. That is to say, out of the middle and upper class people only one works while four persons sit idle and their contribution to the exchequer is Rs 6-7-11 per head. This is the state of affairs in this country. From the statistics that I have just now quoted you will find that 12½ per cent, people contribute 87 per cent, to the exchequer and 87 per cent, only 12 or 12½ per cent. But, Sir, with the advent of adult suffrage, the number of those who do not pay will be six times the number of the middle classes. Therefore, it is the poorer class, it is the class who do not get anything to eat to live and who are very very poor, it is these persons who will predominate in the country and it is these people who will dominate the whole political situation in the country. It means that 121 per cent. of the voters will be "haves" and seven times that number are under-fed and under-nourished and these are the persons who are the "have-nots". Therefore, there will be a direct conflict between these two classes in the proportion of 7:1, i.e., the "have-nots" will be 7 whereas the "haves" will be 1. Great conflict will arise between these two classes and, I am afraid, the whole country will suffer.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are not speaking at all on roads.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I will come to roads subsequently—how the voters come to the booth for the purpose of filing their nomination papers and also for the purpose of voting. They will come by roads. If you compare the state of things of our country with that of the United

States of America-you have borrowed, you have imitated the Constitution of the great United States of America—you will find that 87 per cent. of the population pay income-tax in the United States of America. In the United Kingdom three-fourths or nearly 75 per cent. of the population contribute substantially to the exchequer. In Canada and Australia also the same thing happens a substantial portion of the electors, nearly 75 per cent., contributes substantially to the exchequers of those countries. But here you will just find from the statistics which I have just now quoted that only 5 per cent, of the electors contribute to the exchequer and others have got no means to pay anything to the exchequer. If we have a National Government, what are we to do if we have got no money? We have got enough man power. About man power there is no doubt that we possess the greatest man power perhaps in the world barring the Chinese. Now, the Chinese are also going to be floored. We are still keeping our heads above water—the Chinese have gone down, they are under water. So, there is no doubt that we have got the greatest man power. Now, we must utilise that man power. Our great Congress leaders in their wisdom have said that in a poor country like ours we must establish co-operative commonwealth. That was the prescription, that was the recipe which was granted by our wise leaders of the Congress - that our country must be what is called a co-operative commonwealth.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Sir, you may kindly allow me some time. Let me finish my speech. There is no other speaker. The motion will be just put and it will be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: But what you are talking about is not at all relevant.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: It is very very relevant. I am coming to roads, but without describing the background on which s-

Mr. SPEAKER: You have described it enough. Do not speak anything further on that.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Within five minutes I will finish.

Sir, I was saving that the wise leaders of the Congress have said that they want to establish a co-operative commonwealth. Now, to make roads, my friend has said "Money is not at our disposal. There is no money, there is no money. How can I do my work? You will go on saying this until you may live up to the age of 125. I pray that you may live up to the ripe old age of 125 years. Even if you live up to the age of 125 through the grace of God and by my doa, still you may complain that you have no money. But I will give you my recipe. You have got enough man power. Just like the damned Hitler, you conscript the entire man power. Then you can make your roads and make your agriculture to prosper. Though Hitler may be bad some way or other, yet he knew how to organise the man power. He organised the people. In a similar way I pray to God that you may be enabled to unite the whole masses of the people. Let them work and work hard on their own. Make them work hard on your roads, on your irrigation, on your food production for 12 hours a day. By intensive agriculture, you will grow sufficient food to enable those hard workers to feed the country. Therefore, Sir, what I suggest and pray is that you should not lord over us and think that you are so many gods who have been placed on those chairs by the over-generous God-do not think like that. What I mean to say is that you must work on your own. If you want to be worthy sons of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, organise the entire country and unite the entire country with co-operation, and make them work hard on your agriculture, irrigation and then everything will succeed, and there will be no want of money and everything will be available. Milk and honey will flow in the country, and the country will be really, नुकला नुकला नानुसकता। Not only that.

There will be a network of roads and parks in the country. Everything will be all right, and you will succeed. If my young friend follows the path trodden by the British administration he is bound to sink and sink and rise no more.

Mr. C. E. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in rising to make my contribution in the discussion before the House, I appreciate the difficulties which confront the Hon'ble Minister for Works and Buildings in meeting as equitably as possible the conflicting demands from all parts of the Province for road development, improvement and maintenance.

I would ask him to bear with me while I briefly draw his attention to an area in which the interests I represent are vitally concerned, and hope that I may have from him the assurance that its needs are kept prominently in mind by his department.

I have examined with care the list of road projects for the coming year which are enumerated in the Budget Statement for 1950-51. As far as I can discover few specific details are given other than the Priority Scheme for the improvement of Border roads and the list of works projected under the Development Programme in Appendix C of the Red Book. In regard to those listed, I confess that I am not acquainted with all the local names quoted and I may be at fault in saying that I can find no reference to any roads in the Dooars tea areas, but at least the schemes planned for that region are extremely limited. In fact, I think there are only three references to roads in the Jalpaiguri district and these, while undoubtedly important, are not routes giving access to the tea areas of the district. The provision for the Bihar-Assam National Highway may also include work in the Dooars area but without details to what extent is not clear.

I think, Sir, it cannot be denied that the Dooars—at least in its eastern part—is by comparison with its importance badly served in its communications. This is in large measure due to the interpolation of Pakistan territory across the pre-existing lines of communication from the south which naturally passed between and parallel to the main river system. In these circumstances the inevitable axis of communications now runs across the grain of the country. Road sections between each inter-riverine sector are therefore cut by rivers which for a large part of the year render communications from one section to another completely impassable.

I acknowledge that the new Assam Railway Link will in a certain degree alleviate this problem, but a railway cannot entirely replace the freedom or comprehensiveness of road communications. It is necessary to recognise that the day is passing when individual tea gardens can operate as separate and isolated entities. Today, frequent contacts on matters of policy and practice to secure unified and cohesive working throughout the whole of the industry in a common area is vital. With present economic, political and labour trends in the tea areas it is therefore essential for the effective administration of the industry that the railway should be augmented by adequate roads, and in the first place that one good highway should exist connecting one end of this tea district to the other.

The tonnage of traffic carried by roads in this area has enormously increased in the past few years. The receipts from taxation have expanded proportionately and the contributions to the Central Road Fund from that revenue must have been correspondingly larger. But the standard of maintenance of roads in general is steadily declining, and new projects make no appearance in the Development Programme. I submit, Sir, it is only reasonable that a district which is contributing more should receive proportionately more in return. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister for an assurance that this principle is recognised and is being followed. I would like to ask him to inform us at some appropriate future occasion what percentages of the Provincial allotment from the Road Fund have been

given in recent shareouts to the Jalpaiguri district. I believe that a scheme of road improvement for the Alipur Duars sub-district is with Government and I should be grateful to know the intentions of his department on these recommendations. Other questions important to this area are the stage that proposals for a road bridge across the Torsa River at Hasimara has reached and the latest development in the Government of India's decision to bridge the Gheesh River on the Bihar-Assam National Highway in replacement of the former rail-cum-road bridge dismantled by the A. R. L. P.

I believe that honourable members will not question the grounds on which I press the interests of the tea industry by comparison with other areas in the Province where the essential procurement of indigenous foodstuffs equally requires good communications. I am not suggesting that other areas should be starved of improved facilities, but I urge a fair division between all demands. At the risk of stressing the obvious, I would remind the House of the importance of the tea industry today in the wolfare not only of this State and its people but also of India as a whole.

This industry, to which the Dooars region is a very material contributor, has long stood second amongst India's major foreign currency earners and even bids fair under tendencies affecting us today to become the chief. Today, the Indian tea industry enjoys something of a monopoly position. To-morrow with increasing production from other countries it may be fighting a battle for its existence in which every wasted anna will be important. Let us therefore not neglect necessities such as communications, essential for its efficient and economic working, until it is too late. Hoads and communications take time to build and if we delay until competition is upon us, markets may be lost which can never be regained.

8j. KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA: মাননীয় শীকার বহাসক, আবাদের Civil Works বাতে চর কোটা টাকা বরাছ করতে সক্ষম হওবার দক্ষণ আবি আবাদের এই বিভাগীর ম্রীমহাশব্যক্ত ধন্যবাদ জাপন করছি। আবাদের বাংলার আবিক অবস্থান করণ অসাচক্ষমা সংঘও, আবাদের কেন্দ্রীয় মুখকার বান-বাছন এবং বাভাবাতের উনুত্রন বাতে এক প্রসাও সাহাবাদান না করা সংঘও ভিনি বে হব কোটা টাকা বরাক করতে পেরেছেল এর আন্য আবাবা তাঁকে ধন্যবাদ আনাচিছ।

ছর কোটা টাকার পরিমান যদিও অনেক বনে হয়, তবুও পশ্চিম বাংলার পুরোজনীয়ভার ভুলনার লাবানা বাত্র ৷

ভারতবর্ষের অপরাপর State-এব তুলনাম বাংলা দেশে Civil Works এব ব্যক্ত বোটেই ববেষ্ট নর । আপরাপর পুদেশে জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে যত রাজ্য আছে আবাদের পশ্চিম বাংলার তুলনাম অনেক কয়। বোধ হয় নিম্ভর হবে। বর্গনাইল হিসাবে বিহার বেকেও বাংলার বাজার মাইলেজ্ অনেক কয়।

ভাষতবৰ্ষ বিভক্ত হওৱাৰ কৰে বাংলা পেশ নীৰান্ত প্ৰথেশে পৰিপত চংৰছে। এই নীৰান্ত প্ৰথেশে পৰিপত ছংৰান্ত পৰ বাংলাৰ এই ৰাজ্যৰ দিক দিবে প্ৰধোজনীয়তা আনেক বেড়ে পিবছে। আনেক জোলাৰ নুড়ন নুড়ন ৰাজ্য কৰাৰ পুৰোজন হবে পড়েছে। বিশেষ কৰে বুই তিনটা জোলা এই বিভক্ত হওৱাৰ কৰে আনহ পড়েছে। এই সমজ্য নীৰান্ত আকৰে ৰাজ্যাৰ জনা শেখানে নুডন ৰাজ্যা তৈনী কৰে শেগুৰাৰ পুৰোজন বিশেষ বেড়ে পিবছে। আমি আনাৰ জোলাৰ কৰা মন্তৰ পাৰি। জনপাইগুড়িতে পুলিশ picketh বসান চৰেছে নীৰাজেৰ বৈ বুই তিনটা আনগাৰ, সেসৰ বাৰগাৰ বাওখাৰ কোন ৰাজ্যা নেই। এই সৰ নুজন নুজন ৰাজ্যা তৈনী কল্লাৰ পুৰোজন বাক্যা সংবাধ বাওখাৰ কোন ৰাজ্য নেই। এই সৰ নুজন ৰুজন বজ্যা তৈনী কল্লাৰ পুৰোজন বাক্যা সংবাধ বাওখাৰ কোন ৰাজ্য নেই। এই সৰ নুজন ৰুজন বজ্যা বাঙখাৰ প্ৰয়োজন বাক্যা কৰেছে পান্ত নাজ্যা চলে। এই টাকা বাৰা্য কৰাতে পিবে পান্তিবৰক্ষ সমলবাৰ আনা বাৰ্জ্যাৰুছেৰ বা নাাযা প্ৰাপা তা বেকে তালেৰ বিজত কৰেছেন। এটা আভাৱ বুংবেৰ কৰা। Motor Vehicles Tax বাৰগ কিছা আলাৰ হাই, জেলা বাৰ্জ ও municipalityগুলি সে টাকাৰ নাায়া আপ পাণ্ডৱাৰ বাৰ্গী কল্লাতে পান্তে। বিজ্ঞা আলাৰ হাইছে, বে টাকাৰ কোনে আলা কোনে আলা কোনিক সামৰে উপস্থাপিত ছবেছে নেবানে Motor Vehicles Tax বাৰা বিৰু জাতাত বুংবেৰ কিছা হাইছে নেবাৰে প্ৰতেশ কোনা বাৰ্গের বে সৰ ৰাজ্যা বিৰু motor vehicles—bus, truck পুনুন্ধি কাৰ্যক্ষ বাহাৰাত কাছে বেৰি বাজ্যা পুনে হাজ্যে পুনঃ পুনঃ সেই সৰ ৰাজ্য বোৰাবের অভাবেৰ অতি পোচনীত্ব

हर शहर । वाला लान चिकान क्या वार्क चर्चाकार काम कराए शहर ना । ध्यन क्या वार्क आरकः वात्मत वश्मात व होका चानात हत छ। छात्मत कर्महानीरमत त्वछन निर्छटे त्वय हत्त बात । भून: भूव: भटक मारे। स्थमा पार्टिव बासा maintain कवाव गाविष स्थमा पार्टिवरे। त्रवारन स्थमा पार्टिव वा बाावा भागा Motor Vehicles Taxes अर मान ए। एए रिक्स क्या भनिवनक ग्रेकाद्वत छात्र एएसए. बहे। क्वेन् दीकांव क्वाए शांवि ना । क्वा वार्षकांत नैन्तियनक ১৮ शंकांव वार्य maintain क्वाक । अहे ১৮ हाजात बाहेन ताखा maintain करवात जना जानता ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালের হিসাবে কেবতে পাচিত शाब २० तक ৮8 शाबात होना (बना (बार्स्डन (बरक बनह कन्ना शरनाह)। अहे होनान शरना Motor Vehicles Taxos अकारन शाक नजरनात य होका निराहितन छात्र निर्देश । खना (बार्ड चीत्र छपनिन वरेएछ बाज ১১ नम » वामात ठोकात किছू (बनी अरे ১৮ वामात वारेन तासा तमा क्यबोर बना बार कराए शक्त बरवाह । এই वरशद बातारात এই Motor Vehicles Taxes बाउ बरु কোন টাকা বরাদ না হওরার জেলা বোর্লগুলিকে ১১ লক্ষ টাকা দিয়ে এই ১৮ হাজার বাইল রাজা রক্ষা क्याए श्रम । जाए बाखांव या कि नुर्कता श्रम जा मश्राक्त कन्याम । जाव अकी। कथा अहमान जिल्ला ना ভবে পারছি না। উত্তর বাংলার ৫টা ভেলার যোগাযোগ বর্ত্তবানে বিচিছ্নু হওবার উপক্রম হরেছে। E. B. Railway वह इश्वाद, পाक्चिंगात्मत जिल्ला विच त्या rail পर हिल छ। वह इश्वाद करन জলপাইগুড়ি, দাজিলিং, ক্চবিহার এবং পশ্চিম দিনাজপুরের দুর্জনার অন্ত নাই। যেসব মাল--নিডা প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিমপত্র শেখানে বাওয়ার প্রয়োজন, সেই প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় জতি সামান্য অংশই এই জাসায rail link দিয়ে ৰাওন সভাৰ হচেছ। আসাৰ rail linkএর স্বত্তে বড় বড় কথা শোনা বাচেছ। কড wagon त्रहे बाखा भिरव गारुक, गांद गांद जांद हिमान त्वत हराइ वरहे, किंद बागवा त्यवंट शाहे औ नव स्थानात चिक शर्दाचनीत चिनित्पत चिक नाताना चः नवे वह rail link भिरत त्वरू नच्च इरुक । चरनक প্রোজনীয় জিনিব এই শব জেলার বোটেই বেতে পাবছে না ৷ দুই একটা উল্লেখ করছি,--কয়লা একটা জিনিব অতি পুরোজনীয় সহরওলির পক্ষে। এই কয়লা এই অঞ্চলে বোটেই বাচেছ লা। ২৫ দিন পর জলপাইঞ্জি किनित्र (मची (भारता । जों aeroplane बांचकर शिटाहिन वटन यथर ১١४० करत मत्र । यह व्यवसा त्य অলৰ ভবিষাতে পৰ হবে তাৰ সভাবনা কৰ। কেন না আসাৰ rail link বত স্বাভাবিক অবস্থাতেই চলতে ৰাক্ক না কেন, আসাৰ এবং উত্তৰ বাংলাৰ ৫টা জেলাৰ বে প্ৰৱোজনীয় জিনিদ এই rail link বহন করতে সক্ষম হবে না। এবন कি ১/৪ খংলও বছন কয়তে সক্ষম হবে কিনা সংশ্বে। সেই দিক খেকে এট चक्रत्म बक्की aerodrome क्या शुरवांचन । कांवन बक्के ग्रह्मी भन भिरत शुरवांचनीत क्रिनिएयत बजान विकेटन मा। औठ। राज्यादन मिछा, राज्यादन मजनाराज्य भिक्त एक्टि करत वानुत्रवाटि अविकेट জনপাইখড়িতে একটি air landing ground তৈনী কৰাৰ পুৰোজন আছে। আজকে জনপাইখড়িত पितासनीटन दर जान वाद, जांव अटनक्की बांव aeroplane बांबक्द । निकटके air landing ground মা থাকাৰ জলপাইগুড়ি হইতে ৪০ বাইল পুরে--বাগডোগনার বাল নাবান হর । দেখান খেকে এই ৪০ বাইল बाचा trucka करत जाना इस । करन petrol शूरन इस । वहे petrol शूरन इस्तान नकन रह तिका सामहा निरम्प शाक्षिक कर होनाहा eaved हए भारत यनि कमभावेशिक्ष करही air landing ground चार्गन कराउ शाहा बाह । श्रह अरु ३० तक होका बंबह शरह,-->० तक करनक स्वी नह ভাৰৰ বে পৰিবান petrol বৰচ হচেছ, trucks পুতি ১০ বাইলে এক gallon কৰে তেল পোছে, त्मिक (चंदक विकास कहान 50 नक क्रोका किन्नूहें सद । वार्षि वहें विचार स्थीपशानस्वर मृष्टे वार्क्षन कहाि बार्ट बननाइश्विहरू ७ भन्तित्र निमाचभूरत धरे गुरेके चकरन air landing ground रेज्जी इव त्न विवरत शहर के के । चानि चानि चानाएक भीकिनसम्बद्ध चारिक चनचा धनन नद त air landing ground পশ্চিম বজের রাজস্ব থেকে তৈনী হতে পারে। ভারত সরকার বা কেন্দ্রীর সরকারের এ বিবরে কর্ত্তবা আছে। ভাবের এই বুইটা অঞ্চলে কর্ম্মরা গালন করতে অগুসর হতে হবে। ভার জন্য আদি আপা করি বুইট air landing ground कारोव कमा वहीवशांव वम (कलीव नवशांवव उनव भुरवाक्रमीव हान एक !

Mr. JASIMUDDIN AHMED: बहिनीय श्लीकांत बरशंख, बाह्यंत श्लीकांत स्वीत्रशंख वीकांत करवर्षत, बाह्यंत श्लीकांत करवर्षत होने करवर्षत होने करवर्षत होने करवर्ष होने करवर्ष होने करवे ना स्वीत्रशंख करवे ना स्वीत्रशंख करवे ना स्वात्रशंख करवे ना स्वात्रशंख करवे होने करवे हिन्द स्वात्र स्वात्र करवे होने स्वात्र स्वात्र करवे होने स्वात्र स्वात्र करवे होने स्वात्र होने करवे होने स्वात्र होने होने स्वात्र होने स्वात्र होने स्वात्र होने स्वात्र होने स्वात्र होने स्वात्र होने होने स्वात्र होने होने स्वात्र होने होने स्वात्र होने स्वात्य

Village Boad देखारि नित्त्रकृत नती. किंद खांद वकी कांत्र सा नदाव ग्रेंक करा वस मादे Municipality, District Board o Union Boardes बरवा । त्वान त्वान क्या भारतावनवड निरुक्त, त्वान त्नान् ताका निरम्बन ना, त्नान् ताका चातीकारन निरम्बन ताका चानिएक विरम्बन ना। District Boards বিবাৰ ববো পড়ে বৰেছে; সেই বাস্তা দাবীভাবে নিলেম কি মা। বুই একটা কেতে কেবা বিবেছে Government नःदाद कतरहन वर्षना कन्नात कना निरतरहन किंद्र छात्र करतक निम शरहरे रन होता वांत्रीह ছেতে দিরেছেন। লোকেরা,--বারা দেখানে চলাকেরা করে তারা অভ্যবিবার পতে। কার কাছে বিরে তার चिंदिवांत्र क्वरव, छ। छात्रा क्रिक क्वरछ शांदि ना । चार्वि वसृष्टि (वशांदि Government District Board वा Municipalitys कांक् (बंदक तांका नादन, तांकी चांतीआंदर नादन, ना, चचांतीआंदर नादन, ना District Board के नाहारवात करा रवतावल करत रक्तल आहेशिन नव नाहिकात करत निर्देश राज्या छान । छा इ'तन District Board छात्मत नामाना चारबत मना त्यात्म कहा नवन, छ। कही कहार পারে। কিছ আনাদের সাবনে বদি কোন পরিকার পরিকলপনা না থাকে ডাছলে কেউ কাল করতে পারে লা। District Board ब्वास्ट शास्त्र ना छात्र कि कर्षता । छात्रा कछहेकू कत्वस्य अहे वश्यास, मा, शास्त्र वश्यास তা কিছুই ব্ৰতে পাৰে না। অন্যান্য পুতিষ্ঠান, তাৰাও ব্ৰতে পাৰে না। অভ্যবিধা ছয়েছে আৰাদেৰ টাকা कम किन्न बालाव नवंकाव (वनी । जानारमत्र यति co-ordination मा बारक, काव कि शुरबाज्यन राहित्व বলি কোন নির্কেশ দেওবা না থাকে, তাহলে এই পুরোজন ও অপুরোজনের মারখানে যে সমস্যা, সে সমস্যা আছে, জটিলভৰ হবে পড়ৰে। কাজেই আনি বনৃছি সে সহতে পরিভার করে বলে দেওবা ভাল। আৰি coordination এর কথা বলছি। এই co-ordination এর অভাবে কত বিরোধ হয়, ভাও বলছি। আবাদের ওবানে কলিকাতা বেকে ভান্নবওহারবার বাওয়ার বান্তা আছে; সেই রান্তার বাবে কানীবাট-কন্তার ছোট rail line चांट्ड । এই बाह्यात बारत এक station चांट्ड अबर लाटे बारम बड़ वांचाब बरन । अहे यम बन्नाख ভাষপাৰই বেশী করে ভারা রাস্তার অর্ছেক ভূড়ে pillar বা নোহার বাছ পুডে দিবেছে। সেবানে পার্ছ accident इत्र এवः बाराबाराउद बुव अञ्चलिया इत्र । এই जब ब्रााशास्त्र P. W. D. व जारब श्रवाबर्ग कहा দরকার ছিল। তাদের বললে তারা বলে যে rail আবাদের কথা ভানে না। এই সব আসুবিধা দ্ব হয় co-ordination श्राकटन । अटनक नवस (म्या यास और railbin २७ बाहेनट बालि इटन बाटकड । स्टाब জন্য কলন। বরচ হচেছ্, দেশের জাতীয় সরকারের সম্পদ নট হত্তে যাচেছ্। তার কোন স্প্রারহার হচ্ছে না। এফদিকে rail গাড়ীগুলি বালিই চলে যাচেছ অথচ busএ লোক বোঝাই, মাধার উপরও লোক বলে बाद । তাৰ কাৰণ অনুসন্ধান কৰে দেখা বাব busaৰ ভাড়া railaৰ ভাড়া খেকে কম । Rail কৰ্ম্বপঞ্চ बरन, -- जानता छाड़ा क्यांबाव क्रिटी कत्रकि। किन्न Rulway Board बरनन रव छाड़ा यबन बाहर एक्स क्षिष्ठे इस्तां 49 बाजरव । या बरलर्ड्यन, बीबा शिकि बिड बिडबिस अक पत्र । Petrol नहे घर्षक, बाजाबक सञ्चित्री शत्क । यदि rail ना चाकरणा छाश्यन त्राचा जान कन्छा । এই सञ्चित्री नवस्त स्वादि केरत्ने स्वाहि धरे चना त्य co-ordination विश् चानातम श्रद्धभारत नत्या थात्क, छाष्ट्रत अवशाश्चितव चारतक श्रवाबान ॥८७ गाँदि । बाका जान करन कनवार क्षमा चानि এই कथा बनुष्टि । District Bourda बानि 3 किष्टुपिन क्षिमान । मानि राजारन जारनाठना करति । Government रमान्हे। त्यान ना ना त्यान राही विभिन्न करत ালেন, তাহলে আবরাও চেটা করতে পারি। যদিও তাদের টাকার অভাব অনুভব করি তবও অভাবের রবেছ म्छन्छे। कहे। नवरए शावि । Government अव शरक मध्य मध्य Village Roads हाउ निरम अहे अवस /illage Road ব উণ্ডি করা। King পালেবের acheme অবাভাবিক। ভারপর সেই acheme । নুসারে কাল করতে বছদিন সময় লাগবে। আমাদের টাকা বাজেটে এমন বেছে বাবে না বে চঠাৎ কিছু করবো। DICO वश्नरतब बरवाङ द्रख्या नश्चव नव । विकास हन्त्रह, छाएँ अना स्कान बावचा वर्षि ना करवन, छाहरूस 100 वश्मादात मात्राक्ष हार कि ना मात्मह । चाउवन शावकी तांचा हाएक निरुष्टे Government विन Village Roadas नवना। नवाबान करत विरवस्कि बरमन, छाष्ट्रांक स्वाक्त स्वाका स्ववता शरह । बहै-हारव Village Road नवना कवनहे विहेटछ शास्त्र ना। Tube-welldव नवना Government शास्त्र নৰে এখনও বিটাতে পাৰেন নাই। এটা গ্ৰানের লোক দিৰে, ছোট ছোট প্ৰতিষ্ঠান দিৰে, গ্ৰানের লোককে म_क करव তात्मव शास्त्र निर्फ शरन, छाश्यन शास्त्रव वाकाव शवना। विरेष्ठ शास्त्र । शास्त्रव वाकाव वरवा रक्षनि जान घरव डेंजरब, त्यबारन शामधनिवश्च डेमुण्डि स्वती घरव । डेम्प्रीष्ठ शास्त्रव बाखाधनिरमञ्ज डेम्प्र पुनीव वरना मिछना (वरण नारत । नवन्न बाजारक मूण्य कना Governmentas नरक महा अहे ।खाधनित्य छोन यपि क्या इव छाश्यन Governmentas हैडिए और नयस एस्ट नुस्किन्तक नाशना पिट । जांचनित्र वनायक कता । जांचात्र वत्न इत अहे नयक होते भूक्तिवारक निरंत कांच कथान क्रांग ।

(At this stage the House was adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

31. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, aj main koie bara speech dene ke liev khara naheen hua hoon. Serf main hamarey Works and Buildings ke jo mantari hain un ka dhiyan hamare elaqon ke taraf akershit karna chahta hoon. Abhi hamarey Khogen Babu ne jo Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri aur Coochbehar ke bare men kaha, yeh dhiyan dena ke bat hai. Jestarah sey utter Bengal, West Bengal sey juda hogiya hai, us sey bohut hi takleef hogie hai. Pahley he transport aur communication ka rasta theeck naheen the aur jub sey E. B. Railway ka line uth giya hai, tab sey via Hindustan rail ja rahee hai. Do teen din rasta men lagta hai mager is ghari men passengers ko bohut pareshani hoti hai, ketney admi, 4, 5 din tak ghari men cher naheen saktey hain. Is line men congestion bohut siada hota hai keon ke yah ghari 3 states hoker ati hai our Behar, Assam, Bengal ku passenger uthaker ati hai. Abhi jo doosra rail Sealdah sey jata hai wah Siliguri 3 din men pohunchta hai, is men passengers ko bare takleef hoti hai. Serf admi ke janey ka mushkil naheen, parantu essential commodities bhi theeck samai Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri aur Coochbehar naheen pohunch sakti hai. Abhi jo air sey essential commodities jati hai us men bohut kharcha lag jata hai. Age jo bail sey Rs. 2-8 mun (md.) perta tha ab wah Rs. 14 mahanga perta hai. Is tarah sey 10, 15 lakh rupea excess fare dena perta hai, aur yeh 10, 15 lakh rupea excess fare consumers aur North Bengal ke gharib janta ko dena perta hai. Jub tak koie subidamulak rasta naheen khulega tab tak takleef naheen ghategi. Motor ka rasta Burdwan, Bhagalpur, Kishengunj hoker giya hai, parantu us rastey men bohut dikkat hoti hai, keon ke jageh jageh me pul naheen hai. Is taraf main hamarey mantari mahadai ka dhiyan akershit kerna chahta hoon. Karagola ke taraf sey jo rasta jata hai, uske liey main asha kerta hoon ke dono states. West Bengal aur Behar milker yeh problem ko solve karen. Is taraf bhi main mantari mahadai ka dhiyan akershit kerna chahta hoon. Abhi jo dikkaten horahi hai us ko hul kerne ke liev uchit bandobust karen.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I won't be long in dealing with the points raised by honourable members. of all Janab Mudassir Hossain has raised certain points, so also Mr. Clarke; but as I find they have not waited for the reply, I may take it they are not serious in their arguments and they do not want to know what the .eply of the Government will be. So I once thought that I should completely ignore the points raised for this reason and also for the reason that some of the points made out by Janab Mudassir Hossain are beside the point. So I need not unnecessarily waste the time of the House in dealing with these points but I would only like to refer to one point raised by Mr. Clarke for the information of the House. He tried to urge upon the Government the necessity of having more roads in the interior, particularly in the Dooars area. Sir, if he goes through the budget—obviously he did not while making his speech he will find that there is provision for Alipur Duars to Falakata Road to the extent of one lakh of rupees. About the question of the Torsa bridge the Hovernment of India are drawing up plans and providing funds. Moreover, there is a national highway which will be improved and there are other roads in this area, notably from Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duars which are being maintained by this Government. But, Sir, I feel no hesitation to say that Alipur Duars, because of influential tea interest, had been more fortunate in past years in having more roads than any other district in Bengal. Therefore, Sir, Government must examine their needs only in conformity with the needs of other districts. I do not deny the imperative necessity of having a good road system in Jalpaiguri district and we shall always try to give this out of the way district as many roads as possible. But I must also point out that Jalpaiguri district has been fortunate in this . respect inasmuch as there is perhaps a greater mileage of good surfaced roads than perhaps any other district in Bengal. Then, Sir, I would have

made a present of another fact to Mr. Clarke had he been present here. He has talked of the Hasimara road bridge near the railway bridge that has been constructed there and there was a question of having a rail-cum-road bridge at that point. When we said that the tea interests which were vitally interested in the matter might as well make some contribution to the construction of the road bridge, do you know what was the response? The response from the tea gardens was absolutely disappointing. I do not see any reason why that fund should come from provincial revenues, from the taxes paid by the poor tax-payers when only the tea gardens and nobody else are going to get the benefit from the road bridge and it is only their business that is going to flourish. Sir, I absolutely refuse to look to their interest if they on their part do not make any gesture whatsoever, if they want to enjoy at the cost of other people.

Sir, certain points have been raised by Sj. Khagendra Nath Das trupta. I am entirely in agreement with him in his general approach and with almost all the points that he made out. I quite appreciate the point he made out about district boards and I have already said in my opening speech that we could not provide enough fund for the district boards as a whole. Sir, I do not deny that we have not been able to provide fund as much as we would like for the district boards and that is the reason why we are now pursuing a policy of executing Civil Supply Procurement Rosals through the ugency of district boards. I have not got the figures at the present moment but that figure will come to a very substantial figure and we have been able to place at the disposal of the district boards a large sum out of this procurement fund. Sir, we hope that our finances will improve so that we may be in a position to improve the finances of the district boards and give them much more than at present.

I would like to mention another point which has been raised by Sj. Khagendra Nath Das Gupta. He has said that the northern districts of Bengal have been neglected. Sir, I can assure him that it is not so. These districts are our constant concern and certainly we shall leave no stone unturned to have these districts connected with the rest of Bengal as early as possible with a good communication system.

He has also raised the question of aerodromes and he has particularly stressed upon the construction of aerodromes at Balurghat and Jalpaiguri. I may inform him, Sir, that the Balurghat aerodrome has just now been opened. That is a dry weather aerodrome and a radiogram has been received that the first flight has now been completed. I hope that finance will also permit us to construct aerodromes elsewhere. Sir, he has also admitted that our funds are limited and I hope the Centre will come forward with liberal assistance for the construction of aerodromes in the various essential areas.

Now, I turn to the point raised by Janab Jasimuddin Ahmed. He said that the funds made available by the Government are quite inadequate and that there is no co-ordination, or at least no proper co-ordination. I em not sure on that point. He has said that most district boards do not know for what period the Government are taking over the roads and how long they will keep them or when they will be returned. I think he has not given a correct picture to the House. Sir, the arrangement was that in undivided Bengal the roads which were improved by the Military during the war were being maintained by this Provincial Government and all district boards have been informed that they had been taken over more or less permanently. If the district boards desire to take them back I shall not certainly object to that. They have not shown their willingness yet and we cannot ibandon those roads after incurring substantial expenditure on those roads for some years. He has talked of co-ordination. I would also like co-ordination very much. He has talked of want of co-ordination between the Centre and the provinces. I deny that charge or that insinuation. He has talked that there is no co-ordination between the district board and Government. I also

do not accept that proposition. I do not deny that while in certain cases district boards are handing over to us roads and we have not accepted them, there are district boards who have refused to hand over roads even though we are ready to incur expenditure on their roads after taking them over. Sir, I do not want to go in very great detail in this matter but there has been some friction with district boards when they have refused to hand over bungalows by roadside, thus making it impossible to construct roads because of lack of accommodation for officers who are posted there for construction of roads. These are matters unfortunate no doubt but coordination should perhaps come from the other end, namely, the district board rather than from Government. I for my part welcome co-ordination from local bodies and I would be anxious to have it. I have repeatedly appealed to them but they have not yet followed the request to draw up a co-ordinated road programme over the countryside so that they may supplement our road system by concentrating on these roads which are feeders to the roads which we are constructing. Sir, I have in mind a particular district board which spent all the money they got from the Motor Vehicles Tax Fund account on as many as 27 or 24 roads and the result was that no improvement was done. That district board came under scrutiny and the accounts were found to be very greatly mismanaged and so on. Any way, what I like to emphasise is that I would welcome very much any co-ordination and would very much appreciate any co-ordinated plan that the district boards may suggest. I would appeal to the members who are in many cases members of the district boards, Chairmen, District Boards and ex-Chairmen who would perhaps be able to contribute in this matter very much. Then, Sir, he has also mentioned about the railway line near the Diamond Harbour Road and about the fencing constructed on the Diamond Harbour Road. This matter is under consideration and correspondence is going on in this matter.

Then, Sir, he has used hard words about village roads. He has said that if the Government wants to mislead the public by giving them a picture that they would be able to take up all the village roads, that will be a bluff. Sir, I never said that Government are taking up the very next day all the village roads. He has no reason to assume that we are making that proposal, so that point needs no answering. What I say is that Government has put a new emphasis in their budget by taking up not one mile, two miles or three miles but—as I said in my opening speech—a figure which is not very small, i.e., 663 miles of village roads in the coming year. So, Sir, that is only a beginning and if the public come to co-operate with Government under the grants-in-aid scheme, I can assure the honourable members of this House that that scheme will expand further and further and that will be a test of public co-operation. Those members who appreciate that Government have not got sufficient funds for this purpose should also feel that here is a scope for the public and for them. Here is a great field for them to work. They can educate the people and they can suggest schemes to Government which can be taken up under this grants-in-aid system.

I think, Sir, I have met all the points and I would only give some figures in conclusion of my speech. If you read page 54 of the brochure that has been circulated to the members you will find that even in 1945-46, that is, only four years back, in undivided Bengal a total sum of Rs. 62-11 lakhs only was spent on roads. Let us see what is the present budget figure. In the current year we have spent both for original works and repairs Rs. 2 crores and 85 lakhs in one-third of undivided Bengal, and next year we are going to spend about 3 crores 67 lakhs. Therefore, it cannot be said that roads are being neglected in this Province. This shows that we have given greater consideration to the road problem than what was given in undivided Bengal. I admit that improvement of village roads is our necessity and we cannot wait long. It is our earnest desire to see the

country transformed and improved and to see it connected throughout by a net-work for metalled roads in no time. Our eagerness leads us to complain that the progress in this direction is not adequate. But in comparison with the funds available I must say that the progress already made is fair and I hope that with the aid and co-operation of the public, our progress will be greater in this direction in the years to come.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 6,09,05,000 for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account", be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs. 6.09,05,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account", was then put and agreed to.

54-Famine.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Es. 27,47,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "54—Famine".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6-22 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

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Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the Slat March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 45 members.

STARRED OUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Development of inland fishery resources

*60. Sj. KHAGENDRA NATH DAS CUPTA: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Fisheries Department be pleased to state what are the specific steps so far taken for development of inland fishery resources as a source of subsidiary food?

MINISTER in charge of the FISHERIES DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Hom Chandra Naskar): Development of inland fishery resources involves (a) exploitation of water areas where fish is available or can be grown and (b) development of water areas now unfit for pisciculture.

- (a) As regards exploitation, the following steps have been taken:-
 - (1) 2,966 bales of yarn have been distributed to fishermen for preparation of new nets and repair of old nets. This is normally sufficient for 30,000 new nets of ordinary size with 966 bales left out for repairs. Assuming that 24,000 of such nets were used more or less regularly for about 180 days in a year and that the average catch per working day per net was 1 seer the above can be expected to have increased fish output by about 108,000 maunds in a year. Most of this extra output was, however, consumed in rural areas where the fish was caught.
 - (2) A loan of Rs.6.000 and facility for the use of a launch were given to a party employing fishermen in Sundarbans for exploitation of some parts of estuaries. Their operation was not very successful.
 - (3) Facility of using departmental launch for carrying catches was given to two other groups of fishermen in 1948-49 and 1949-50.
 - (4) Constant propaganda has been carried on and assistance and advice given to fishermen in southern areas and refugee fishermen for more intensive exploitation of rivers, etc.
 - (5) A scheme for subsidised fishing in Sundarbans has just been finalised and is proposed to be put into operation at once. This will employ about 100 fishermen on guaranteed income of Ra.3 per diem for fish catching in areas which fishermen do not ordinarily exploit at present.



- (1) Over 20 lakhs of fry have been supplied from Government nurseries to private tank owners, etc., for pisciculture during 1948 and 1949 at cost price. This was sufficient for stocking about 1,400 bighas of water area in fry stage and about 2,800 bighas in stocking stage giving an estimated yield of about 8,000 maunds after 2 years from time of release.
- (2) Owners of about 500 bighas of water area have been induced to put their tanks, etc., under fish production during 1948 and 1949.
- (3) About 2,400 bighas of water area belonging to private owners were selected for stocking and about 2,100 bighas of this have actually been stocked with fish at Government cost during 1948 and 1949 seasons, owners undertaking to pay back the cost at end of 2 years by sale of part of fish grown. These are estimated as likely to give about 12,000 maunds of fish at the end of 2 years.

Regarding development-

- (1) About 300 bighas of derelict tanks have been selected for pisciculture after improvement at Government cost repayable in part over several years. Owners' titles to tanks offered as security are being examined.
- (2) A large number of derelict beels have been surveyed to select those suitable for pisciculture. Government have finalised a scheme to give full financial assistance for improving such beels and starting pisciculture therein but progress is being handicapped for inability of possessors to establish title to the property.

Items of work mentioned above are continuing and are proposed to be continued in future.

Shakh MOHAMED RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if besides assumptions and expectations and estimates he has any concrete figures to place before the House?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: I want notice.

Shakh MOHAMED RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the price of fish has gone down in the mofussil where this large amount of money has been spent?

The Hen'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: I do not think so.

Time for guillotine.

Mr. SPEAKER: Today is the last date for the voting of demands for grants. There are as many as 7 heads under which 23 cut motions are still there for disposal. In conformity with the previous practice I fix that the House will sit today up to 7-30 p.m. and I also fix that the guillotine will fall at 6-30 p.m. Thereafter I shall put all outstanding questions without any debate. I hope the members on my both sides will try to be brief in their speeches so that the business may be finished before the time for guillotine arrives.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR CRANTS.

85A-Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Bs. 1,59,63,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading".

Sir, there are two different aspects of the trading operations—one part relates to procurement for sale of the commodities to the public in rationed areas and the other relates to procurement for supply at subsidized rates to Government servants of a particular category. The subsidy paid on supplies at concessional rates to Government servants involves contribution from the Revenue account—

Shaikh MOHAMED RAFIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we have a copy of the speech that is being distributed elsewhere?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I must refer at the outset to a misconception that exists about the first aspect of State trading operations. The conduct of private enterprise has a single and direct objective, i.e., the making of a profit. A profitable business is a legitimate object of private enterprise. The private businessman worries little over factors affecting the society and the public welfare.

The main object of State trading on the other hand is public welfare and State trading is conducted on principles of "no profit, no loss". State trading operations are designed to secure the welfare of the society or community with no loss to the general tax-payer. Earning of profit is not the direct objective of State trading.

It is well known that more than one-fifth of the population of West Bengal who live in the city of Calcutta and the surrounding urban areas do not contribute to food production in the Province. There are also the large Railway settlements at Lillooah, Kharagpur and Kanchrapara. There is again the large labour population employed in Iron Smelting Works at Asansol, Burnpur and Kulti and the Mining Settlement round about these places as also those employed in large Engineering industries in and about Calcutta. There is also the large Tea labour working in Tea gardens in the Province. They contribute little towards food production but their requirement for food is very much greater compared with that of the rural population round about these urban areas.

Most of the districts of West Bengal outside these urban areas have a surplus stock of food to dispose of. The natural tendency in an uncontrolled society in these circumstances would be for the surplus stock to fly to the city or the urban areas in search of profits resulting in depletion of stocks from the countryside.

During normal years in the pre-war period the demand of the city was met to a large extent by imports and the competition that was thus set up had an inhibiting effect on movement of stocks from countryside. Abnormal demands created by the stress of war and stoppage of imports upset this balance. This compelled the authorities in the interest of war production and internal order to take over the obligation to ensure supplies of foodstuff in the Industrial area round about the city and in the larger Industrial centres and Railway settlements away from Calcutta. The State of West Bengal inherited this obligation from its predecessor.

The justification for continuance of the obligation would be found in the unbalanced state of affairs in the matter of supplies of foodgrains and the need for regulating the flow of food stock from the countryside to the city in the larger interests of the society.

The State having assumed the responsibility for feeding 51 lakes of people in the Calcutta Industrial area, 4 to 5 lakes in the other rationed towns, 8 lakes of labouring population under the large employers in the non-rationed areas and about 12 lakes of people in the deficit pockets of the rural area, has to take steps to find the stock of food required for this purpose.

On the scale of 12 oz. of cereals per head per day, we require about 850,000 tons of which one-third or 270,000 tons may be supplied in the form of wheat and the remainder, viz., 580,000 tons in the form of rice.

We in this Province grow very little wheat. We have to depend entirely on imports to meet Government commitments in respect of wheat and wheat-products. Wheat-products constitute about 30 per cent. of our requirements.

It cost us the following amounts during each of the last two and a half years to meet our demands, viz.:—

Actuals.

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	158.			
1947-48	21,71,89,915			
1948-49	45,98,65,000			
1949-50				
(Revised)	49,20,70,000			

I will now explain how it has been possible for Government to meet the outlay. The amount required to carry on trading transactions exceeds our total revenue receipts. We asked the Legislature to provide only the following amounts to finance these operations during the period mentioned above:—

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15th August, 1	947 to	31st March,	1948	1,45,41,000
1948-49				86,58,000
1949-50				2.18.95.000

This represented the value of stocks acquired in the year which were expected to remain in hand unsold at the end of the year.

With this small sum authorised by the Legislature from the Capital account we carried on trading operations costing us about Rs. 45 crores.

How could this happen? Unlike other departments, we appropriate the receipts from the sale of commodities to provide the wherewithal to carry on the trading operations on behalf of Government and we ask you to provide only the amount by which the cost of our purchases exceeds the proceeds from the sale of the commodities during the year. We must have some funds with which to put by a stock, sale of which provided the capital which rolls. We cannot expect to dispose of during the year the whole of the stock we procure. We have an arrangement with the Imperial Bank which afford us a credit up to five crores. We draw from this fund as and when we require, the drawal never exceeding five crores at any one time. The drawing power had, as a matter of fact, been kept as low as 3½ crores during the last year. We paid interest to the extent of Re. 1,23,124

in 1947 and Rs. 2,36,000. On these drawals in 1948-49 and at this small supense we have been able to carry on transactions requiring an outlay of as much as 45 crores during the year.

We procured from within the Province the following quantities of rice luring each of the last three years:--

			Tons.
1947		·	447,189
1948			467,486
1949			436,838

which was supplemented by stock mentioned below obtained from overseas and from other surplus states:—

Overseas. Outside the Province.

Orissa, Assam, U.P.

		(Tons.)	(Tons.)
1947-48	•••	 17,809	17,526
1948-49	•••	 111.675	8,244
1949-50	•••	 62,969	44,600

It would appear that Overseas stock hardly exceeded 25 per cent. of the internal supply and supply from other Provinces has been smaller still.

Overseas supply cost us on an average Rs. 23 per maund in 1949 against Rs. 21-11 during 1948. We procured stocks within the Province during 1948 and 1949 at Rs. 13-11 on the average. Stocks procured from outside the Province cost us Rs. 15-3 on the average. It would appear that we paid 75 per cent. more for overseas stock and about 15 per cent. more for stocks procured from other Provinces. During the current year, United Provinces Government charged us about Rs. 25 per maund for old stock procured from them towards the close of the last year when our stocks went very low.

We earn a bonus of 8 annas per maund from the Government of India on stocks procured within the Province. We lose this bonus on procurement from outside the Province which also costs us more. Thus, we in this State suffer doubly on imports from outside the Province. External sources supply, as I have already said, only about 25 per cent. of our requirements but drain our resources unnecessarily. Dependence on sources in India outside the State of West Bengal causes embarrassment inasmuch as each Province demands payment for the stock in advance and it happened invariably in some cases that after payment had been made quotas were cancelled and it took several months to have the advances adjusted either by fresh supplies or by affording credit through exchange accounts.

We procure internally about 450,000 tons annually at a cost of about twenty crores which go to our cultivators but we paid Rs. 1,25,84,526 in 1947-48 and Rs. 7,25,30,993 in 1948-49, respectively, for external supply of rice which did not benefit our producers. We expect to spend Rs. 6,33,72,072 on external supply of rice during the current financial year.

We have the obligation to feed all the people who congregate in the city and in the suburbs but our stocks are limited. We have no means of stopping the influx of refugees from the East or of immigrant labour from the West coming in search of employment in the Industrial areas round about the city. We seek to maintain a standard of supply even at the cost of our financial resources. That states the problem of supply for the State of West Bengal.

We have to depend entirely on outside sources for wheat, supply of which is susidised, a part of the subsidy being thrown ultimately on the State of West Bengal. While we cannot stop this drain altogether we may not add to it. We can reduce our commitments in this respect if we can increase the supply of rice from within the State.

Our annual average procurement of 450,000 tons represents about 14 per cent. of the total production of the State. Procurement of 100,000 tons more will make us self-sufficient in the matter of our rationing commitment in respect of rice. We could pay Rs. 7,25,30,993 for 3,261,803 maunds of rice procured from outside the State in 1948-49. With this money we could have procured about 5,000,000 maunds if the stock had been procured from within the Province. By adding this quantity to our average procurement of 450,000 tons, we could more than reach our target without any additional pressure on the tax-payer. On the other hand, this achievement has the definite prospect of earning Rs. 25 lakhs more from the Centre by way of bonus for the general tax-payer.

We have fixed the internal procurement target for 1950 during the next year—at 550,000 tons of rice and decided practically to do without rice import in 1950-51. We hope all sections of the population will help Government to achieve this very worthy object.

The Trading operations account in 1948-49 which has just been compiled shows that in the matter of supply of rice, we just managed to cover all our expenses and no loss was caused to Government. We maintained supply without any loss to the tax-payer during 1948-49. We expect no deterioration in the position during 1949-50, and also during the current year 1950-51.

The deal in wheat and wheat-products could not for reasons already explained be managed without loss during 1948-49. In 1949-50, however, as a result of the lowering of pool prices of wheat, barley and flour, we expect to manage with a very meagre loss of the order of three lakes only on wheat account.

We do not expect to incur any loss whatsoever on transactions in sugar.

With this account of our stewardship, I would request that the grant asked for under "85-A" be voted.

Janeb MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 1,59,63,000 for expenditure under the head "85A--Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the general policy of State trading and utter futility of the same.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sound a note of warning that this gentleman—our Minister—is heading for a disaster. In every respect, Sir, this disaster is coming and will come very soon unless we catch time by the forelock. It has been said and often asserted that we would make ourselves self-sufficient in respect of food by 1951. Sir, if we look to the statistics, we find that there is a great deal of deterioration in the prospect of agriculture—that is, foodgrains. Sir, I have in my hand a journal on Commerce and Statistics of December, 1949. (The Hon'ble Bhupati Majumdar: Published by?) Published by the Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, price Re. 1. (The Hon'ble Bhupati Majumdar: Of which country?) Of our country—of India. Sir, in the year 1945-46 the yield of rice which is the principal staple food crop of us Bengalees was 26,672 tons. And in 1946-47 it came to 19, and again in 1947-48 it came to 19 and in 1948-49 it came to 18. That was the progressive deterioration of the yield of rice throughout India, and under these circumstances, Sir, how our authorities, how our Ministers and the Government have said that we will reach the target and we will make ourselves self-sufficient by 1951. It seems to me impossible.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: We are not discussing that.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Yes, Sir, we are discussing that and it is your policy of State trading which has retarded the progress of yield. That is what I am talking about. My proposition is about utter futility of the general trade policy by the State. I say that instead of engaging yourself thoroughly in the act of production, you have taken upon yourself the very hard task of distribution also. The only impetus which should be given by a State, -by State I mean a National State of course-is that there should be progressive intensification of agriculture, that is, progressive intensification of production. Instead of spending all our energies towards increasing the production, you have taken upon yourself the duties and responsibility of a bania in the matter of trade and in the matter of losing thousands and thousands and lakhs and lakhs of rupees. This is a policy which only fits a State, a Government, which is capitalistic, a Government which is imperialistic, but it does not suit a country which is democratic and specially a poor country like ours. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you look through the trade accounts of my friend over there, you will find that heaps of commodities such as rice, atta, wheat, etc., have been destroyed and have been made unfit for human consumption. (The Hon'ble Prayulla Chandra Sen: Are you talking of these days?) These days; you are the same.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Yes, Sir. But why did you not stop the Hon'ble Minister while he was speaking addressing me? That is partiality.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should not say so, but I excuse you.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Not seriously, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please go on with your speech.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Very well, Sir. What is the policy of State trading in a Bolshevik Government, in a Communistic Government? There everything has been nationalised, industry has been nationalised, distribution has been nationalised, your agriculture has been nationalised. If you are sure that distribution should be nationalised, even then as a matter of course you should also nationalise agriculture, you should also nationalise industry and without nationalising industry, without nationalising agriculture, how can you take to trading? I do not understand your logic and philosophy. That is my first proposition, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you will look to the accounts of the gentleman over there, you will find that there are serious gaps and not only this State trading has put to blackmarketing, intensive promotion of black-marketing, but there is also an intensive promotion of abetting and aiding black-marketing, smuggling and such like good things by which men make money. Sir, everything is governed as in the physical world so in the economic world by the law of nature. As the law of gravity cannot be retarded or abolished or kept in abeyance, in the same way the economic law cannot be retarded and kept in abeyance, but my friend over there by virtue of his powers which the State has given in his hands has fixed the price and there is now a monopolistic tendency to deprive the poor cultivators of their poor dues. When you cannot fix the prices of other commodities according to your own choice, how can you compel the poor agriculturists to pay at a rate which has been fixed by you. That is not proper. You have already said that the middle class is the backbone of the country. I know, Sir, that is not so. I read out from the statistics which has been supplied that 124 per cent. of the population are middle class and out of this 121 per cent. nearly one-third

are workers and the others go on eating. One-third produces and the other two-thirds go on eating. Only four per cent. of the population work. Therefore for production, for the maintenance of your country, you depend upon the other lower class of people who have no clothing, who have nothing to eat. They do not get what they require. Therefore, I suggest; you intensify your agriculture, so that there may be more production; you give up State trading and let it take the course of the law of supply and demand; you give a free general flow to the trade. This is my submission, Sir, and I have finished.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my task has been made very easy by Janab Mudassir Hossain, because he has not directly touched the subject of State trading. He has mixed up many things. He will have an opportunity again to speak when I take up "Extraordinary Charges" under head "63". But I can tell him that since last 2½ years when we attained Swaraj there has been no large scale deterioration of foodstuffs anywhere. Deterioration may be only I per cent. or 1½ per cent. and in some cases it was 3 per cent., but it never exceeded 3 per cent. He is thinking perhaps that he is still in the League regime and therefore he means the condition in West Bengal is as bad as it was then. When we are discussing trading there was no scope for discussion whether we would be self-sufficient in food before 1951. Sir, if we had not resorted to State trading, prices would have soared very high, and 90 per cent. of our population would have suffered thereby. I therefore oppose the cut motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain and commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 1,59,63,000 for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 1.59,63,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" was then put and agreed to.

63-Extraordinary Charges in India.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,83,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "63—Extraordinary charges in India".

Sir, in initiating the debate for the demand under this head, I propose, to start with, to review at some length the work of the Food Department. I explained last year, Sir, why it was not possible for the Government to withdraw the food control measures. The necessity of maintaining and in fact of extending the scope of the existing food control measures is no longer questioned by knowledgeable persons. There are of course some, like our friend Janab Mudassir Hossain, to continue, even now, to talk of abolishing the food control measures immediately. These gentlemen do not care to take seriously into consideration the lessons of decontrol in 1948 when prices of foodgrains shot up in Assam, United Provinces, East Punjab, Bombay and other places as a result of the abolition of food control measures. The food position in India as a whole and in West Bengal in particular has been deteriorating progressively in a fundamental sense because food production has failed to keep pace with the growth of population. In addition to the normal increase of population to the extent of about 3 lakhs every year in West Bengal, we have already received in our

midst an addition of over 15 lakhs of our brethren and sisters from East Bengal who migrated to West Bengal during the last 2½ years. A further heavy influx has already started. The problem of practical administration concerned with the maintenance of food supplies for the welfare of the largest number has become more complicated because our leaders have decided to reduce food imports from abroad progressively to zero in the near future in the hope of stopping the annual drain from India of about 130 crores of rupees per annum.

Honourable members are no doubt aware that this country is heavily deficit in respect of all varieties of protective foods. As a result of this, the per capita requirement of cereals in India as a whole is normally very much higher than the average of 14 ounces of cereals per adult per day which has been considered adequate from the nutritional point of view. The position is worse in West Bengal. I might usefully quote here the present deficits in foodstuffs other than cereals in this State from the nutritional point of view. Here are the figures showing annual deficits in thousand tons.

Pulses		399	Milk		1,776
Sugar and gur	•••	334	Meat and fish		582
Potatoes		965	Eggs		586 million
Fruits		266	Ghee, butter	and	
			mustard oil		409

These deficits in protective foods push up the per capita normal consumption of cereals in West Bengal to a little over 15 ounces per day, which means an annual requirement of about 3.8 million tons of cereals on the basis of the present population of 25 million. The normal production of all types of cereals in West Bengal is of the order of 3.7 million tons which means that after supplying the requirements for seed and after taking normal wastage into account, a total stock of less than 3-4 million tons is normally available for consumption. Our normal annual deficit in West Bengal is thus computed at about 400 thousand tons of cereals, though on the nutritional basis of 14 ounces of cereals per adult per day, which would be purely theoretical of course for a long time to come, the consumption requirement would be of the order of 3:25 million tons and this State should have a surplus of cereals of all kinds of about 11 lakh tons, the surplus in rice only being about 4 lakh tons which would exceed by 11 lakh tons the deficit of 21 lakh tons in respect of wheat products. Much of the existing confusion in regard to the normal food position of West Bengal will disannear if it is realised that a nutritional basis in respect of Greals will be purely theoretical at present, so far at least as West Bengul is concerned.

Once it is realised that there is an appreciable shortage of cereals in West Bengal, it will not be difficult to comprehend that there is bound to be trouble, if efforts are not made to distribute this shortage as evenly as possible among the various regions of the State and also among the various sections of the population. The difficulty is very much real considering that the purchasing power of the different sections of the people in the State is not the same. Consider for a moment what happened in 1943. Calcutta and the Large Employers of labour offered ever increasing prices for rice in 1943 and thereby helped the price-level in the State as a whole to soar to heights which were beyond the purchasing power of the majority of the people in the countryside in the different areas of the State. As a result of this, it was mainly rural people who starved to death in 1943.

We all know that most of the people in Calcutta in pre-war days used to buy their monthly requirements at a time and there were many who

bought their quarterly, six-monthly or even annual requirements at a time. This non-rationed area is now much greater than it would have been were there no rationing in the Calcutta Industrial Area. Apart from this, rationing has a democratic ring about it, considering that it induces all persons in rationed areas, whatever be their purchasing power to take the same quantity of cereals of more or less the same quality.

So much about the ethics of rationing. 1 come next to procurement.

The success of a voluntary system of procurement such as ours is measured by the degree of awakening that it may have been able to engender in the whole community to a sense of the common purpose of the plan. Results depend very much upon people's participation in the execution of the plan.

Our procurement system has been organised on a voluntary basis in the main, the only element of compulsion used being to requisition such surplus stocks with large producers as are deliberately kept back from the community in the hope of undue personal profits and also to cordon off surplus areas to enable Government to gather as much as possible of the available surplus at reasonable prices for the service of the community at large.

We all know that before 1944 the average large producer in this State in normal times held 2 to 3 years' requirements in stock. Government procurement has induced these large producers to change their habits. They now remain satisfied on an average with one year's reserve. This, you will realize, has the effect of increasing the total quantity of rice normally available for the consumer. I do not suggest, of course, that all the large producers bring out voluntarily their entire surplus to the market but generally speaking the knowledge that Government have the authority to requisition hoarded stocks makes them inclined to part with the bulk of their stocks voluntarily.

Cordoning of surplus areas is obviously not a very popular feature. The general impression that cordoning only helps Government procurement and the rationed areas is a fallacious one. I have already indicated how rationing of towns and of the large employers benefits people in non-rationed areas. Let me deal now with certain other aspects about which misconceptions exist in the public mind. Broadly speaking, there are two groups of people who are opposed to cordoning. Firstly, the cultivators of the cordoned areas naturally feel that if those areas were not cordoned they would have obtained higher prices for their produce. Secondly, the consumers in the deficit areas feel that if there was no cordoning they would have obtained their supplies at prices lower than what they are having to pay now. I shall deal with these two complaints one by one.

Can the producers in cordoned areas really say that relatively to other sections of the people of this State they are as a result of the procurement operations of Government worse off than in pre-war days? Let us take Burdwan as an example. We have collected data regarding mouthly expenditure of typical surplus producers in Katwa, Kalna and Sadar subdivisions of Burdwan and these data show that the following quantities of essential foodstuffs and cloth were consumed by the average surplus producer in these three subdivisions in 1939 and in 1948:—

During 1939 in these areas 23:09 seers of rice was consumed per month and during 1948, 24:94 seers was consumed per adult; in 1939 the figure for atta is 0:81 seers and in 1948, 0:69 seers—the increase in the case of rice was about 2 seers and the decrease in the case of atta 12 seer; pulses in

1939, 1:38 seers and in 1948, 1:34—the decrease being '04 seer; sugar in 1939, 56 seer, in 1948, 40 seer—the decrease being '16 seer; gur in 1939, 2:56 seers, in 1948, 2:59 seers—a rise of '03; mustard oil about which we hear so much the consumption in 1939 was '62, in 1948 it was also '62; salt in 1939 was '81 seer, in 1948, '97 seer—an increase of '16; cloth in 1939 was 1.79 yards per month per head, in 1948, it was 1.85 yards—a slight increase of '06 yard.

What do these figures suggest? The cultivators as a class who have surplus stocks to dispose of are eating more cereals now and are buying more cloth. The improvement may be slight but will it be correct to say that the non-producing sections of the people of the State and also those whose production did not leave any surplus did not, by being forced to lower their own standards of living as a result of the existing inflation, contribute to the increased per capita consumption of cereals and cloth by the surplus cultivators as a class?

I come next to the complaint of consumers in deficit areas. I should ask them one simple question: do they really think that if the neighbouring surplus areas were decordoned, these consumers in deficit areas would be able to purchase their requirements in the long run at prices lower than what they are paying at present? Decordoning will force Government to raise their procurement price and in the larger interest of the State sale prices in the rationed areas will also have to be pushed up to absurd heights thereby giving a new impetus to the existing inflation in the country. How can the consumers of deficit areas expect to escape the sinister implications of this additional fillip to inflation?

I should also refer here to the campaign for a rise in procurement prices which is still being carried on by several political and other interested organisations in this State. Everybody is aware that the declared policy of the Government of India is to bring down the cost of living by all possible means. Food is the most important single factor in the cost of living index and is responsible for about 70 per cent. of the total cost and the prices of foodstuffs regulate directly the price of every other commodity particularly in an under-developed economy such as ours.

A rise in the price of paddy will benefit only about 8 lakhs of families or roughly about 40 lakhs of persons holding more than 4 acres per family among the cultivators who have a real saleable surplus of rice and will adversely affect the interests of the remaining 210 lakhs of people in this State. The demand for a rise in the price of paddy is thus calculated to further the interest of only a section of the population and satisfies an anti-national urge which must therefore be resisted.

There has actually been a 450 per cent. to 500 per cent, rise in the market price of paddy compared with the pre-war price as against a rise of about 200 per cent, in the cost of living of cultivators having a surplus but unfortunately this has led to little or no increase of production. The cost of production of paddy varies widely from district to district and within a district itself and in any case while the cost of living index in the urban areas is in the neighbourhood of 370, there is hardly a single item going into the cost of cultivation which has undergone a higher rise.

I should like to give the House the results of certain enquiries which were carried out recently in the districts of Burdwan. Hooghly and 24-Parganas. We got hold of a holding of 3 bighas of paddy land in the district of Hooghly and found that it yielded 32 maunds of paddy, the value of which at Rs. 7-8 per maund, although the market price there is Rs. 10, would be Rs. 240 and 2 kahans and 12 pons of straw, the value of which at

Rs. 24 per kahan would be Rs. 66. The total yield in terms of money was thus Rs. 306. As against this the cost of cultivation on the basis of cent. per cent. hired labour and implements was as follows:

		Rs.	a.
Dhular langal or hire of langal at the time of initi tilling	al 	12	8
Kadar langal or langal-hire for the final preparation of the land. (This is for three bighas of land)	n	60	0
Cost of seed and cooly for bringing it		14	0
Cost of labour for sowing		17	8
Cost of manure—mainly consisting of—			
Cowdung Sulphate of ammonia	Rs. 6 5 15		
Cost of nirhan or weeding Reaping and antee-bandhai Cost of carrying paddy from the land to gadee Separation of paddy and straw Rent of land (3 hudas) (Rent is a hit high)		26 10 27 8 18 15	0 8 0 8 0 0
Total .		209	0

whereas the yield was valued at Rs. 306, i.e., a net profit of Rs. 100 for three bighas of land.

These figures suggest that the net income from the holding of 3 bighas of paddy land is Rs. 97. It is obvious that the larger the holding, the higher will be the rate of profit. In the case of those who share crops with the cultivators, those large producers contribute very little to the cost of cultivation. It is often said that those who have paddy lands do not find it profitable to cultivate them at present. That is not quite correct.

I have also obtained figures—very interesting figures—regarding paddy cultivation in the foreshore area of Barrackpore (fovernment House. 8:33 acres were cultivated and the average outturn per acre was 254 maunds of paddy—that is, a little over 8 maunds per bigha—and 40 maunds of straw. The value of the produce comes to about Rs. 3,000 at Rs. 7-8 per maund of paddy and Rs. 4 per maund of straw. My friends may not believe it. The total cost was only Rs. 736, consisting of Rs. 232 for tractor ploughing, Rs. 190 for bullock ploughing, Rs. 314 for seedling and Rs. 170 in terms of labour.

I shall quote here the cost of aman pady cultivation at the Government Chinsura Farm. The cost per acre was as follows:—

				Rs.	a.	p.	
Marketing				10	0	0	
Seeds				7	8	0	
Fertilisers				3	3	9	
Rent				3	0	0	
Implements	• • •			15	0	0	
Human labour				82	10	0	
Bullock labour		***	• • •	9	14	0	
		To	tal	131	3	9	

The yield per acre is 30 maunds of paddy because of the manure that was put on the land and 60 maunds of straw, the total value of which at Rs. 7-8 per maund of paddy and Rs. 1-8 per maund of straw is Rs. 315. The total expenditure was Rs. 131-3-9 and the total produce was valued at Rs. 315.

I have just received a letter from Sj. Satkoripati Roy whom you all know. He was a member of the old Bengal Legislative Council and was the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. He has a land in 24-Perganas (Sunderbans area)—105 bighas of land—and he has sent me details of the costing. The total quantity of paddy produced in 105 bighas of land is 619 mds. and 3 srs.—it appears that the land is not very fertile—a little less than 6 maunds per bigha—and the total cost of production is Rs. 2,433-14 excluding the price of straw. This comes to Rs. 3-15 per maund of paddy. Therefore we cannot say that the cultivation of paddy is not profitable.

I have received another letter from a gentleman in Burdwan who has given the average production of four years. In the first year, production was 3 maunds per bigha; next year it was 5 maunds; next year 7 maunds and this year it was 10 maunds, and he has calculated that while on an average the expenditure was Rs. 765 for five acres of land the income was Rs. 1,025.

I shall also refer here to the figures of cost of cultivation collected from eleven cultivators of Dadpur Union in the district of Hooghly. They all used village compost as manure. The net profit varied from Rs. 85-8 to Rs. 146-4 per acre. I won't take your time by reading the break up of the cost of production.

I shall give you another example. We got hold of a family in a typical paddy-growing village in the Katwa subdivision of Burdwan owning 1:15 acres of paddy lands. This family got 16 maunds of paddy from its own holding in 1948 and 26 maunds on a crop-sharing basis by working on other people's farms having a total size of 3 acres. In addition, some members of the family worked in other people's holdings for wages in kind plus cash, and they got 15 maunds of paddy for their own consumption. The total quantity of paddy received by the family from all sources was thus 57 maunds, which means 38 maunds in terms of rice against a total consumption of 48 maunds of rice in 1948, there being 6 adults and 2 minors in the family. Here was a family working very hard and yet failing to obtain sufficient rice for its own consumption need in 1948. We did not procure anything from such families.

This family got Rs. 90 in 1948 by selling straw. It also earned Rs. 200 as wages, Rs. 120 from production of gar and vegetables and Rs. 210 from milk production. The total money income of the family for 1948 was thus Rs. 620. As against this the family spent Rs. 7-8 for a maund of seed, Rs. 66 for manures and Rs. 140 for other expenses of production including the cost of fodder. The family did not have to hire bullocks or agricultural implements. If the cost of cattle and agricultural implements contributed by the family was estimated at the current rates of hire, the total would be of the order of Rs. 180 for the cattle and Rs. 34 for the agricultural implements. On this basis the total cost of production in 1948 would be Rs. 427-8 against a total income of Rs. 620. This would leave a margin of Rs. 192-8 for meeting the family's rice deficit of 10 maunds and other expenses of living in 1948. The margin obviously was insufficient but the corresponding margin in 1939, that is, before the war, was only Rs. 25 which was barely sufficient only to meet the family's rice deficit of 8 maunds in 1939.

These figures which I have just quoted suggest three main conclusions. Any further rise in the price of rice will go against the interest of inadequate producers who represent two-thirds of the cultivators of this

State, because these cultivators do not produce enough rice for their own consumption. The second conclusion is that even these inadequate producers, miserable as they are still, are better off now than in 1939. The same cannot be said of the non-agricultural classes, particularly of the middle class. The third conclusion is that taking frictional factors into account including the general reluctance of cultivators to leave their lands, and to lose the opportunity of producing themselves as much as possible of the food they require, the cultivators as a class do not find it profitable to give up cultivation for taking up other occupations.

Then we found another cooly family, both the husband and the wife earning. The wife was getting Rs. 1-4 per day and the husband Rs. 1-12. The husband was spending almost his entire income on alcohol and it was the wife who was meeting the cost of food which was as follows:—

				Per day		۲.	
				Rs.	۵.		
(a) Rice-2 seers				 0	14		
(b) All other foods	tuff-	,		 0	4		
(c) Total			•••	1	2		
					-		

The results of the Calcutta Diet Survey conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute in 1945 indicate that at the expenditure level of Rs. 50 or below per month, the average monthly expenditure on food per capita in 1945 was about Rs. 10-7 against a total per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 14-10. The corresponding figures revealed by the survey covering 1,200 middle class families at Dacca, Rangpur, Brahmanharia and Bankura in March 1946 carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute in co-operation with the Provincial Statistical Bureau were Rs. 9-10 and Rs. 14-8, respectively.

It is clear from these figures of household expenditure that the overwhelming bulk of the income of non-agricultural people is spent necessarily on food. I have already suggested that the average percentage expenditure on food in terms of total expenditure in non-agricultural families of this State would not be lower than 70 per cent, and that if there is a further rise in the price of foodstuffs, these people will be hit very hard. Any further rise in the price of paddy will directly raise the prices of all other foodstuffs and in fact of all other commodities in general and will thus go against the interest of the majority of the people.

Sir, I will now take a few minutes to speak about our procurement price and distribution price. As the crop this year has been very satisfactory, we are expecting market prices to decline appreciably and the current agitation for a rise in Government procurement rates to die a quiet death. But the most unfortunate aspect of the whole affair is that there has at all been such an agitation. We are in an emergency and the most important thing in an emergency is not to try to cut one another's throat but to ponder and to examine the pros and cons of any action proposed instead of running after abstract sectional justice in a blind fashion. Government in this State are determined to fight the existing inflation in the country. From the beginning of 1950 we have reduced the retail price of rice for consumers in rationed areas by annual 10 per md, without lowering the Government procurement rates. This has been possible by cutting down the losses and by reducing the other incidental charges.

Difficulties of transport in the State particularly in the northern districts contribute in no small measure to keep the cost high for the consumer. The transport situation in the northern districts especially in

Jalpaiguri, Malda, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling has become worse owing to our not being able as yet to reach a satisfactory settlement of the transport question with the Eastern Pakistan authorities.

Now I will give some details of our procurement rates.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you curtail your speech, because there are five other demands?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: All right, Sir, I will curtail it. I will not go into the details of our consumer goods supply position, because cement is available in any quantity, I mean, country cement. Then again the stock position of iron and steel material has also become a little better. There is some difficulty regarding transport. The coal position has also slightly improved. I will therefore ask the House to accept the grant.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 3,83,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "63—Extraordinary Charges in India" was then put and agreed to.

55—Superannuation allowances and pensions, 55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues and 83—Payments of commuted value of pensions.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,02,05,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "55—Superannuation allowances and pensions", "55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues" and "83—Payments of commuted value of pensions".

Sir, the language of the motion and the item is fairly comprehensive, and I do not think that I should take the time of the House in going through the details. There is first of all the superannuation sum and retiring allowance, then there is compassionate allowances to be given to certain individuals, then there is provident fund in the respective Government offices and gratuity; the main item is pension for the officers, and of course there are charges in England and payment of commuted value of pension. The whole scheme is self-explanatory, and I move that the item be accepted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

56—Stationery and Printing and Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor. I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 37,34,700 be granted for expenditure under the head "56—Stationery and Printing and Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses".

Sir, this item again is very clear except that this year the budget estimate is less than last year, because last year we had provided for extracost in printing and paper of the electoral rolls which are now complete, and therefore the next year's budget estimates are lower than the budget estimates or revised estimates of this year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

57-Miscellaneous-Miscellaneous and 82-Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.

The Hen'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency

the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,18,29,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous" and "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account."

Sir, this item, as it has been very aptly put as a Miscellaneous-Miscellaneous item, has various types of expenditure included in it. If you look at the Red Book you will find that there are items under this head for various types of expenditure all lumped up together. In the first place, there are some ordinary items under this head, for instance, maintenance of the Writers' Buildings, etc. Then the main items under this head are the grants to local bodies in lieu of Public Works Cess and fines under the Cess Act which is, under the Adaptation Laws, being now recovered by the Government and paid back to the different bodies. The total amount of this is about Rs. 22,53,000. Then there is a big item of grant to local bodies for dearness allowance. The total amount granted to the local bodies, apart from the Calcutta Corporation, will be Rs. 26 laklis whereas the grant to the Calcutta Corporation for dearness allowance is Rs. 76,60,000. Then we have contributed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to be paid, one lakh each year, to the Central National Defence Academy at Poona. One lakh of that has been put in the budget for the next year. Then we have got expenditure with regard to the West Bengal National Volunteer force. It will be recalled that in the latter part of 1947 some of the local non-officials headed by my friend to my right, the Maharaja of Burdwan, started a scheme of raising a volunteer force for the border areas. Subsequently, in the beginning of 1948 or a little later this scheme was taken up by Government and since then Government has been developing this scheme taking volunteers from villages along the border of all the border districts of West Bengal Up till now they have trained 2,848 what they call the Rakshi Dal and each one of them has had a fairly intensive training for a little over two months including the practice of arms, and those who have seen them in action have given a very good account of the achievements of the successive groups of Rakshi Dal that are passed out of this institute situated in Kanchrapara. It is a great thing that the Provincial Government has allowed an area of about 400 acres in the Kanchrapara Development Schemes for the permanent use of this volunteer force which ultimately may become a permanent institution, and I have great hopes that we might be able to build a military school ultimately in that area after the present disturbing condition has subsided.

Last year the Legislature passed the West Bengal National Volunteer Force Act and now all these border defence individuals or forces are under the National Volunteer Force. It was also found that it was necessary to train a certain group amongst the border forces for pioneer work, and most of us have witnessed the valuable services rendered by this pioneer group of the Rakshi Dal during the Corporation strike last year and it is the intention and aim of the volunteer force organisation to develop a large number of these pioneer forces who will be available on many occasions not merely for the purpose of removing debris from the Calcutta streets but also to give help in other places. The Food Department have requisitioned the services of a certain number for loading and unloading of foodgrains at the railway yard. Similarly, the Irrigation Department, who found very great difficulty in getting trained workers and labourers, have also agreed to take in a certain number as soon as the pioneer forces are trained for that purpose. They are being called the Agragami Dal. Besides these two groups it is also in the contemplation of the Government for which provision has been made in the budget that we should give larger opportunities for voluntary training to people belonging to various districts and it will be necessary therefore to have arrangements for taking trainers to the different district areas for training a certain number of persons on the same basis and standard as has been followed at Kanchrapara. It will be recalled that the National Cadet Corps is an organisation under the Government of India although we pay for the expenses but that corps is intended only for the school and college students and teachers whereas this volunteer force is intended for the purpose of maintaining a certain corps of trained people who would be able to give help to the police and the military whenever the time comes. In order to regularise and supervise the working of all the various departments and the expansions that we contemplate under this scheme it was necessary to have a central executive or a directorate, as it were, for which provision has been made. Sir, the next item under this head is a big item, the peace-time fire service for which provision has been made of 22 lakhs of rupees. It is intended that the fire service which was originally meant for the Calcutta Corporation area and which was extended to the bigger Calcutta Industrial Area as also to some of the districts during the war might be reorganised according to the scheme that had been put forward by the committee of which my friend Mr. Bimal Comar Ohose was the Chairman and we are trying to follow the scheme which they have generally laid down so as to extend the services of the fire unit even to the moffusil areas. Sir, in this connection one cannot but shut one's eyes to the fact that the present disturbed condition has led to arson taking place not merely in areas which are ordinarily regarded as big urban areas but also in smaller towns and therefore it is all the more necessary that we shall have to revise our scheme and find out to what extent we might provide protection to people living in those areas.

The next item under this head, "Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account", is the scheme which we call the Kanchrapara Area Development Scheme. This area was originally requisitioned by the Defence Department; about 9,000 acres was requisitioned by them. After the War the Military did not have any need for that area at first, and they asked the Railways to take over that area to start a centre which is now being called Chittaranjan Workshop-to start a factory workshop for manufacturing locomotives, and one portion of this area was intended later on by the Military Department for having a number of military centres or cantonments. Later on after the partition both the Railways and the Defence Department did not want the land and the Government in those days, just after the partition, decided to take the whole area up as part of a development scheme for the purpose of developing a township there for smaller investors and people who would have fairly comfortable places near about Calcutta and yet not have to pay a large sum for their building and land. The total area that was requisitioned was 12,518 acres. It has been estimated that a large portion of this land will have to be used in providing for roads. Barring low-lying portions which would not be useful for building purpose, it has been found that 2,750 acres would be available for building sites, and it has been arranged that the total cost of the acquisition of land would amount to about Rs. 65 lakhs, which after development can be sold. Even if you sell any 2,750 acres at a rate of Rs. 550 per cottah in plots of 10 cottahs each with all the provisions for schools, parks, tanks and all sorts of amenities which are being provided there, yet it would be a scheme which it would be possible to accomplish without much difficulty. We have been trying to find out whether it would be possible for any organisations which are interested in development, to take over from us this land and its development at a certain commission rate. We have not yet come to any final decision on that point.

Then there is a question that has been asked about the Corporation assessment: I think one of the cut motions refers to this assessment. The question is that we have the impression—many of us have the impression—that the lands and buildings in Calcutta are under-assessed and therefore Government directed the Calcutta Corporation Administrator to re-assess certain of the wards although they did not come in for re-assessment under the ordinary rules of the Corporation. It was found that after assessment

of seven or eight wards was done, the valuation was increased by nearly 2½ crores, and therefore the assessment would be about 50 lakhs more. Estimating that the assessment will stand the test of further sorutiny, the question arose us to whether this assessment would be in order, and therefore we are still awaiting the legal opinion on that point. In any case, the assessment so far done is a clear proof that the original method of assessment of the premises by the Calcutta Corporation showed the total valuation of the buildings at a much lower figure than what it is today.

There is another item about which I ought to say a few words, namely, the rehousing of bustee dwellers and the constitution of a Housing Board for the Tollygunge Land Development Scheme for which there is a provision in this year's budget. In 1946 or probably earlier 132 cottahs of land was taken in Entally area which was divided into blocks 10, 11 and 12 for the purpose of erecting certain structures partly for the lower middle-class people who can afford to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 for a two-roomed flat and also for poorer classes who cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. The total amount paid for the land was over two lakhs in the Entally area which is the new development area under the Calcutta Improvement Trust. In 1948 Government entered into a contract with the Improvement Trust to construct buildings on one of the blocksblock No. 10—the total cost of construction being estimated at Rs. 9,58,000, so that the total cost of that building and of the land would be eleven lakhs and a little over. Now we have estimated that if the block is intended for the lower middle-class and if you give them at the cheap rate of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45, we might yet get a return of 43 per cent. Then the question is the construction of buildings for poorer classes. We wanted to begin in April, 1949, but unfortunately the Government of India would not agree to give us a loan on the basis of which the structure was to be erected with the result that we are burdened with a land which is fairly valuable and for which we are paying interest and yet we are not able to utilise it for the purpose of constructing a structure thereon. Therefore we have decided to sell it. We have advertised and I hope we will be able to sell it at a profit.

We have also taken 96 cottahs of land from the Improvement Trust round about Gariahat Road and the Rashbehari Avenue, which was also intended for the purpose of a similar nature, namely, for buildings for smaller middle-class people. But it was found afterwards as in the case of the other blocks we could not raise the money, the Government of India having refused to allow us to take a loan. Therefore we have had to advertised and we have advertised as every member knows, and we have got 1,100 applications for fifty or sixty plots, and I am perfectly sure that Government would not lose in this transaction.

Then there is another plot in Tollygunge—400 bighas of land—for lower paid officers of Government amongst whom the land would be divided up. It is being developed and plotted and as soon as plots are completed, we shall allow people to invest in that land, and possibly preference will be given to lower paid officers of Government. In all these cases we have followed the standard land down by the Calcutta Improvement Trust to allow the people to have the land on the initial payment of a very small sum, say one-third of the total value of the land and then to allow them to pay by instalments because that will allow some of those persons at any rate to occupy the land and start a building with a very small capital in the beginning. That practically finishes all the major items under this head "57—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous".

Then there is another head under this demand "82—Capital Account, etc." in which is found the item "Development Programme" to which I have just referred. There were one or two expenses which were made last year. Of course there is no budget estimate next year for this survey of underground railways.

Provision has been made for a handloom scheme for the rehabilitation of refugees. This money will come from the Government of India and this has been included under this head.

With these words, Sir, I suggest that this demand of Rs. 2,18,29,000 under this head be accepted.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 2,18,29,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous" and "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account" was then put and agreed to.

Interest Free Advances.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, that a sum of Rs. 35,54,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Interest Free Advances".

This item, Sir, is only to cover payment to officers of the Government mainly or to persons who are authorised by the Government to do certain work on behalf of the Government, of advance which is later on readjusted after the expenditure has been committed. This is the usual method of provision and I move that this item may be accepted by the House.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Loans and Advances bearing interest.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, that a sum of Rs. 73,24,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Loans and Advances bearing interest".

Sir, I have just now moved a motion which has been accepted by the House for advances made without interest. This is an advance made to different municipalities, Presidency Corporations, landholders, district boards, cultivators, jute growers, etc., which are all given at page 132 of the Red Book, on which a small interest is charged by the Government. This is also a usual item and I beg to move that the item be accepted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-45 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.



Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 43 members.

Message on the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950.

- Mr. SPEAKER: The following is the message which has been received from His Excellency the Governor under Article 201 read with Article 200 of the Constitution of India in respect of the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950:—
- 1. The West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, was passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 25th February, 1950, and was presented to His Excellency the Governor under Article 200 of the Constitution of India. His Excellency the Governor reserved the Bill for the consideration of the President under Article 200 of the said Constitution.
- 2. The President has been pleased to direct His Excellency the Governor in pursuance of the proviso to Article 201 of the said Constitution to return the Bill to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the provisions of the Bill with a view to exclude therefrom the matters covered by the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), and make such consequential amendments therein as may be necessary.
- 3. Accordingly, I recommend to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly that the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be amended in the manner stated below and I appoint the Hon'ble Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister, to be the member in charge of the Bill.
- 4. In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to Article 201 read with the provisions of the first proviso to Article 200 of the Constitution of India, I. Kailas Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, do recommend to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly that they do amend the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, by the adoption without further amendments of the following amendments, that is to say—
 - (I) in clause 1 of the Bill for sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—
 - "(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950";
 - (2) to clause 3 of the Bill the following proviso shall be added, namely:—
 - "Provided that any action taken under the provisions of this Act for dealing with subversive activities shall have effect without prejudice to any action taken under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for IV of 1950, dealing with such activities.";
 - (3) in clause 21 of the Bill-
 - (a) in the marginal note the words "or detaining" shall be omitted:
 - (b) paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) shall be omitted and paragraphs
 (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be renumbered as paragraphs (a),
 (b), (c) and (d) respectively;

- (c) in sub-clause (2) for the words, brackets and figures "Subject to provisions of sub-section (6), an order" the words "An order" shall be substituted;
- (d) sub-clause (3) shall be omitted;
- (c) sub-clause (4) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (3) and in that sub-clause as so renumbered for the brackets and figure "(7)" the brackets and figure "(4)" shall be substituted;
- (f) sub-clause (5) shall be omitted;
- (g) sub-clause (6) shall be omitted; and
- (h) sub-clause (7) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (4);
- (4) in clause 22 of the Bill-
 - (a) sub-clause (1) shall be renumbered as clause 22 and in that clause as so renumbered—
 - (1) the words, figures, and brackets "or where the order is made under sub-section (3) of section 36, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the arrest under sub-section (1) of section 36" shall be omitted;
 - (ii) the first proviso shall be omitted;
 - (iii) in the second proviso for the words, brackets and letters "further that in the case of an order under clauses (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the said sub-section" the word "that" shall be substituted; and
 - (b) sub-clause (2) shall be omitted;
- (5) clause 23 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (6) clause 24 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (7) clauses 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 respectively;
- (8) in paragraph (h) of sub-clause (3) of clause 29 as sc renumbered for the figures "42" the figures "39" shall be substituted;
- (9) clause 36 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (10) clauses 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 respectively:
- (11) in sub-clause (1) of clause 36 as so renumbered for the words and figures "Subject to the provisions of section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no order" the words "No order" shall be substituted;
- (12) in sub-clause (2) of clause 39 as so renumbered—
 - (a) paragraph (b) shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (c) shall be renumbered as paragraph (b) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "31" the figures "29" shall be substituted; and
 - (c) paragraph (d) shall be renumbered as paragraph (c) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "32" the figures "30" shall be substituted;

- (15) for the first paragraph of clause 40 as so renumbered the fellowing shall be substituted, namely:—
 - "Any rule or order made or deemed to have been made, any notification issued or deemed to have been issued, or any direction
 given or deemed to have been given under any provision of the
 West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall on such
 commencement continue in force and so far as may be, be
 deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued or direction given under the corresponding provision of this Act.";
- (14) in clause 41 as so renumbered-
 - (a) to sub-clause (1) the following shall be added, namely:
 - "or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the Official Gazette.";
 - (b) to sub-clause (2) the following shall be added, namely:-
 - "or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the Official Gazette.";
 - (c) to the marginal note, the words for the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949" shall be added.

KAHAS NATH KATJU,

Governor of West Bengal.

COVERNMENT BILLS.

The West Bengal Fish Sales Regulation Bill, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: I understand that the Government is not going to proceed with the West Bengal Fish Sales Regulation Bill, 1950. So this Bill stands withdrawn.

The West Bengal Public Cambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: 1 beg to introduce the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I beg to move that the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the totalisator tax and the betting tax have recently been enhanced to twenty per cent. by the West Bengal Finance Act, 1949.

It is apprehended that with this enhancement the temptation of illegal betting on horse races, which is already rampant in this State, will increase greatly, resulting in loss of revenues to Government. The object of this Bill is to safeguard the revenues of Government and to counteract the tendency to illegal betting on horse races by enhancing the penalties provided in the existing law with a view to make it possible for Courts to award appropriate and deterrent penalties.

Section 10 of the Howrah Offences Act, 1857, and section 3 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867, provide for a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months; and

Section 44 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, provides for a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

The present Bill provides for punishment with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both, for an offence committed under any of the abovementioned sections when the same relates to wagering or betting upon a horse race. The Bill also provides that for every subsequent offence, the punishment will be imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or both.

With these words I beg to request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I beg to move that the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the object of this Bill is to continue the provisions of the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949, promulgated on the 3rd October, 1949. The Ordinance was promulgated simultaneously by all the States at the instance of the Government of India with a view to preventing hoarding and profiteering in essential drugs and medicines due to the situation created by devaluation. Certain essential drugs and medicines have thus been brought under control throughout the country and their



ceiling prices fixed. Government of India consider that the control should continue and have accordingly advised the State Governments to proceed with the necessary legislation to replace the existing Ordinance.

Sir, this is a very simple Bill and I move this Bill for the consideration of the House. I assure the members of the House that, having regard to the changed economic condition of the country and also having regard to the fact that our State is a great manufacturer of drugs and medicines, the provisions of the Bill may or may not be necessary to be brought into operation.

The motion of the Hon'ble Syama Prasad Barman that the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

- **Sj. SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE:** Sir, I beg to move that for subclause (3) of clause 1, the following sub-clause be substituted, namely:—
 - "(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force immediately on the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949, ceasing to operate".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

The question that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9.

The question that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

The question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

The question that clause 11 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

The question that clause 12 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

The question that clause 13 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

The question that clause 14 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

The question that clause 15 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

The question that clause 18 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

The question that clause 19 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

The question that clause 20 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Honble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1960. (Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hen'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, it is a very simple Bill. According to section 73 of the Bengal Co-operative Societies Ac. 1940, the value of the share or interest of a wound-up Co-operative Society will be paid to the liquidator only when the parent Central Bank receives the value thereof from a prospective or existing member to whom such share or interest is transferred. Quick transfer of share or interest of a wound-up Society for the purpose of paying the value thereof to the liquidator is not possible under the existing conditions. Hence the final closing of the proceedings of many societies under liquidation which are otherwise ripe for closing are held up on account of the non-payment to the liquidator of the value of the share or interest of the wound-up society. It has, therefore, become necessary to amend section 73 providing that the value of such share or interest may be set off with the approval of the Registrar by the liquidator against any sum which is due by the society under liquidation to the parent society of which the former is a member.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, 1 beg to move that the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, in order to make the Union of India self-sufficient in respect of jute the question of increasing acreage under jute by diverting areas under other crops to jute has been engaging the attention of both the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal for some time past. It has now to be decided that the Bengal Jute Regulation Act should be repealed so as to allow growers to extend jute cultivation without any statutory restriction whatsoever. We have therefore proposed that West Bengal would go all out to bring at least 4 lakh acres of Aus land under jute cultivation, and that as the excess area which may be put under jute can only 21

be available from Aus paddy acreage, it has been decided that the Government of India would supply to West Bengal the quantity of rice which was grown in such area. We have requested the Government of India to make an unambiguous declaration that the Centre would give all necessary statutory protection against any slump in the price of Indian jute within the next five years, and that protection may be afforded in one or more ways. One of the ways is to assure the cultivators a gitaranteed off-take of their crops at a minimum price either by compelling the mills on these terms or by Government entering the market and lifting this quantity at this price and the other is to introduce import control measures to ensure that East Bengal jute is permitted to enter the country only to the extent of the deficit to be made up to meet the mills' total requirements of the raw material after using the entire Indian production.

The motion of Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Preamble

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Honble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Honble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sit, I beg to move that the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932, there is a schedule which is the First Schedule to the Motor Vehicles Tax Act under which there are three classifications of vehicles—sub-heading II—vehicles for carrying passengers not plying for hire, sub-heading III—vehicles for carrying passengers plying for hire and sub-heading IV—vehicles for the transport of goods. Under sub-heading IV there is sub-section (8) in which there is provision under clause (h) for imposing a tax for possessing a trailer for the transport of goods. At the time when this Act was passed in 1932, it was perhaps hot realised that private motor cars or cars used for carrying passengers might also have trailers and, therefore, they did not put any specific provision, as is provided for in clause (h) of sub-heading IV of the Schedule. In spite of that, it is found now that a large number of cars which are intended for carrying passengers have

trailers at the present moment and the Motor Vehicles Department has been charging tax for the trailers attached to such passenger traffic. The Law Department of the Government is of the opinion that this taxation of trailers for passenger cars is not illegal, but it felt that it would be better if we make a specific provision under sub-heading II and sub-heading III of the Schedule for taxing all trailers attached to such passenger vehicles. This is not a new thing. It has been in practice. Only what has been de facto is now going to be de jurc.

With these words, I beg to move that the Bill be taken up for considera-

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause I do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

Preamble.

The question that the preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

The Honble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, he passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have to announce that there has been a change in the programme. The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, which was listed for the 25th, is coming up tomorrow. It has become necessary for me to mention it because this is an important Bill in which members are probably interested and I wish to draw their attention to it. Unfortunately many of the members are absent and they have been absenting for the last two weeks. This programme has been circulated and members will take note of it.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjusted at 4-35 pm till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd March 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

322 [23rd March,

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House Calcutta, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 44 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Monkey menace to food crops

- *61. Maharaja SRIS CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture Department be pleased to state if he is aware—
 - (i) that the "Grow More Food Drive" in many mofussil districts is being hampered owing to destruction done to vegetables, fruits and food crops by monkeys;
 - (n) that in the States of Orissa and U.P. measures have already been taken to stop this loss by monkeys; and
 - (iii) that our State is a deficit one in respect of food?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, do the Government consider the desirability of taking steps to stop this have done by monkeys?

MINISTER in charge of the ACRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A scheme for award of prizes for killing wild animals including boars and monkeys was in operation but sufficient advantage of the scheme was not taken by agriculturists and *shikaris*. Another scheme on the same lines but providing for prizes on a more liberal scale has been finalised and will be given effect to very soon.

Malaria in Calcutta

- *62. Maharaja SRIS CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Public Health Department be pleased to state if he'is aware—
 - (i) that the breeding of mosquitos carrying malarial parasites has increased in the town of Calcutta since last few years; and
 - (ii) that there is a rise in the incidence of malaria in the town of Calcutta in recent years?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—
 - (i) if the Government have taken any remedial measures to eradicate the mosquito nuisance from Calcutta and check the incidence of malaria; and
 - (ii) if so, what are the measures taken and with what results?

MINISTER in charge of the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a)(i) No.

- (ii) Number of malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries and the death rates from malaria in Calcutta do not show any rise of incidence of disease except in the year 1948.
- (b) Usual anti-mosquit measures are being taken by Calcutta Corporation. A five-year scheme for intensive malaria control in the fringe area of Salt Water Lakes to the east of Calcutta at a total estimated cost of about Rs.10 lakhs has also been taken up by the State Government as part of their Development Programme and is operating since December, 1946. As a result of the operation of this scheme the incidence of malaria in the eastern portion of Calcutta bordering on the Salt Water Lakes has been maintained at a low level.

The present Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling

- *63. 8j. 8HEO KUMAR RAI: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—
 - (i) the name of the present Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling;
 - (ii) whether he was formerly a teacher of Midwifery, Jackson Medical School, Julpaiguri;
 - (iii) whether any action was taken against him by Captain Davidson, Civil Surgeon of Jalpaguii, for any alleged immoral conduct; and
 - (iv) if so, what was the nature of the action?
- (b) If the answer to (a)(iii) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the icasons for his promotion to his present position?
 - (c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state-
 - (i) whether the present Civil Surgeon is in any way connected with the Darjeeling and Dooars' Medical Association, and
 - (ii) if so, in what capacity?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: (a)(r) Dr. Sachindra Nath Choudhury.

- (ii) Yes. He was teacher of Surgery and Midwifery in the Jackson Medical School, Jalpaguri, from 10th April, 1937, to 27th February, 1939.
- (iii) No. Captain Davidson recommended transfer of Dr. Chondhury, as he became unpopular locally, although he had nothing against Dr. Chondhury. A committee was appointed to enquire into the matter and the report did not contain any charge or allegation against Dr. Chondhury but recommended his transfer. He was accordingly transferred from Jalpaiguri.
 - (ir), (b) and (c)(a) Do not arise
 - (c)(i) No

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(answers to which were laid on the table)

Improvement of Katwa-Manteswar and Kusumgram-Madhyamgram Roads in Burdwan district

- 6. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Works and Buildings Department be pleased to state—
 - (i) কাটোয়া হইতে মন্ডেম্বর, ক্স্মপ্রাম হইতে মধ্যমপ্রাম পর্যান্ত বে প্রাদেশিক বড় রাস্তা নিম্পাণের জন্য বাজেটে ২ লছ টাকা বরান্দ করা হইয়াছিল, সেই রাস্তাটীর নিম্পাণের কাল্প কলের অলসর হইয়াছে: এবং

- (ii) উহার জন্য এতাবং কত টাকা খরচ হইরাছে?
- (b) মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অন্গ্রহপূর্বক জানাইবেন কি-
 - (i) ১৯৪৩ পালের দামোদর বন্যার প্রের্থ বর্ণ্ধমান জ্বেনার মেমারী-মন্তেব্র রাস্তাটীর মেমারী হইতে মধ্যমগ্রাম পর্যাস্ত অংশটী পাকা ছিল কি না;
- (ii) ঐ বন্যার ঐ রাস্তাটীর বিক্ড়ো হইতে মধ্যমগ্রাম পর্যান্ত অংশটী সম্পূর্ণ নন্ট হইরা ,গিয়াছিল কি না;
- (iii) মেমারী-মন্তেম্বর রাস্তাটী মেমারী রেল ভৌশন পর্য্যানত ঐ অপ্তলের একমাত্র যানবাছন চলাচলের রাস্তা কি না; এবং
- (w) के ब्राम्ठाय यानवाहन वलावल दिग्ती कि ना?
- (c) যদি (b) প্রশের উত্তর হ $^{\circ}$ হয়, তাহা হইলে মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অন্ত্রহপূর্বেক জানাইবেন কি যে, ঐ রাস্তাটী সম্পূর্ণ মেরামত এবং পাথর দিয়া প্রের্বর ন্যায় পাকা করিবার কথা তিনি বিকেনা করিবেন কি না $^{\circ}$

MINISTER in charge of the WORKS and BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha): (a)(1) কাটোয়া-মন্ডেন্বর-কৃস্মপ্রাম রাস্ডাটী প্রাদেশিক রাজপথ হিসাবে নিম্মাণের জন্য বর্তমান বংসরে ২ লছ টাকা বাজেটে বরান্দ করা হইয়াছিল। কিন্তু উপকরণ সংগ্রহ করার অসুবিধা হওয়ায় এবং আহিক্ অধ্বছলতার আশ্ওকা হওয়ায় কার্য্য মন্দীভূত করিতে হয়। সম্ভবপর ছেত্রে যতদ্র সম্ভব প্রত্বাক্ষা করিবার বাবস্থা করা হইয়াছে। এই জন্য আগামী বংসরের বাজেটে ৪ লছ টাকা বরান্দ করা হইয়াছে এবং তাছা যাহাতে সম্পূর্ণ বাবহুত হয় তাহার জন্য চেন্টা করা হইবে।
মন্ডেন্বর-কৃস্মগ্রাম-মধ্যমগ্রাম রাস্ডাটী খাদ্যসম্ভার চলাচলের জন্য মেরামত করা হইতেছে।

- (ii) ब्राम्ठा**ेी**ब উপকরণ সংগ্রহ বাবদে ৭০,০০০, টাকা বায় হইয়াছে।
- (b) (i) \$11
- (ii) সম্পূর্ণ নত হয় নাই, তবে বিশেষভাবে ছতিগ্রন্ত হইয়াছিল।
- (iii) ETI
- (ir) भूत रामी नयः मासादि तकरमत।
 - (r) হ'া, রাস্তাটীর মেরামতের জনা উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা করা হইতেছে।

Development of education on Ayurveda

- 7. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—
 - (a) आश्रुट्यमिष्यात ऐस्टिपायन प्रतकात आतम्सक मदन करतन कि नाः
 - (h) পশ্চিমবংগ সরকারের স্বাস্থাবিভাগীয় ডিরেক্টর মহাশরের ২৬।৪।৪৯ তারিখের
 ০৩৮৬পি নং মেমো দ্বারা প্রকাশিত পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী আয়ুর্বেদ
 প্নর্ম্থার সদবন্ধে কোন বাবস্থা অবলম্বন করা হইয়াছে কি না:
 - (c) कान वातम्था अवलम्बन कहा श्रष्टेल, कि कि वातम्थावलम्बन कहा श्रेशारः
 - (त) ना हहेला. रकन इस नाहे अबर कथन हहेरव: अबर

(৫) পশ্চিমবল্প-পরিচালিত স্থারী ও সহারক হাসপাতালসমূহের মধ্যে করে কটাতে প্রশংক্তরতালের আরু কেনি-চিকিংসার ব্যবস্থা করা হার কি না?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIQHAN CHANDRA ROY: (a) ET1

- (h) ও (c) এখনও পর্যান্ত এসম্বন্ধে কোন ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করা হর নাই। না করিবার বারণ পরবর্তী প্রশেবর উত্তরে দেওয়া হইল।
- (d) কোন বাবন্থা অবলদ্বনের পূর্ব্বে এখন যেসব প্রতিষ্ঠানে আয়ুব্বেদ শিক্ষা দেওয়া য়য় তংসমুদয় মিলিত হইয়া আয়ুব্বেদ-চিকিংসার পুনরুব্ধার ও উমতিবিষয়ক পুন্তিকায় (Proposed scheme for revival and strengthening of the Ayurvedic system of medicine) বর্ণিত হনং সুপারিশ অনুযায়ী একটী প্রতিষ্ঠান হওয়া প্রয়েজন। এই উন্দেশ্যে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের স্বাস্থাবিভাগের ভিরেউর মহাশয় কলিকাতায় দুইটী আয়ুব্বেদিক কলেজ পরিদর্শন করিয়া তাহাদের অধাক্ষকে এই সন্বন্ধে পরামণ দিয়াহেন এবং তাহাদের নিকট হইতে সুনিন্দিষ্ট ও সুপরিকলিপত প্রস্তাব আসিলেই সরকার এবিষয়ে বিবেচনা করিবেন।
- (৫) পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার পরিচালিত এলোপ্যাথিক হাসপাতালে আয়ুর্বেদ-চিকিৎসার
 বাবস্থা অবল্যন করা সরকার সংগত ও সম্ভব মনে করেন না।

COVERNMENT BILLS.

The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950

(Secretary their read the short title of the Bill)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Se, this is a new departure from the usual custom of budget and its proper authentication by the Governor. Pron to the introduction of the New Constitution all greats voted by the Assembly for a financial year together with all items of charged expenditure were included in a Schedule. This was sent to His Excellency the Governor for authentication and after his signature, it was laid before the Assembly. The Schedule so placed was not open to descrission of vote and provided with necessity authority for including the expensione under section 80 of the Government of India Act 4935 Under section 200, subsection car of the Constitution of India, however, no more, and at me Cosolidated Fund of the State can be appropriated except in accordance with a law passed under Article 204. Under that article the present Bill is placed before the Assembly to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of all monies required to most the grants which have been veril by the Assembly in the course of the past few days and also to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution. All the sums which are voted by the Assembly and all the items of charged expenditure are now included in the Schedule of the Bill. The grant included in the Bill on account of charged expenditure does not in any case exceed the amount shown in the annual financial statement previously hald before the House. The Bill now proposes to provide money to make good the grant already sanctioned by the House. The Constitution accordingly provides that no amendment shall be proposed to this Bill having the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure

charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. The total amount proposed to be appropriated by this Bill for expenditure in the year 1950-51 is Rs. 54,38,66,700. The amount includes Rs. 36,38,17,000 on account of revenue expenditure, Rs. 14,19,12,000 on account of capital expenditure and Rs. 3,09,37,700 on account of expenditure under different heads. The details of the proposed appropriation will appear in the Schedule which has been circulated to the members.

Sir, with these words I commend the motion for the consideration of the House.

8j. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe this procedure offers us an opportunity to have a sort of discussion, and I would like to take advantage of it to refer to one or two problems which have for the moment overshadowed all other problems and have been agitating the mind of everybody in the country. How much they have overshadowed all other problems will be evident also from the proceedings of the budget session in this House which. I believe, has been unique for its rather dull and lifeless character.

I would refer, Sir, to the two problems, namely, the situation in East Bengal and the problem of the refugees. We have had occasion already in this House to refer to the first problem and Government are taking steps to see that the minorities in East Bengal may be assured of some sort of living under conditions consistent with honour and dignity. For, I believe, unless these conditions can be fulfilled, it will be difficult to control. as has been our experience lately, the situation in West Bengal and in the remaining parts of the Indian Union. I would, Sn. particularly like to refer to the problem of the refugees. I understand that the arrangements that have been made for them so far are not very satisfactory. The refugees who pass through Dum Dum are subject, when they come over to West Bengal, to onerous examination, and it is really unfortunate that after having come over from Dacca or other places they are subject to such rigorous harassment in this country. Also refugees who come over on foot from across Pakistan do not get sufficient relief in the shape of getting sufficient water or food or medical aid when they come over to the Indian Union. I shall be very thankful to the Chief Manister if he would kindly enlighten this House as to what relief arrangements have been provided for the refugees who are coming over here and as to who is administering relief and also as to what measures the Government intend to take in order to rectify such deficiences as still exist. I do not intend, Sir, to refer to the very much higger question of the renabilitation of the religious who are coming over here, but I believe this is also an aspect of the problem which should be engaging the serious attention of the Government.

8j. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the House has indicated the change that has taken place under the New Constitution - We will no longer abuse in the expenditure of public tunds on the authority of the authentication of His Excellency the Governor but this fund will be administered, after this Bill is passed into an Act, by the representatives of the people. The implication of this Mr. Speaker, is a very great advance in the administration of public funds. When this Appropriation Bill is passed with the sanction of this Assembly, i.e., of the representatives of the people of this land, we shall have creater responsibility. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, if, after having passed this Bill into an Act, or rather, after the Appropriation Act becomes a law. Government tails to spend the money allotted to them for the purposes for which they have been voted, whether they may not possibly be guilty of negligence if not misfensance. That, I think, is one of the implications of the Appropriation Bill being passed into an Act. May I mention one instance? Last year we provided about 4 crores for amelioration of the refugees in respect of relief and rehabilitation. We have seen that we have spent only about one crore.

May I know, Mr. Speaker, if, after the change in the procedure, after the Appropriation Act has been passed, those who are in charge of the administration of funds may be held guilty of negligence for not spending the full amount. When we pass the Appropriation Bill we say that so much money is to be spent on such and such matters. Whether they become legally liable or not, about which you and we have very great doubts, there is no doubt that there is a moral responsibility and we hope at least with regard to refugee rehabilitation expenditure Government will abide by the provisions in this Appropriation Act and make the best use of the entire money that we are voting today. The only other thing that I would emphasise in this connection, while we are considering the Appropriation Bill, is that there should not be any expenditure which on scrutiny may be found to have been spent in a reckless manner or having been incurred unnecessarily. That also, I think, is a new responsibility upon those who will administer the public funds in accordance with the Appropriation Act.

Mr. 8PEAKER: With regard to the point raised by Mr. Gupta drawing my attention to it, I may tell him that the Bill provides the maximum amount under each head and any amount less than the maximum specified can be spent and I do not think there is any harm if something is left as not being spent.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidkan Chandia Roy that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

- Mr. SPEAKER: Before I take up the next item may I know as to why in this case the date from which the Bill is to commence has not been given in the Bill. I mean the Commencement Clause. Ordinarily in every Bill there is a Commencement Clause to indicate as to from which date the Bill commences and that is to be mentioned. The date is generally shown like thiss-that the Act will come into force on and from the date His Excellency's assent is given and published in the Official Gazette.
- Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: This is an Appropriation Bill and the period of appropriation is mentioned in clause 2
- Mr. SPEAKER: It is for the to vernment to consider the issue I have raised. Generally it is better to mention the date and in this case that shis Act comes into torce on and from the 1st of April, 1950.
- The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Power read the last part of the sentence in managraph 2 you will had several charges which will come in course of parament during the year of img on the thirty-first day of March, 1951, and that shows that they one year previous to that date and that gives you the date of commencement of this Bid when passed into an Act.
- Mr. SPEAKER: But legal complications might arise and my attention has been drawn to this point. I understand that in similar Bills of foreign countries the date of commencement of the Act is given and in our other Bills also we give the date of commencement. Supposing the date of commencement is not given and the Ceneral Chauses Act is applied, that Act provides that the date on which assent is given and the Bill is published is the date of commencement of the Act. Suppose the assent is given later than 1st of April. Then the Bill will come into force under the General Chauses Act, and if it is later than the 1st of April, an anomalous position might arise. Moreover, there is no harm in putting the date if we want to save ourselves from such an anomalous position.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: We have not considered that point, Sir, but if it is your desire we may insert in paragraph 1 as follows:--

This Act may be called the West Bengal Appropriation Act, 1950, and will come into effect on the 1st of April, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, an amendment can be moved to that effect.

Clause 1.

8j. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move a short-notice amendment with the leave of the House that the following be added as a sub-clause to clause 1, viz., "This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1950".

The motion was put and agreed to.

The question that clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Schedule.

The question that the Schedule do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Srr. I beg to move that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

Before Lask the members to vote on this question, Sir, I desire to refer to the two speeches made by my friends. Mr Gunta and Mr. Ghose. Mr. Gupta has talked of misfeasance and negligence. Sn. atter all what we have done here is the question of passing some budget estimates. Supposing under one particular head we have put in an estimate of two erores and eventually we do not get two crores realised but get 130 crores. Then naturally one begins to ask what is the negligence on the part of Government if they spend only 130 crores and not two crores as provided in the budget. He has referred to the budget provision for refugee rehabilitation. If he had read it a little more carefully he would have found that the total expenditure in 1949-50 for refugee rehabilitation was four crores, it not a little more. The question is that originally we passed the budget last year of four crores as if it would be a grant from Government. Eventually Government refused to give three crores as grant and therefore it has come in as a loan under another head. They have laid down a policy that after a certain date in 1949 no more grant will be given but money will be given as loan and it you look into the figures you will find that the total sum is more than four crores. It may say also that as a matter of fact we have spent even over-four crores because the Government of India have granted 75 lakhs foan for the purpose of developing institutions outside Calcutta in order to admit retugee students, which is also in operation but which could not be put in this budget because the sanction came much too late

With regard to the question of Sj. Bimal Comar Ghose, the position now is this that till Saturday last the difficulty of those who came across by railway either at Benapole or Banpur,—probably the question of Banpur was decided a little earlier, but certainly with regard to Benapole—the difficulty is that the palsengers who get down at Benapole which is the last checking station of the Eastern Bengal Government have had to walk across four or five miles and they were found to have been exhausted before they reached the station of Bongaon. At my request the railway has now revised the scheme and with the permission of the Eastern Bengal Government the train now comes right up to the actual border line which is between Benapole and Bongaon and our train goes up to there and the passengers get down and entrain from one train to the other. The real difficulty of which we have not yet found a solution is that the refugees are subjected to a very vigorous search by the Custom and other authorities there with the result that, as my Subdivisional Officer from Bongaou reports to me, it takes three to five hours before the passengers are allowed to come there with the result that the passengers naturally get tired.

Then with regard to the other group which come from Barsana to Ranaghat the same difficulty arises and we have by some complicated process pushed our train right up to the border beyond Banpur the border line is between Banpur and Darsana we take the engine right up to the border in Banpur and they bring their train up to there and the passengers get down and entrain. This is the result of the fact that there was a suggestion that there was difficulty of having protective arrangements for the crew. However, when the refugees come to Ranaghat where now today there are more than 40,000 people under improvised sheds and so on, they are given such facilities as we are able to, namely, protection, shed and others. But the difficulty was that for a certain time the passengers many of whom did not have any place in Calcutta were allowed to come to Scaldah, and we have had to take them back to Ranaghat. We are going to increase the size of the camp at Ranaghat for another ten thousand people and we are also having a camp at Dhubulia for one lakh of people.

I have my feeling that although this camp may be of a temporary nature and that is the view which the Government of India and its department take even now—ver men are coming in such large number that it is better to have this provision for the shelter of these refugees. For in Ranagh it we have put in up till today 1) tubeswells in that area and we are going to put in 20 more. Similarly, we have got to make provision in Dhubaha area for water-supply, etc.—We have also ordered for 1,500 huts to be elected along the Nadia border where there is land available for the purpose of rehalefut ting those who belong to the cultivator class. We have also arranged to have special trains. We have one special train running every day. One went a steaday and one went day before vesterlay from Ranaghat veross. Nathat to steady in Burdwan, Bankura and Asansol. In that way we have been able to transport 2,000–2,00–1,000 people every day to those other crops.

Besides that there has been, as year are all aware, some difficulty with regard to the occupation of some of the vicint houses by these refugees and ye had to take them, in some cases forceds, out of those houses, and the question was to put them in some place. We have now got one Dhatamsaha opposite Auckland House which are anchored there which would also hold about 2,000 people. These seats for 4,000 people are intended for the purpose of accommodating those who have to be ousted from houses where the owners of the houses desire to come back to the empty houses. There are other houses which we are negotiating and which we are going to put in. I do not claim that all these inflowing schemes are in perfect condition. It cannot be, but we are trying to do our best

As regards relief work that is to be done either by an individual or by organisations, the arrangement has been that there is a Central Relief Organisation over which His Excellency the Governor presides, which practically has taken over or is co-ordinating all the different relief organisations and individuals who want to give relief. We have to get orders from them asking us to supply to the relief organisations or individuals such materials as they choose to have for their own purposes. It is their business to see who should cater to the needs of the refugees, at which place and in what manner. I think this ought to be a satisfactory arrangement. So far as Ranaghat camp is concerned and-when Dhubulia camp comes into action-Dhubulia camp is concerned, they have been taken over by the agent of the Government of India, a gentleman called Nikhil Sen. He has been appointed by the Government of India to take charge of that camp in company of or in association with a Deputy Secretary of the Government of India, because we insisted that that camp at any rate should be run by the Government of India under its direct aegis and control and direction.

The question of removal of the refugees from areas in East Bengal has also been exercising our mind greatly. You will recall that the number of trains carrying refugees to Calcutta has been reduced to nearly half, mainly because we were informed that security arrangements were difficult to make and the result has been that there has been large accumulation of refugee passengers at Narainganj, Goalundo, Chandpur and Barisal. I am not sure of the number in other places but amongst these four places there are at least twelve to fourteen thousand people waiting to be transported. The difficulty has been that the ordinary steamer service between Barisal and Khulna or the steamer service between Narainganj and Chandpur and Goalundo, the internal river steamer service as it is called, has been reduced in number because the Steamer Company tells us that the coal supply has been difficult. Therefore, we have, with the permission of the Government of India, arranged for supply of coal and 15 steamers will be put in operation, as soon as arrangements for protection during transport are available, to carry 8,000 passengers from these four stations, namely, Barisal, Chandpur, Narainganj and Khulna. We have not yet touched Goalundo because Goalundo has got at least one way of exit, namely, by the trains, but if necessary we will have to go to Goalando later on. The problem is naturally, as you can easily understand, very big and very difficult. Various problems are associated with it and all I can say is that I and my Government have been and will be doing our best to see that the refugees do come here and stay here with as much comfort as we can procure for them.

With these words, Sir, I move that the motion be accepted.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed was then put and agreed to

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to introduce the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is an important Bill. It concerns a city of no mean importance with a population of about 30 lakhs. It deals with the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation with the principles of the formation of the body

corporate which is the core of the city's life. The Bill follows, in the main, the recommendations of the Investigation Commission of the Calcutte Corporation, as outlined in its interim report. The salient points—the important changes effected in the existing provisions—are mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, appended to the Bill.

There is a deviation in one important point from the recommendations of the Commissioners. The Commissioners recommended for adult franchise. The Government consulted various associations on the point. Most of them were against the adult franchise. The Government also could not accept the adult franchise for the present. What may be good in vast extended areas with large population and multifarious activities may not be good in a limited sphere. The people here are not accustomed to vote as the people of England are. Under the adult suffrage, most of the voters who have little interest in the city's continuous, well-ordered life and who have no civic training and consciousness—and the city of Calcutta abounds in such persons—are, as a rule, apt to be guided in the periodical exercise of their votes by interested persons, by regard of their narrow personal interests and not by considerations of the common good. Even in England, up to 1945, adult franchise was not adopted in municipal elections. The report itself says, "In England, until 1945, there was one set of qualifications for all parliamentary voters and another for municipal voters."

It is so easy, when many changes are afoot, to press on with ill-considered plans, taking as our gospel....

Oh! let us never, never doubt What nobody is sure about

We should do well if we follow the maxim "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Though we have discarded the adult franchise for the present, we have liberalised the franchise to a great extent. We have lowered the qualifications of franchise as far as feasible and expedient. We have prescribed the following qualifications, viz.,

- (i) payment of any sum as rate, tax or license fee (in place of payment of minimum amount of Rs. 12 as rate and taxes) during and in respect of the previous year;
- (ii) payment of rent by the occupier of premises for at least six months in the previous year at a rate not less than Rs. 4 per month in the case of the premises being a hut in a bustce and at a rate of not less than Rs. 8 per month in the case of premises not being a hut in a bustce (in place of a rate of not less than Rs. 25 per month);
- (iii) ownership of a hut in a buster for which any sum (in place of minimum sum of Rs. 12) has been paid as consolidated rate for the previous year.

We have also proposed to extend the franchise of persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of a University or any equivalent examination and have resided in Calcutta during the greater part of the previous year.

By extending the franchise in this manner, about six lakks of people would be enfranchised in place of one lakk under the existing provisions, if the citizens be careful to enrol themselves as voters.

The Bill-further seeks to effect changes in the existing provisions for the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta on the recommendations of the Investigation Commission by—

 (a) doing away with the reservation of seats of councillors with minority communities and members of the scheduled castes;

- (b) abolishing the special constituencies to represent trade interests and labour:
- (c) reducing the number of elected councillors from 95 to 75;
- (d) providing that 75 councillors shall be elected by 75 specified territorial constituencies, each constituency returning one councillor on the basis of the extended franchise;
- (c) raising the age limit of candidates for election from 21 to 30 years.

The Bill also seeks to abolish the system of nomination of councillors altogether by providing that the seats of councillors not filled at a general election would be filled by bye-elections.

These changes in the Constitution, I hope, will help to improve the efficiency of the administration of the city's services.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion for the consideration of the House.

The motion of the Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

8j. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: Sir, with your permission, I beg to move, as a short-notice amendment, that in clause $\tilde{\tau}(a)(ui)$, line 2, for the word "added" the word "inserted" be substituted.

I also beg to move as a short-notice amendment that in clause 7(a) (iii), in the proposed clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 22, in the last line, for the words "upon him" the words "upon him; or" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 7, as amended, do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9.

The question that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

The question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

The question that clause 11 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

The question that clause 12 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

The question that clause 13 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

The question that clause 14 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

8]. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: Sir, I beg to move, at short notice, that in clause 15(d), line 2, for the word "inserted" the word "added" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 15, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

The question that clause 18 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

The question that clause 19 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

Sj. HEMANTA KUMAR SASU: Sir, I beg to move, at short notice, that in clause 20(b), lines 1 and 2, for the words "an appointed councillor" the words "and an appointed councillor" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 20, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 21.

The question that clause 21 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 22.

The question that clause 22 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 23.

The question that clause 23 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 24.

The question that clause 24 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 25.

The question that clause 25 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26.

The question that clause 26 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next amendment is beyond the scope of the Bill and so it is out of order.

Clause 27.

The question that clause 27 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28.

The question that clause 28 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir. I was the Member in charge of this Department when I requested my colleagues in this Assembly to agree to my proposal for the supersession of the Corporation of Calcutta. I could not possibly say then that there were any specific charges about which we were going to make enquiries, but the fact remained that there was a general feeling in the town amongst the rate-payers, amongst every one who remained in this city, that everything was not well with the Calcutta Corporation. When I was discussing this point in my mind I was wondering whether I was doing something which was practically undoing the great work which was done by the author of the Calcutta Corporation Act, the late Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee. He, it must be admitted, had contemplated a state of affairs in the Corporation which was

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different from what actually happened, particularly in the latter part of its existence before it was superseded. Whatever be the reasons the fact was apparent that the members who were elected to the Corporation of Calcutta did not set in a manner which showed that they understood their responsibility or that they used their privileges and powers in the interest of the rate-payers as a whole. Therefore, it was necessary for us to supersede the great self-governing institution like the Calcutta Corporation, and the gentleman to whom we left the responsibility of looking into the affairs was a person who, unlike what has been suggested several times in this Assembly, was not a person to whom I was obligated in any manner for posts of this character but who had been, as those who have been in the Corporation know quite well, acting in opposition in the Corporation. In the Corporation Mr. Biswas, when he was a member there, always worked in opposition to us and in various matters we did not see eye to eye with each other. I felt therefore that it was in the fitness of things that if his services were available he would bring to bear his experiences in the Corporation in coming to certain conclusions with regard to the future career of the Corporation. He and his colleagues on the Commission have made their recommendations. We have been trying hard to take their recommendations, at least that portion which refers to the question of franchise, in the first instance in order that an election might take place in the Corporation as early as possible. Everybody knows that whenever there is a change in the voting power of the people, there has to be a new electoral roll formed; and it will take at least six or seven months for the electoral roll to be formed, and therefore the electoral roll is likely to be completed by the end of October or the beginning of November. And I hope the Corporation election will take place some time in December. But this change in the character and nature of the voter's qualification is not all the changes that one feels should be brought about in the Corporation Act in order that in future the abuses may be less. The position was that we wanted some method by which it would not be possible for the corpora-tors to influence the decision of the Chief Officer there—the Chief Executive Officer-or the Assessor or the Collector on whose decision a great deal of the financial prosperity of the Corporation depends. It is human nature that person who has to be nominated or elected by the corporators would look to the influential members of the party for their support, and it is natural that in many cases he may not be able to exercise his correct and unbiased judgment on any matter placed before him.

The next point we had to decide was whether it was possible to find out by any rough assessment that the Corporation buildings and lands and the premises had been assessed in a proper manner. Many of us who had been closely associated with the Corporation for many years felt that it was likely that the standard of assessment had not been as good as it should be. In order that the assessment after it had been made and the amount of remission that had been granted was always correctly made, it was necessary that we should have an assessment made in order to find out exactly what was the nature of the previous valuation and how it differed from the new valuation. I am not oblivious of the fact that the valuation based upon the rental value of the property today or even upon its market value would be very much different from the rental value or the market value of the property in normal times. I say without much enquiry into the actual fact, in my opinion the present valuation both as regards rental and market value would be at least 50 per cent, more than it would be in normal times. Therefore the assessment itself is not the criterion that the amount that would be assessed would be based upon this valuation, but at any rate it gives us a general picture of how the valuation had been conducted in the past. Therefore what we asked the Commission to do was to give us in the first instance the nature of the change in the franchise which they have suggested, and secondly to give us the power, which, as we are told, we did not possess under the Supersession Act, to assess a property. As soon as the assessment has been completed but before it can be put into effect, every assessment has to be enquired into by the authorities not merely in cases in which objections have been held but practically in all cases that matter has to be looked into.

The next point is with regard to alterations in other parts of the Act which are necessary in order to ensure better working of the Corporation.

We are hoping that we will be able to place before the Legislature some time in July or August an amended Act with reference to the various other provisions of the Act. The report of the Commission, as soon as it is printed, will be circulated to the members of the Assembly so that they could also take up such portions of that report in which they desire that amendment should take place and I am hoping that without the preoccupation of a budget session, it may be possible for members of the Assembly to consider the other points of the Act where alterations are necessary. It is possible also that there may be one or two gaps in the present Act which require to be reconsidered and these also may come up for discussion in the July or August session. But today this Bill has to be passed because then we can at once get along to the question of forming the electoral rolls so that an early election may take place some time in December or January. I can assure every member of the Assembly that if there are other points in which they desire further amendment, the same will be considered and, if proved useful, incorporated in the main Act, which would come some time, as I said, between July and August.

With these words, I support the motion of my friend Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja.

The motion of the Hon'ble Jadahendra Nath Panja that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-13 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 24th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

Consideration of recommendation contained in His Excellency the Governor's Message regarding the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, as passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor contained in his message with regard to the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be considered in detail.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does anybody want to speak?

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I would like to say just a sentence. We are thankful that the Bill has come back to this House. When it was passed, we opposed it, but it was carried by a majority. We are thankful to His Excellency for sending it back to this Assembly. As His Excellency has reconsidered the whole thing,-I do not know what recommendation he has made-may I expect that this House and the Leader of the House will reconsider many of the obnoxious sections of this black Bill and delete them? I find in the agenda that certain things are to be deleted. But if the whole Bill is to be reconsidered, then let us take time. We know that we cannot oarry anything by vote. When this Bill was passed in this House I said well, let us take time, let us reconsider the whole thing and send the Bill to the Select Committee". That was not done and in a hurry the Bill was sent to the Governor. It is apparent that there were some mistakes; otherwise, His Excellency would not have sent it back. Now that there is an opportunity I submit that the blackest provisions of the Bill may be deleted by the Leader of the House. By speaking here I can only take some time, but I cannot make any difference. So I am only appealing to the Leader of the House to consider the blackest provisions of the Bill which I had opposed earlier. I submit, Sir, that those provisions may be reconsidered and deleted.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I did not see Mr. Sibnath Banerjee in his seat; otherwise I would have drawn his attention to the fact that the message from His Excellency limits the discussion to certain points which he has mentioned in paragraph 2 which he might have read and then probably his difficulty would not have arisen. Paragraph 2 runs thus: "The President has been pleased to direct His Excellency the Governor in pursuance of the proviso to Article 201 of the said Constitution to return the Bill to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the provisions of the Bill with a view to exclude therefrom the matters covered by the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), and make such consequential amendments therein as may be necessary". Sir, it may be recalled that when we in this Assembly passed the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, on the 25th February, it so happened that on the same day, i.e., on the 25th February, the Parliament also passed a Bill which is called the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (Act IV of 1950). As there are some provisions in that Act which do not coincide with the provisions in our Act, therefore the President did not give his signature to the Act. It is not

that the Governor has sent back the Act. There are some provisions in the Security Bill which cannot be passed into Act, because they infringe upon the all-India Act in certain matters. Therefore we had to send the Bill after it was passed by us to the Governor and through the Governor to the President for his signature. The President, however, found that there were some provisions in this Act which were practically almost the same or of a similar nature to the Central Act, and in view of the fact that the Central Preventive Detention Act takes precedence over the local Act and there are certain points in the two Acts which may run contrary to one another, we are limiting our discussion today to those portions which are needed to be excluded therefrom—the matters which are covered by the Preventive Detention Act. Sir, when you will call upon me to move the second motion, I will explain that matter, namely, that we are only discussing today the points that have been raised by the President in the message to this Assembly.

- SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I want a clarification-
- Mr. SPEAKER: No, no further discussion. I cannot allow it. How is it possible for me to override the rules?
- SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I want to know whether the whole Bill is before us. I want clarification.
 - Mr. SPEAKER: What clarification do you want?
- SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I want to know whether the whole Bill is before us.
 - Mr. SPEAKER: Certainly, the whole Bill is before us.
- 5]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: But we are limited to discuss only those portions to which the President took objection.
- Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot certainly go through the whole Bill. According to the rules the President has directed certain amendments to be made; those amendments are before the House for consideration. How can you go beyond that? You cannot re-open the whole discussion on the Security Bill. That was done on the last occasion. You cannot do that again. As a matter of fact, on this message we are discussing the Bill. You expressed whatever you had to express on the motion which was moved by the Hon'ble Leader of the House. The Leader of the House replied to that. Now if you want to deliver another speech, how can you be permitted to do that. A member is never allowed to speak twice. You can speak now only on a point of order or a point of privilege or if there is a simple point about which you want clarification. That is all that can be allowed. Nobody can be allowed to deliver a speech now.
- sp. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I am sorry I have to rise again. I said something in opposing the Bill, and then it was made clear that we are not entitled to oppose all the sections of the Bill. Only those sections to which objection has been taken or direction has been given either by the President or His Excellency we can discuss. I want to know whether the whole Bill is before us and whether it is open to us to discuss it clause by clause.
- Mr. SPEAKER: You as a legislator have got to decide as to what is the interpretation which you wish to put upon the Bill and on the questions that are before you. You may also ask the Speaker as to how he interpreta the issue. But how can you ask the Leader of the House to explain the issue when there is the Speaker? You have got the agenda before you and also the amendments proposed to be moved.

- SJ. SISMATH SAMERJEE: All right, Sir, I sak you for clarification. Can I oppose all the sections of the Bill?
 - Mr. SPEAKER: How can you oppose all the sections of the Bill? If that were your idea then you should have raised a point of order and not a point of clarification.
 - Si. SIBNATH SANERJEE: Can I oppose this? Can I oppose the direction of the President? If I cannot do so there is no use of my being here. This is our House and although certain directions might have come from above to reconsider the Bill and to pass certain amendments, I think I shall be within my rights to oppose them.
- Mr. SPEAKER: Let us proceed systematically. Here is the motion which has been moved by the Leader of the House pursuant to the directions of His Excellency and we are now to consider the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor in detail. Are you opposing the consideration of the recommendation? Certainly you are entitled to speak. What do you wish to speak on? For or against the consideration of the recommendation of His Excellency?
 - 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: It should be considered in detail. But not only this but the whole Bill and all the sections.
 - Mr. SPEAKER: The whole of the Bill cannot be dealt with because the whole Bill is not before the House. Only that portion which has been recommended by His Excellency for amendment is before the House and your debate must be restricted to that portion only.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor contained in his message with regard to the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be considered in detail, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I heg to move that the following amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor on the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, he passed—

- in clause 1 of the Bill for sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—
 - "(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950.";
- (2) to clause 3 of the Bill the following proviso shall be added, namely:—
- "Provided that any action taken under the provisions of this Act for dealing with subversive activities shall have effect without prejudice to any action taken under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for dealing with such IV of 1950, activities.",
 - (3) in clause 21 of the Bill-
 - (a) in the marginal note the words "or detaining" shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) shall be omitted and paragraphs
 (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be renumbered as paragraphs (a),
 (b), (c) and (d) respectively;
 - (c) in sub-clause (2) for the words, brackets and figures "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), an order" the words "An order" shall be substituted;
 - (d) sub-clause (3) shall be omitted;

- (e) sub-clause (4) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (3) and in that sub-clause as so renumbered for the brackets and figure "(7)" the brackets and figure "(4)" shall be substituted;
- (f) sub-clause (5) shall be omitted;
- (g) sub-clause (6) shall be omitted; and
- (h) sub-clause (7) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (4);
- (4) in clause 22 of the Bill-
 - (a) sub-clause (1) shall be renumbered as clause 22 and in that clause as so renumbered—
 - (i) the words, figures and brackets "or where the order is made under sub-section (3) of section 36, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the arrest under sub-section (1) of section 36" shall be omitted;
 - (ii) the first proviso shall be omitted;
 - (iii) in the second proviso for the words, brackets and letters "further that in the case of an order under clauses (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the said sub-section" the word "that" shall be substituted; and
 - (b) sub-clause (2) shall be omitted;
- (5) clause 23 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (6) clause 24 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (7) clauses 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, respectively;
- (8) in paragraph (h) of sub-clause (3) of clause 29 as so renumbered for the figures "42" the figures "39" shall be substituted;
- (9) clause 36 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (10) clauses 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, respectively;
- (11) in sub-clause (1) of clause 36 as so renumbered for the words and figures "Subject to the provisions of section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no order" the words "No order" shall be substituted;
- (12) in sub-clause (2) of clause 39 as so renumbered-
 - (a) paragraph (b) shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (c) shall be renumbered as paragraph (b) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "31" the figures "29" shall be substituted; and
 - (c) paragraph (d) shall be renumbered as paragraph (c) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "32" the figures "30" shall be substituted;
- (13) for the first paragraph of clause 40 as so renumbered the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 - "Any rule or order made or deemed to have been made, any notification issued or deemed to have been issued, or any direction given or deemed to have been given under any provision of the Wast Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall on such commencement continue in force and so far as may be, be deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued or direction given under the corresponding provision of this Act.";

(14) in clause 41 as so renumbered-

- (a) to sub-clause (1) the following shall be added, namely:—
 "or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance,
 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in
 pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time
 between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance
 and the publication of this Act in the Official Gazette.";
- (b) to sub-clause (2) the following shall be added, namely:-
- "or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the Official Gazette.";
- (c) to the marginal note, the words "or the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949" shall be added.

Sir, the main recommendations of His Excellency the Governor refer to only two points. First of all, the date on which the Act comes into force has been altered, namely, from "at once" to "It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950". Sir, the second amendment that has been moved is to enable both the Acts, the West Bengal Security Bill passed into an Act, as well as the Detention Act, to have equal effect according to the provisions which are applied under either. The third main amendment is in clause 21 of the Bill where there is a provision for detention and the word "detention" has been omitted from this section and all the paragraphs that refer to detention under clauses 21 and 22 have been also omitted in these recommendations.

Sections 23 and 24 which are also provided for under the Detention Act have also been omitted.

The next main amendment that has been suggested is that clause 36 of this Act where a police officer was empowered to act on his own—that power has been suggested to be taken away because it is in a different context with the Central Act that has been passed. Those are the main recommendations, and there has been a recommendation for altering the numbers of the different clauses. In clause 40, as so renumbered, there has been added one more provision, namely, that any rule or order that has been issued or deemed to have been issued, etc., under the Ordinance should be regarded as having come under the provisions of the Act, and similarly in section 41, as so renumbered, there have been two provisos only for the proper functioning of the Act and the Ordinance.

Sir, the main provisions of the Bill remain as they were before. The only point for which the matter has come before us is that in certain matters this Bill covers practically almost the same ground as the Preventive Detention Act (IV) of 1950. We have to put it under the orders of the President and on the recommendation of the Governor. These are the recommendations for the House to accept.

signature sanged to direct His Excellency the Governor in pursuance of the proviso to Article 201 of the said Constitution to return the Bill to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the provisions of the Bill with a view to exclude therefrom the matters covered by the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, and make such consequential amendments therein as may be necessary. That means that all the clauses of the Bill are also before the House and therefore I think the way in which the amendments have been moved is quite irregular: it should have been moved clause by clause—one amendment for each clause—as we did-when we passed the Bill. We have here

an omnibus amendment covering everything. It should not have been so, but it should have been taken clause by clause. The way in which the amendment has been moved by the Leader of the House is not in order. Of course, I shall be guided by your decision in this matter.

- Mr. SPEAKER: Well, the procedure is that whenever there is a message from His Excellency the Governor to make amendments, you can either accept the whole or reject the whole of it, but you cannot accept it piecemeal. Therefore the matter is put as a whole, and you either accept it or reject it.
- 8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Thank you, Sir. Regarding the amendments of different items, first of all, as I said in the beginning, it was not the intention of the Central Assembly in their Bill that was there. So this House should have waited as I had suggested to them to wait.
 - Mr. SPEAKER: I think both were passed on the same date.
- SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes. But the Hon'ble the Leader of the House should have been conversant with what was happening in Delhi.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I did not know anything about that.

- 5]. SIBNATH SANERJEE: Our Leader should have been better informed than that.
- Mr. SPEAKER: How could be know what particular Bill was going to be passed in the Central Legislature?
- SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: It was known to us at least. It was published in the papers.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Oh, you are a clever man indeed!

bad done so, a rebuff from the President or His Excellency the Governor would not have been necessary. Any way, I am sorry I was not here: I went to Delhi when other Bills were here. Therefore I could not go through all the amendments and the result that would come out of them.

Under section 21 the power to detain is being dropped. I do not understand what it means. Is it that the power of detention provided in the clause of the Bill is being taken away, or what?—I do not understand. Nor do I understand the omission of section 36, that is, the power of the police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or all those who have the power of arrest. If that section goes, what remains then? Will the Leader of the House explain these two sections regarding the power to make orders of detention of certain powers? If that goes and the right of any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector to arrest also goes, then who is to arrest?—the Home Minister will arrest?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: The Labour Leader or the Socialist Leader.

3). SIBNATH BANERSEE: Yes, when he becomes the Home Minister, not before that.

Sir, one point now arises in my mind. I cannot raise a point of order on what the President or His Excellency the Governor has directed. But I think equity, law and justice demand that it should not have been there. It should have come into force on the 26th of January, 1950. When it was passed, it was provided that it was to come into effect at once. I had opposed that because I thought that it was not necessary when other things were still in force. I did oppose that when an amendment was brought

by Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee. What is being suggested by the President or the Governor is illegal. You are making a law to-day with retrospective effect. I think the President or the Governor will reconsider what they have done because it may be challenged in the court of law. Now if it is passed today, it will be law from today, but to say that it will have effect from 26th January seems to me to be against all canons of jurisprudence, and that is how as a layman I look at it. Of course the legal luminaries are over there—

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I am not.

sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE:—and I think they can help this House and the President who has recommended it with their opinion.

With these words, Sir, 1 oppose the amendments but I would like to know what is the position after the deletion of clauses 21 and 36.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, it is said out of nothing God created Heaven and Earth and out of nothing Sj. Sibnath Banerjee has created his revelations. I am sorry to say that neither did he read this Bill nor the Central Act. The fact is that in this Bill we have two provisions, one in section 21 and the other in section 36 with which we are now concerned. Section 21 says that the Provincial Government may make an order restricting the movements or actions of or detaining certain persons, and section 36 says that the police officer can detain a person for a certain period of time and then put the man before a Magistrate. make an order restricting the movements of or actions of or detaining certain persons is in the side-note on page 8 and with regard to this the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor is the removal of the words "or detaining" and keeping the rest of the paragraph as it is. Power to make orders restricting the movement or power to make orders restricting the actions of a certain person, that remains, but the Central Government provides for the power to detain such a person. So that portion should go out from our Bill. And as I said before, section 36 has nothing to do with the Provincial Government, but any police officer could act and detain a person and within a month put him before a Magistrate. Now, His Excellency the Governor's recommendation says "remove the word 'detaining' under paragraph 21 and remove the paragraph 36 because both these paragraphs are covered by the Central Act in one way or other" and the rest of the recommendations are merely renumbering of the sections of the Act.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the following amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor on the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be passed—

- (1) in clause 1 of the Bill for sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—
 - "(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950.";
- (2) to clause 3 of the Bill the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

 1950.
 - "Provided that any action taken under the provisions of this Act for dealing with subversive activities shall have effect without prejudice to any action taken under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for dealing with such activities.";
- (3) in clause 21 of the Bill-
 - (a) in the marginal note the words "or detaining" shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (a) of sub-clause (I) shall be omitted and paragraphs
 (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be renumbered as paragraphs (a),
 (b), (c) and (d) respectively;

- (c) in sub-clause (2) for the words, brackets and figures "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), an order" the words "An order" shall be substituted; "
- (d) sub-clause (3) shall be omitted;
- (e) sub-clause (4) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (3) and in that sub-clause as so renumbered for the brackets and figure "(7)" the brackets and figure "(4)" shall be substituted;
- (f) sub-clause (5) shall be omitted;
- (g) sub-clause (6) shall be omitted; and
- (h) sub-clause (7) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (4);
- (4) in clause 22 of the Bill-
 - (a) sub-clause (1) shall be renumbered as clause 22 and in that clause as so renumbered—
 - (i) the words, figures and brackets "or where the order is made under sub-section (3) of section 36, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the arrest under sub-section (1) of section 36" shall be omitted;
 - (ii) the first proviso shall be omitted;
 - (iii) in the second proviso for the words, brackets and letters "further that in the case of an order under clauses (b), (c),
 (d) or (e) of the said sub-section" the word "that" shall be substituted; and
 - (b) sub-clause (2) shall be omitted;
- (5) clause 23 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (6) clause 24 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (7) clauses 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, respectively;
- (8) in paragraph (h) of sub-clause (3) of clause 29 as so renumbered for the figures "42" the figures "39" shall be substituted;
- (9) clause 36 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (10) clauses 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, respectively;
- (11) in sub-clause (1) of clause 36 as so renumbered for the words and figures "Subject to the provisions of section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no order" the words "No order" shall be substituted;
- (12) in sub-clause (2) of clause 39 as so renumbered—
 - (a) paragraph (b) shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (c) shall be renumbered as paragraph (b) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "31" the figures "29" shall be substituted; and
 - (c) paragraph (d) shall be renumbered as paragraph (c) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "32" the figures "30" shall be substituted;
- (13) for the first paragraph of clause 40 as so renumbered the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 - "Any rule or order made or deemed to have been made, any notification issued or deemed to have been issued or any direction given or deemed to have been given under any provision of the

West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall on such commencement centinue in force and so far as may be, be deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued or direction given under the corresponding provision of this Act.":

- (14) in clause 41 as so renumbered-
 - (a) to sub-clause (1) the following shall be added, namely:
 - "or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the Official Gazette.";
 - (b) to sub-clause (2) the following shall be added, namely:-
 - "or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the Official Gazette.":
 - (c) to the marginal note, the words "or the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949" shall be added.

was then put and a division taken with the following result:-

Ayes-41.

Bandopadhaya, Sj. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Sj. Sueli Kumar Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad Basu, Sj. Hemanta Kumar Shandari, Sj. Charu Chandra Shattaeharyya, Sj. Syamapada Showmlok, Sja. Bina Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra Chatterjee, Sj. Haripada Choudhury, Sj. Annada Prosad Clarke, Mr. C, E. Das, Sj. Radha Nath Das Gupta, Sj. Khagendra Nath Dass, Sj. Kanaliai De, Sj. Kanaliai De, Sj. Kanaliai De, Sj. Harendra Nath Ganguli, Sj. Bepin Behari Gayen, Sj. Arabinda Chose, Sj. Ar. K. Chese, Sj. Bimai Comar Ghosh, Dr. P. C.

Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab Gomes, Mr. D. Haidar, SJ. Kuber Chand Mahanty, SJ. Charu Chandra Mahatab, SJ. Uday Chand, Maharajadhiraj Bahadur ef Burdwan. Majhi, SJ. Nishapati Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati Malilok, SJ. Ashutesh Mandal, SJ. Bankubehari Mandal, SJ. Bankubehari Mandal, SJ. Umesh Chandra Musharruf Hossain, Janab Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Pentony, Mr. L. R. Pramanik, SJ. Rajani Kanta Roy, The Hen'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, SJ. Jajneswar Sen, SJ. Debendra Nath Shamsul Huq, Janab Simha, The Hon'ble Simal Chandra

Noss--1.

Sanerjee, Sj. Sibnath

The Ayes being 41 and the Noes 1, the motion was carried.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 4-44 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 27th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

346 [27th March,

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 6 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: I beg to introduce the Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950. (Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: I beg to move that the Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill and the two others that I am going to move are merely formal. They seek to bring the Acts in conformity with the relevant wording in the Constitution of India.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

The question that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9.

The question that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hen'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, 1 beg to introduce the Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Village Self-Gyrormans (West Bengal Americant) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'bla JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hen'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, I beg to nove that the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

Sir, last year on the 4th of April, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, I drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Report of the Select Committee was unanimous. That was a fact which would mean something very new in the annals of the Bengal Legislature. The history of the Seconary Education Bill—the legislations on this subject—may well be said, Sir, as the history of the reformed Legislature of Bengal. No other Bill evoked so much controversy and suffered so many shipwrecks in the past. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that this Government has been enabled to place before the Legislature a unanimous report on the present Secondary Education Bill.

To the main features of the Report I may draw the attention of the House by pointing out in the first place that the constitution of the Board of Secondary Education has been changed to make it more representative in character. The number of members has been increased from 42 to 44: the quota of teachers' representatives has been increased from 6 to 7. Beaides the head masters other teachers have got their representation. Apart from that, provision has been made for the representation of the District School Boards by 2 members to be elected by them. These are the main features of the changes that have been effected in the constitution of the Board. So far as the constitution of the Executive Committee is concerned, it has been widened and made more representative in character. The number of official representatives has been cut down and the number of popular representatives has been increased. So far as the Examination Committee is concerned, it has been split up into two committees—an

Examination Committee and a Syllabus Committee; and an Appeal Committee also been provided for. The manner of appointment of the President of the Board has also been altered. The Select Committee's recommandation is that the President shall be appointed by the Provincial Government from out of a panel of four members selected by the Board. Then, clause 41 which provides for compensation to the Calcutta University has also been altered. Provision has been made for the determination of the compensation by a tribunal and it has been further provided that the tribunal shall take into consideration the receipts and expenditure of the University in connection with the Matriculation Examination during the years ending in June, 1948, 1949 and 1950. Apart from that, the Select Committee has also made a substantial change in the provision of clause, 53 which relates to the supersession of the Board. It has been provided that the changes against the Board should be examined by an Investigation Commission before action is taken to supersede the Board. In many ways, therefore, the provisions of the Bill have been improved by the Select Committee, of course, with the approval of the Government.

Now, Sir, in enacting the Bill before us we are taking a very large step in advance of the other provinces. No other State in India has as yet come forward to constitute a statutory Secondary Board with such a widely representative constitution. Three or four other provinces have Secondary Education Boards no doubt but many of them are non-statutory Boards appointed by the Government; and the statutory Board which is in existence in a province does not provide for popular representation in such a large measure. So far as our Board is concerned, it is going to be an altogether popular Board-we can claim-because in the Board there will be only 9 official members out of 44. Not only we are taking this step in advance of the other provinces in India, but we are definitely taking this step even against the trend of the administration of school education in some of the advanced countries after the war. Even in democratic countries—not to speak of the totalitarian countries—the trend is towards more and more State control. Those who know anything about the English Act of 1944- the Butler Act are aware that the ultimate control and supervision of school education there have passed in a large measure into the hands of the Ministry. School education there is now jointly administered by the local authorities and the State. So, we can claim that we have taken an ultra-democratic step in constituting this Secondary Board of Education of a somewhat autonomous character. It is said, Sir. by persons who were mute in the days of the Muslim League Government in the past and did not dare to raise their voice against the reactionary Bills introduced by the Muslim Government, that this Bill was going to be a reactionary one. Perhaps with them the word "reactionary" has an altogether different meaning. Now, people who even basked in the sunshine of the Muslim Government are coming forward to criticize this Bill which proposes to hand over control and supervision of secondary education to a popular Board. It is a great experiment that we are going to make and I hope. Sir, that in view of the unanimous report produced by the Select Committee, no further amendment will be made to this agreed Secondary Education Bill and the Bill will be accepted just as it has been recommended by the Select Committee.

With these words, Sir, I move for the consideration of the Bill.

was drafted by me as early as in 1928 when I was Minister in charge of the portfolio which my friend is holding. (The Hon'ble Rai HARRYDEA NATH CHAUDHURI: Not this Secondary Education Bill surely.) In the Bill that I drew up I also gave majority of non-officials in the constitution. That majority was 21 to 19. (The Hon'ble Rai HARRYDEA NATH CHAUDHURI: Yes, a large majority indeed!)

Now, my friend after 22 years since the day when we drew up this Bill has now made it by allowing a little more seats for the non-officials. Twenty-two years ago, we suggested that the Chairman of this Board should be appointed by Government. He has made it by saying that (fovernment will appoint one but out of a panel. So, these 22 years' thinking has altered it to this extent that the Board will have a Chairman who will virtually be appointed by Government. Was it not possible for him to improve it a little bit and say that the Chairman should be elected by the people? What I thought 22 years ago he is actually copying that and I cannot congratulate him for this change that he has effected. However, when we again introduced it in the Assembly, there was a hue and cry raised by the very same gentlemen in this House saying "This Bill is a reactionary Bill; it takes away powers from the University and it is a great wrong that you have been doing to the University" although they knew for certain that the University Commission—the Sadler Commission—suggested that secondary education should be separated from the University altogether and it should be under the control of a special Board. Now, I am glad that the reactionary Bill has not actually proved to be reactionary in the sense in which my friend shouted when we proposed the Bill and when it was proposed before the House. So, I think, my position is vindicated now and what I thought 22 years ago is the right step that the country should take in a matter like this. However, I still congratulate my friend the Education Minister for the boldness that he has shown in having a Secondary Education Bill for conducting the secondary education of the country.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, it is a news to me that the Nawab Sahib ever framed a Secondary Education Bill. It must have been (Janab Musharruff Hossain: In 1928) then in 1928 that the Bill was introduced, but as a member of the then Council I did not come across auch a Bill. (Janab Musharruff Hossain: No.) Then the public are not aware that the Nawab Sahib ever framed a Bill. If he framed a Bill, he must have framed it either in the seclusion of his house or in the privacy of his office, and there, again, the Bill was still-born because nobody was aware of it. But according to his version, the Board that he was going to set up was a Board with a non-official majority of 21 against 19. We are going to have a Board with 44 minus 9 popular representatives, that is, there are only 9 official members in our Board whereas in his Board, according to his version, there were 19 officials. (Janab Musharruff Hossain: Twenty-two years ago.) Yes, 22 years

As I said, Sir, I was a member of the Council in 1928. I never saw any Bill introduced by the Nawab Sahib in the old Council. That Bill was either in his brain or in his office or perhaps it was worm-eaten but nobody was aware of such an undelivered masterpiece. One thing however is certain, viz., after the inauguration of the Government of India Act, 1935, when the Governments to which the Nawab Sahib belonged brought forward Secondary Education Bills, those Bills were opposed by us not because they were reactionary in one feature but because they were reactionary in many features. Those Bills provided for a highly communal Board. All-Bengal was aware of it and the fight was waged over the composition of the Board as it was highly communal in character apart from the fact that it had a large official bloc. As regards the President of the Board it was always provided in the Muslim League Bills that the President would be appointed by the Government but not from a panel. Therefore Nawab Sahib will agree with me that so far as this Bill is concerned it is a much improved Bill and better than any Bill which the Muslim League Government ever brought forward. To find out the many improved features of this Bill I would request any person to compare this Bill with any of the previous Bills introduced by the Muslim League

Government in this House and over which there was such a huge hue and cry in this House and outside that the powerful Muslim League Government in spite of its large majority had ultimately to vacate office in 1945 in consequence of the fight that was waged in this House. All these are on record and the Nawab Sahib will not be able to persuade the House to think otherwise.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

Sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 1, in line 2, for the figure "1949" the figure "1950" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

8j. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(I)(b), in line 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

3j. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(I)(c), in line 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

8]. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(1)(oo), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

3]. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(I)(p)(nr), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Sj. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir. I beg to move that in clause 2(1)(p), in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

- 8]. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I suggest, if there is no objection to it, that, instead of moving several motions of the same wording wherever the words "Provincial Government" have to be changed to "State Government" if one motion is moved on the following lines, viz., "that the words 'State Government' be substituted for the words 'Provincial Government' wherever they occur in the Bill" then my friend Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee will not have to repeat the same wording over and over again.
- Mr. SPEAKER: Your suggestion has to be considered. I cannot say offhand whether this can be done or not. Rather the Government should 23

have published another Bill replacing the words "Provincial Government" by "State Government" wherever they occurred and that trouble they did not take. Adverting to your suggestion I do not know whether there is any precedent for such a procedure and I am not sure that there is any and in the circumstances I do not want to follow a procedure of doubtful legality because, after all, this is a Bill.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: The phrase or form suggested by Mr. J. C. Gupta may be used in an amending Bill. But so far as amendments to clauses of an original Bill are concerned, the amendments to the clauses will have to be moved separately and put to vote separately clause by clause I suppose.

The question that clause 2, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

3]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, in line 4, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 3, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is one suggestion which I can make and this procedure can be followed from now on and it is this. Instead of moving several amendments of the same wording to one clause to change the words "Provincial Government" occurring therein to "State Government", a single amendment on the following lines may be moved, viz., "That in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted".

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Yes, Sir, that can be done if there is more than one mention of the words in a particular clause. Only in that case it can be moved in that form; otherwise not.

Clause 4

- **3]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE:** I beg to move that in clause 4(10), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.
- I beg also to move that in clause 4(IN), in line 1, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.
- I beg further to move that in clause 4(19), in lines 2 and 3, for the words "Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian Education", the words "West Bengal Board of Anglo-Indian Education" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 4, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

- 3]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move a short-notice amendment, with your permission, that in clause 5, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.
- Sir, I also beg to move that in the provise to sub-clause (I) of clause 5, in line 1, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.



The n s were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 5, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

Sj. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 6, in line 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 6, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sar, I beg to move a short-notice amendment that in clause 7 for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 7, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9

Si. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission, Sir, I beg to move a short-notice amendment that in clause $\theta(I)(b)$, in line 1, before the words "undischarged" the word "an" be inserted.

I beg also to move that in clause 9(I)(d), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motions were put and agreed to.

The question that clause 9, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

8], SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 10 for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 10, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

sub-clause (2) of clause 11, in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 11, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

The question that clause 12 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 13, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 13, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

The question that clause 14 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

The question that clause 15 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

The question that clause 18 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

8]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 19, in line 4, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 19, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

The question that clause 20 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 21.

5j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 21, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 21(I)(e), in line 1, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 21, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 22.

8J. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 22(1)(b), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

I also move that in clause 22(1)(d), in lines 1 and 2, for the words 'Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian Education', the words "West Bengal Board of Anglo-Indian Education" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 22, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was hen put and agreed to.

Clause 23.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in dause 23, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 23, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was hen put and agreed to.

Clause 24.

8j. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 24, wherever the words 'Provincial Government' occur, the words 'State Government' be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 24, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 25.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 25(I)(d), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 25, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26.

The question that clause 26 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26A.

The question that clause 26A do stand part of the Bill was then put and igreed to.

Clause 27.

3]. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 27(I)(g), in lines 2 and 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 27, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28.

8]. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 28(I)(dd), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Advisory Council of National Cadet Corps" the words "State Advisory Council of National Cadet Corps" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 28, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28A.

8]. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 28A(I)(d), in lines I and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 28A, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 29.

8]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission 1 beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 29, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 30.

The question that clause 30 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 31.

8j. 8U81L KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (I) of clause 31, in line 4, for the word "Province" the word "State" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to

The question that clause 31, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

Clause 32

8]. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: 1 beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 32, in line 6, for the word "Province", the word "State" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 32, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and greed to.

Clause 33.

sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 33, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 34.

8]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 34, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 35.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that, in this clause, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 35, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 36.

The question that clause 36 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 37.

The question that clause 37 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 38.

The question that clause 38 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to

Mr. SPEAKER: I understand that it is the desire of the Hon'ble the Mover of the Bill that the rest of the clauses be taken up tomorrow. In this connection one thing I want to make clear. I take it that those amendments which have not been moved by Mr. Susil Kumai Banerjee up till now are taken to be not moved.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Is there any such motion at all?

Mr. SPEAKER: On every clause, so far as the agenda paper is concerned, there are printed amendments in the name of Mr. Susil Kumar Banerjee which were not called by me and which were not technically declared as not moved. Therefore I want to have it recorded, so that there may not be any doubt, that all those amendments which were on the agenda paper and were not moved on the floor of the House were not moved by Mr. Banerjee.

The House stands adjourned till 3-15 p.m. tomorrow

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-15 p.m. till 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

358 [28th March,

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1950, at 3-15 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Iswar Das Jalan) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Strength of clerical staff in Covernment offices and scheme for absorption of optees to serve in West Bengal.

- *64. Sj. KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Finance Department be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing—
 - (i) total strength of clerical staff-
 - (A) Permanent, and
 - (B) Temporary:
 - in Upper and Lower Divisions in-
 - (1) Secretariat,
 - (2) Directorate,
 - (3) Regional offices, and
 - (4) District offices;
 - (ii) total number of optees (East Bengal) in Upper and Lower Divisions-
 - (A) Permanent, and
 - (B) Temporary;
 - (iii) total number of vacancies created out of Partition in the above offices in both categories?
 - (b) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state-
 - (i) what steps the Government have so far taken for the absorption of the optees and how far they have been absorbed;
 - (ii) whether any differential treatment has been proposed for the absorption of the optees and the existing temporary staff;
 - (111) whether the claims of optees of permanent category have been proposed to be superseded by that of the existing temporary ones; and
 - (ir) whether it is a fact that the optees have been denied the pay of the post to which they have been attached after Partition and the temporary officiating promotion?
 - (c) If the answer to (b)(ii) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether the Government consider the desirability of meeting out equal treatment to the optees and direct temporary recruits (pre-Partition)?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHUR! on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Finance Department (the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker): (a)(i) The total strength of the clerical staff on the 31st of May, 1949, stood as follows:—

	Secretariat.	Offices other than the Secretariat.	Total.
(A) Permanent	 936	5,754	6,690
(B) Temporary	 1,321	11,668	12,989
Total	 2,257	17,422	19,679

It is not possible to make a ready reclassification of the stuff into the various categories stated in the question.

(ii) The total number of optees from East Bengal is not known. The table below gives the number reported as surplus to the Transfer Office by different departments and Directorates after the absorption of as many of the optees from East Bengal as possible in the vacancies created as a result of employees opting for East Bengal

(A) Permanent		1,068
(B) Temporary		 949
	Total	 2,017

- (iii) The meaning of the term "vacancies created out of Partition" is not clear. It is not known whether the reference is to vacancies created by the opting out of Muslim employees or to those created in the set-up as a result of the Partition. Information on neither point is readily available.
- (b)(i) All optees have been tentatively absorbed. A scheme for the permanent absorption of surplus and temporary clerical staff has been prepared and work on the scheme is in progress.
 - (11) There is no differential treatment of persons of identical categories.
 - um No
- (ii) The large number of employees of different categories who became surplus to the immediate requirements of Government had to be employed tentatively in vacancies which occurred in different offices irrespective of consideration of the status of the posts. The optices had to be employed in posts carrying different scales of pay, in some cases lower and in others higher than their own. In order to avoid anomalies in the matter of pay as between optics of same status and also in order that their pre-Partition emoluments may be fully safeguarded it was decided to allow them the pay and allowances which they were diawing on the 14th of August, 1947, till their permanent absorption. They were also allowed the benefit of increments of pay admissible in their own scales.
 - (c) Does not arise

Bus service between Chinsura Town and Chinsura railway station.

- *85. Janab MUHAMMAD IDRIS: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to state—
 - what is the number of licensed buses in Route No. 1 between Chinsura Town and Chinsura railway station;
 - (2) whether it is a fact that there is considerable overloading in the buses;

- (3) whether having regard to the number of passengers travelling daily from Chinsura Town to the railway station the Government thinks the present number of licensed buses to be sufficient; and
- (4) whether it is a fact that buses do not ply after 8 p.m. and passengers from Calcutta who arrive at the Chinsura station by 8-55 p.m. train do not get any bus to go to Chinsura Town?
- (b) If the answer to (a)(3) be in the negative, whether the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to consider the desirability of allotting a large number of buses in said route?
- (c) If the answer to (a)(4) be in the affirmative, whether the Hon'ble Minister would consider the desirability of allotting buses for plying after 8 p.m.?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Home Department (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a)(1) Twenty. For the present one is not plying.

- (2) There is occasional overcrowding for office-going people between 7 and 9 a.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m.
- (3) Under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, it is entirely for the Regional Transport Authority, Hooghly, to consider the adequacy or inadequacy of a particular service. There is, however, no demand from the travelling public for increasing the number of buses on the route concerned. Owing to the drastic cut in the allotment of petrol to this State by the Centre, Government of West Bengal have been forced to advise the Regional Transport Authorities of this State to suspend the issue of fresh dicences for transport vehicles for the time being.
- (4) No such complaint has been received. According to the time-table as approved by the Regional Transport Authority, Hooghly, buses are to attend railway station up to 9-6 p.m.
- (b) The matter is under consideration of the Regional Transport Authority, Hooghly, and if found necessary the number of buses will be increased when the petrol position sufficiently improves.
 - (c) This does not arise.
- 8j. 8iBNATH BANERJEE: With reference to answer (a)(3), it has been said, "There is, however, no demand from the travelling public". Will this question itself be considered to be a demand from the public which I suppose, it is?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: But, after all, that is not the question. The question is whether there is any demand from the public and the question has been answered correctly, I suppose.

8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: A question has been asked and does the Hon'ble Minister consider this to be an indication of the demand of the public otherwise questions would not be asked?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: I do not wish to add anything.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: With reference to answer (a)(4), it has been said "No such complaint has been received". After he got this question which is a definite complaint or statement of fact that after 8 p.m. buses do not ply, did the Hon'ble Minister enquire whether buses ply after 8 p.m., whether irrespective of the fact that there was no complaint—taking the Minister's statement as correct—after this question was put, the Minister enquired if buses do not ply after 8 p.m.?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, so far as question (a)(4) is concerned, it is only an enquiry as to whether it is a fact that buses do not ply after 8 p.m. and that question has been answered adequately, I suppose.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, that is so.

Point of privilege.

- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: On 28th March, 1949, just one year before, I had submitted a short-notice question—a short-notice question, I repeat—regarding one detenu Sudhangshu Sekhar Mukherji. I have got no reply so far. It is just one year and I do not know how short the time is going to be before I get a reply.
- Mr. SPEAKER: Questions are over. That is a point of privilege. When did you send the question?
- **8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE:** On 28th March, 1949, which is accidentally just one year before and today the House is being prorogued. Therefore, I am raising the question whether in the next session or in 1952 or when I shall expect a reply.
- Mr. SPEAKER: Had you drawn my attention to this question, I would have pressed for an answer to the question.
- **SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE:** I did not know it was a surprise to me—that the Assembly is going to be prorogued today. I was rather busy with the Howrah affair.
- Mr. SPEAKER: The only thing I can say is that I will look into the matter. If you remember it on the protogration day, what can I do?
- 8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Ordinarily budget sessions are long sessions. So many Bills were passed in two minutes and we were not prepared.
 - Mr. SPEAKER: That you are already aware of.
 - 8j. 8!BNATH BANERJEE: Yes, very paintully aware.
- Mr. SPEAKER: You were also aware that the session was scheduled to end on the 28th

COVERNMENT BILL.

The West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1950.

Clause 39.

- Mr. SPEAKER: We finished clause 38 yesterday and now we are going to start from clause 39. Mr. Banerjee, will you please move your motions? I think you should move one motion instead of moving so many motions. I think you should say "I am not going to move all these motions but I am going to move a short-notice motion".
- Sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I am not going to move all these motions. I am going to move a short-notice motion.
- Sir, I beg to move that in clause 39 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.
- sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Where is the short-notice motion? We have not got copies of it.

- Mr. SPEAKER: Perhaps you were not present yesterday.
- SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Just now he was telling us that he was moving a short-notice amendment. It was not circulated.
- Mr. SPEAKER: I am just explaining to you. From 72 to 82 all the amendments are to substitute "State Government" for "Provincial Government".
 - 3]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: That is the usual amendment.
- Mr. SPEAKER: Whatever it is. Therefore, instead of moving each and every motion separately, he is putting it like this.
- SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes, I appreciate it. It will save a lot of time.
 - Mr. SPEAKER: Then what is the point of your questioning it?
- 8]. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I did not know it. I thank you for it. After you have told me what it is, I am quite content. No copy is necessary.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in clause 39 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 39, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 40.

sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am going to move a short-notice amendment with your permission, that in clause 40 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 40, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 41.

8j. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments that stand in may name, but I am going to move with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 41 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 41, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 42.

5]. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 42(I)(a), in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 42, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 43.

SJ. SUBIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in subclause (2) of clause 43, in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 43, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 44.

The question that clause 44 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 45.

sj. susil kumar banerjee: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment, namely, that in clause 45 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 45, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 46.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission. Sir, a short-notice amendment, namely, that in clause 46 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 46, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 47.

The question that clause 47 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 48.

The question that clause 48 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 49.

sj. susil kumar banerjee: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission, Sir, a short-notice amendment that in clause 49 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 49, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 50.

sj. susil kumar banerjee: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 50 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 50, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 51.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 51 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 51, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 52.

sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 52 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 52, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 53.

sj. SUBIL KUMAR SANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments up to 113, but I am moving a short-notice amendment that in clause 53, for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

I beg also to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 53, in line 30, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.

I do not move amendment No. 115.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 53, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 54.

The question that clause 54 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 55.

The question that clause 55 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 56.

The question that clause 56 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 57.

The question that clause 57 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 57A.

The question that clause 57A do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 57B.

The question that clause 57B do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 58.

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments standing in my name, but I am moving a short-notice amendment that in clause 58 for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 58, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

8j. J. C. CUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of sincere congratulation to the Hon'ble Minister in charge of this Bill as also to the members of this House that the Secondary Education Bill has now been passed into an Act, or rather is going to be placed on the Statute Book-I should say. Sir, you are aware that during the last decade or more unprecedented scenes were enacted on the floor of the Assembly in many sessions in order to prevent a reactionary Secondary Education Bill being made into law. The Hon'ble Minister of Education and many of us had to tax our brains to devise means, sometimes unconstitutional and most unorthodox, and you will remember, Sir, one of our colleagues, Sri Haripada Chatterjee, in his desperation to prevent the passage of the Bill, had to remove the mace and thus stopped the reactionary Bill being passed into law. We have now succeeded in putting a Secondary Education Bill before the public and as we have seen, there is no opposition. It must therefore be a matter of sincere congratulation to the Hon'ble Minister of Education that a Bill with such a past history can be passed into law in such a calm and serene atmosphere. Sir, it seemed to me at that time that we were accused of opposing the Bill on behalf of the vested interests of the Calcutta University. That was the criticism that was always levelled against us. Sir, we never supported any malpractice of the Calcutta University, and we never intended to keep the University in tact and sacrifice the Secondary Education Bill. Our bona fides have been proved by the appointment of the various committees and I am sure the public will soon see the report and our Government will not hesitate to take any steps that are necessary to put matters right in that institution.

There is one thing, however, which again rises in my mind in this connection. We have besides enacting the Appropriation Act, passed many useful legislations but. Sir, unless we can create a united front, unless we can put down the forces of disorder and unless we get all persons to see that the peace-loving citizens who constitute the majority of West Bengal people are not cowed down by the riotous element, all these measures will go in vain. I say again before I sit down that all these

measures, the benefits of all these measures will be realised only if we can tackle effectively this disorder and the enormous refugee problem. It is a matter of great personal gratification to me that the suggestions regarding the refugee problem made a year ago have been implemented now and I am sure we shall make an all-out effort to see that these problems are solved, so that we may derive the utmost benefit from all the useful legislation that we have passed this session.

With these words, Sir, I again congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

sj. sibnath banerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not congratulate the Minister for the contents of the Bill because, frankly speaking, I have not read them. But he has succeeded after many, many years in getting through the Bill. In this House Secondary Education Bill comes, it is withdrawn or lapses and things like that continue to happen. I think after nearly 10 years at least something has been put—for that congratulations to him.

Today education-secondary or otherwise-has become really secondary to us. Today life-I do not care for property-but life and honour is absolutely unsafe, specially in Howrah, and we have the spectacle of Martial Law in the independent Government which I had to demand, otherwise the lives of minorities are absolutely unsafe. When life is unsafe, education becomes secondary. Therefore, this Secondary Education Bill becomes still more secondary. With a heavy heart I am saying this. Today the House is going to be prorogued, I hear. Many of the members of this Assembly—with great regret I have to stress that in the affected areas we did not see many of them. It is not in a spirit of complaint that I am saying this but I feel it very strongly that this House or the members of this House could not rise up to the occasion to save the minority, to save the prestige of our country. We claim to be a secular State, we claim to be a civilised State; we have failed to prove so. At least after the Assembly's heavy work is over, I hope the members of this Assembly and the Ministers will apply their mind and their time to the burning problem which is not secondary, but which is the first problem today.

With these words I support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 10 years ago it was my privilege from a seat in the opposition to move the very first motion, a dilatory motion, against the Secondary Education Bill as introduced by the first Fazlul Huq Government. As I said yesterday, Sir, the history of the last ten years of the Bengal Legislature can be written in terms of the history of the Secondary Education Bills. All forms of constitutional procedure were availed of and, as my friend Mr. J. C. Gupta has reminded us, even in the heat of moments some of us did not mind to go to unconstitutional length to prevent the passage of the Secondary Education Bills—the successive measures which were brought forward by the Muslim League to place the law relating to Secondary Education on the Statute Book. That is a long history no doubt but after all that is as much an intriguing history as the history of the Home Rule Bill in the British Parliament. I suppose. There is no other legislative measure in the whole of India which has such a long history behind it. It is undoubtedly therefore a matter of great pleasure that it has been possible for this House to place a well-framed Secondary Education Bill, based entirely on democratic principles, on the Statute Book.

Sir, there was never any doubt, since the Calcutta University Commission, otherwise known as the Sadler Commission, made their recommendation, about the necessity of a Secondary Education Board.

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The matters that were in question and were hotly debated were how the Beard should be constituted, what powers should be conferred on the Beard and what should be the relations of the Board with the Government. Those were the three outstanding questions. It is a matter of great importance indeed that this Bill has found a solution and a satisfactory solution with the help of the Select Committee of those very important questions. As I told the House last night, Sir, in our anxiety to have a Board entirely constituted on democratic principles, we have gone even against the trend of modern legislation on education, the trend of centralizing control of education even in democratic countries. Sir, I hape that after all these travails we shall now be sailing in smooth waters and the great expectations that we always entertained in connection with the Secondary Education Bill will be realised.

Sir, it was no doubt an allegation of the Muslim League that in opposing their Secondary Education Bills we were inspired by the authorities of the Calcutta University to oppose them. That was an entirely wrong supposition. Because, after all, the recommendation of the Sadler Commission was the recommendation of nobody else but the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. His was the dominating personality, every body knows, on that Commission and it was he who was a party to the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission that there should be a Board of Secondary and Intermediate education in Bengal. Whatever that may be, Sir, after all we have got a Secondary Education Bill. We are going to constitute a Secondary Education Board and leave it in charge not only of the existing secondary education system but also of the plans of its development. Secondary education even on the existing lines has to be managed and can only be managed satisfactorily by a Secondary Board. A University pre-occupied with the supervision of teaching and examination for the degree courses and with the arrangement for Post-Graduate studies cannot be expected any more to control and administer secondary education efficiently. Moreover, the very conception of secondary education has undergone a great change in recent times. During the last quarter of a century, Sir, secondary education has come to mean not simply education of that academic type which is now provided in our high schools, but the conception of it has developed into a secondary education of multi-form types. Secondary education which will provide for academic education will no doubt prepare boys for college and University studies but, at the same time, secondary education in its other aspects and forms will also provide preparation for life-types of education which will offer technical courses of studies as well as what are provided in Modern Schools in England, stuffies which will enable the alumni of the secondary schools to proceed to studies which will enable the atumni of the secondary schools to proceed to industrial and commercial concerns. Secondary education during the last 25 years, as I have told the House, has taken such different shapes elsewhere. The real school type of secondary education, which was first intented in Germany, was adopted in England in the Central Schools before the recommendations of the Hadow Committee in 1926. It was a great per brunance of the Hadow Committee that it gave shape to the wider conception of secondary education in England and recommended that that had be developed into three types, namely, an academic type, a technical and a type which is followed in England in what are called models. type, and a type which is followed in England in what are called modern acceptles. Twelve years later the Spens Committee gave a parity of status so all these types. Now, in our country also we are anxious to see that seeindary education should be a form of education which will be complete in the seeindary education should be a preparation for life for those students who are intellectually keen and capable of profiting by higher studies as well as for these who may not be so intellectually keen as to take profitably to academic stadies but whose aptitudes and interests may be differently provided for.

It is, therefore, necessary that there should be a diversified syllabus and courses of studies in the secondary stage. Our School Education Committee expert Committee which was appointed lately has also recommended

that secondary education should be of multi-lateral type. I suppose the effect to that recommendation can only be given by an independence of the development of secondary education and only of its academic type but also of other types of secondary education not only of its academic type that also of other types of secondary education which will mean preparation for various walks of life. It will take under its supervision not only the existing high schools in Bengal but also the future technical schools as we as the senior busic schools which, we suppose, are going to be a singular type of Realschulen in India. With that hope I request the House tonight set their final seal of approval to the Bill which is before them.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that the W Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passwas then put and agreed to.

Announcement about the unveiling ceremony of Mahatmaji's portrait.

Mr. SPEAKER: This ends our business for the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of thouse will now devote his whole time and energy to the alleviation of the table and privation from which thousands and lakes of our people are suffering the session and the session and the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and I reciproce what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the session and the session and I reciproce when the session and I recipro

The next thing to which I want to draw your attention is that we going to have a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi unveiled today at 4.45 p. by His Excellency the Governor and the members, I do hope, will be their seats by 4.30 p.m.

Prorogation.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have it in command from His Excellency the Govern that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly do now stand prorogued.

